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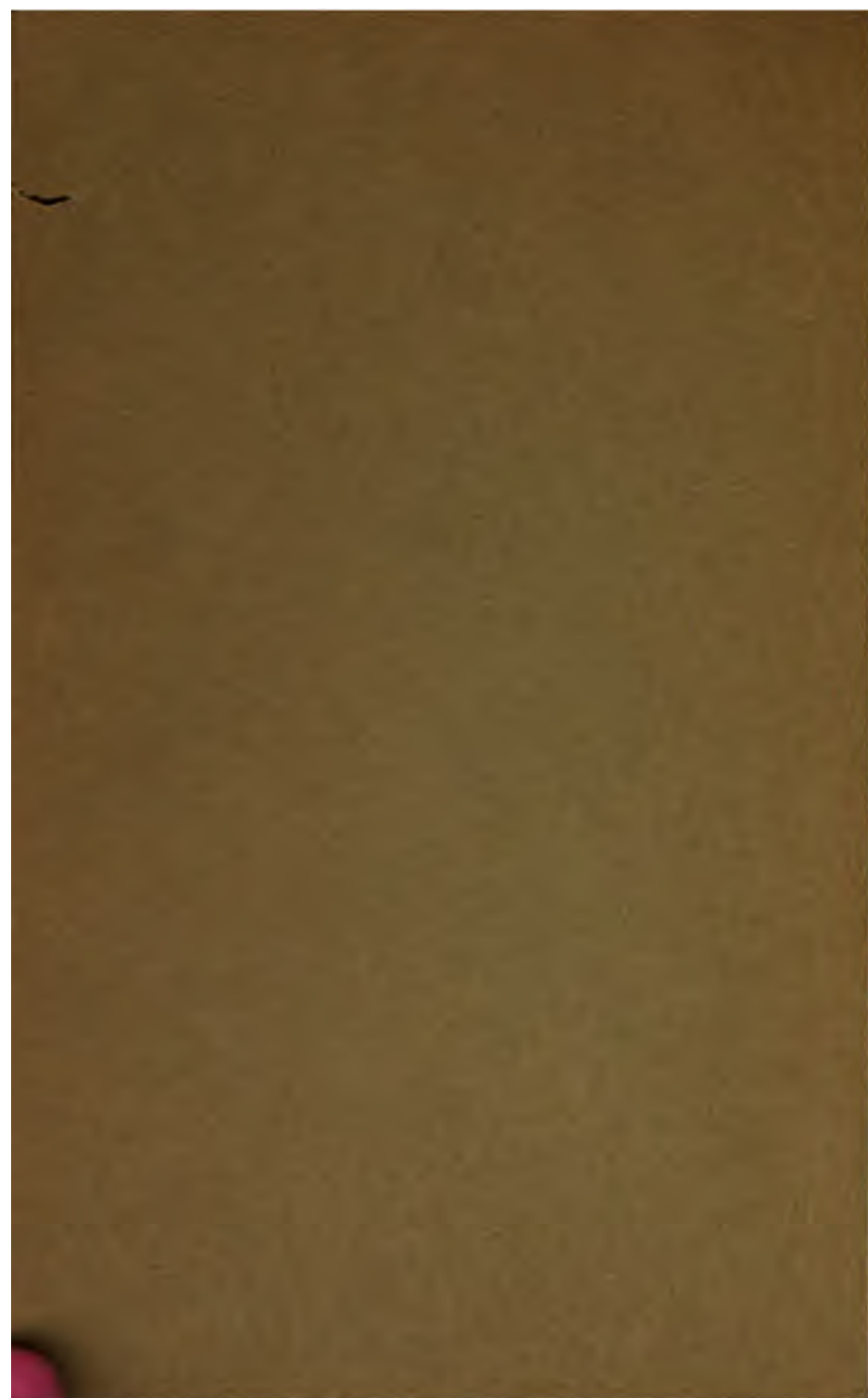


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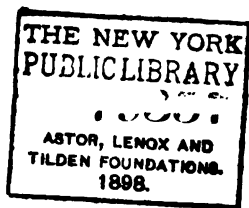
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE 1868
School Year ending August 31, 1869.

A. J. CRAIG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUEBKE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1869.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, December 10, 1869.

To the Legislature of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: The past year has been one of progress in the educational work. Our schools have been liberally sustained, and, in the main, well attended. The teaching has generally been of a better quality, and a wider range of studies has been pursued. Full details of the condition of the schools in the various counties and towns of the state will be found in the tables given in the appendix, but an abstract of the more important facts is here presented for your consideration.

I.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Owing to the fact that there is a large number of joint districts—that is, districts comprising parts of two, three and sometimes four towns—it is difficult to ascertain definitely the exact number of organized districts. The number of whole (not joint) districts is 8,863. The number of parts of joint districts is 1,962. Estimating two and one-quarter parts to each joint district, the number

of complete districts formed of those parts is 872, which, added to 3,863, gives 4,735 as the whole number of districts in the state. Estimating in the same manner, the number of districts which have made an annual report is 4,651, 84 less than the whole number organized. The number of districts returned last year is 4,728, only seven less than the number reported this year. Now, as a great many new districts have been formed, it is certain that the process of consolidation has been extensively carried on, or gross mistakes have been made by the reporting officers. For instance, last year Racine county returned 107 whole districts, this year only 55 are given; last year Monroe county gave 128, this year only 83 are reported. It is not probable that there has been any such change in the number of districts in the above-named counties during the past year, and the conclusion is forced that the returns for one or both years are incorrect.

II.—CHILDREN OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The number of persons returned as over four and under twenty years of age is 398,747; 12,117 more than were returned for 1868.

I am credibly informed that in some cities no census of school children is taken, but the number residing therein is estimated, and returns are made from such estimates. It will not be necessary to urge that so gross a violation of law should not be permitted. The statute should be rigidly enforced, and any defects in its provisions should be remedied without delay, as any incorrectness in the report of the number of children entitled to draw public moneys, works an injustice, either to the locality making the return, or to other portions of the state.

III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN DISTRICTS MAINTAINING SCHOOL FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

The number reported is 394,837, over 20,000 more than were returned last year.

IV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number given under the above heading is 264,033. Of this number 608 were under four years of age, and 1,540 were over twenty years.

The average length of time schools were maintained is 151 days.

The following table shows: (1), the total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age; (2), the total number who have attended the public schools some portion of the year; (3), the per cent. of attendance as compared with the whole number of school age; and, (4), the average number of days schools have been taught for each year since the organization of the state.

YEAR.	Total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age	Total number who attended school some portion of the year.	Average number in school a portion of the time, of each hundred of school age.	Average number of days schools were taught.
1849.....	70,457	32,147	45	71
1850.....	92,047	61,507	66	74
1851.....	111,431	78,944	70	74
1852.....	124,783	88,042	71	75
1853.....	138,279	97,835	69	75
1854.....	155,125	103,983	65	77
1855.....	186,960	122,462	64	84
1856.....	213,886	134,353	64	99
1857.....	241,545	153,618	60	.....
1858.....	263,077	171,886	63	122
1859.....	278,371	188,477	64	121
1860.....	288,984	194,357	67	186
1861.....	299,133	198,443	66	132
1862.....	308,056	191,366	62	109
1863.....	320,965	215,163	67	120
1864.....	329,906	211,119	65	120½
1865.....	339,024	223,067	66	134½
1866.....	352,004	234,265	66½	128
1867.....	371,083	239,945	65	137
1868.....	386,630	249,007	64	141½
1869.....	398,757	264,033	65	151

The number reported as attending private schools is.....	15,889
academies and colleges.....	2,974
estimated in benevolent institutions.....	1,000
attending public schools.....	<u>264,033</u>
Total	283,896

A number of private schools and academies are not reported, and it is probable that the whole number who have attended school during some portion of the past year will not vary far from 290,000.

This leaves over 100,000 persons between the ages of four and twenty years who have received no instruction.

After making a liberal allowance for the number who have previously attended school, and for those who were so situated that they could not attend, there will still remain more than 50,000 youth who are growing up in ignorance. This is more than one-eighth of the whole school population, and about one-sixth of the number that could reasonably be expected to attend school. What would be thought of the parent who, having six children, should entirely neglect one of them, giving it no care, training or education? Would he not be held to be inexcusably, criminally negligent of his sacred duty? And would not his negligence be all the more criminal if the neglected one, of all his children, most needed care and oversight? Yet this is just what the state does. It taxes its citizens to sustain a system of public instruction, on the ground that it is necessary to the preservation and well being of republican government and free institutions that all the people shall be intelligent, and then entirely neglects one-sixth of the children, and permits them to grow up to citizenship utterly ignorant not only of the elementary principles of science and art, but also of the nature of the responsibilities which she thrusts upon them. Ignorance is the parent of vice; the opponent of progress; the bane of the republic; a destroying element in society; the precursor of decay and death. Has society no power to protect itself? Has the government no right to live? Shall the state continue to nurse in her bosom the viper which will some day sting her to death?

If these questions are not answered by the representatives of the people; answered by the enactment of wise and just laws providing for the education of all the children of the commonwealth, the future historian will answer them when he portrays the downfall of a once mighty nation which forgot its origin, derided its destiny, sold its birthright and ended its career in shame and disgrace.

V.—TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

The number of teachers required to supply all the schools is 5,517. The number of different persons actually employed during some portion of the year is 8,795.

The average wages of male teachers is \$43 63, a slight gain from last year. The average wages of female teachers is \$28 84, a gain of \$1 16 over 1868.

The following table shows (1) the monthly wages of male teachers, (2) the monthly wages of female teachers, and (3) the ratio of the wages of female to the wages of male teachers, for each year since the organization of the state government.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Ratio per cent.
1849.....	\$15 22	\$6 92	45
1850.....	17 14	8 97	52
1851.....	17 15	8 85	48
1852.....	18 83	8 64	54
1853.....	18 17	9 94	50
1854.....	18 75	11 00	60
1855.....	23 10	12 08	52
1856.....	25 88	18 80	54
1857.....	24 60	15 16	62
1858.....	27 02	14 92	55
1859.....	22 98	14 29	63
1860.....	24 80	15 80	63
1861.....	23 01	14 62	63
1862.....	25 82	15 82	61
1863.....	27 11	16 81	62
1864.....	32 39	19 43	60
1865.....	36 45	22 24	61
1866.....	38 63	24 05	62
1867.....	40 76	26 84	64
1868.....	42 97	27 18	63
1869.....	43 63	28 84	64

A correct idea of the salaries actually paid to teachers cannot be formed from an examination of statistical averages. An average is not a mean between two extremes; nor is it safe to conclude that the number of teachers receiving less, and the number receiving more than the average, are equal. A very few large salaries will bring the average much above the sum actually paid to a majority of the teachers, and a fair average cannot be obtained until the wages of teachers of the graded schools are computed separately. The average wages of male teachers is \$43.63; yet there is not, probably, a single graded school in the state which pays its principal teacher so small a sum. The year in the graded schools ranges from eight to ten months—a majority maintaining school for

the last mentioned term—and the salaries paid range from \$500 to \$2,000 per year. It is probable that the average salary of the principals of graded schools is not less than \$1,000 per year. This gives, for a year of ten months, \$100 per month, or dividing the sum among all the calendar months, it amounts to \$83.33 per month. Again an average gives no idea of the limit of salary paid, in either direction, above or below the average. A careful examination of table No. 3 of the appendix proves this, and it is only by such careful examination that a correct idea can be formed in reference to teachers' wages. It is not in salaries only that the graded schools differ from the ungraded. Their organization, courses of study and general management are different, and it is proposed to furnish separate blanks next year, for statistical returns from such schools, that their true condition and their value as educational agencies may be more definitely ascertained.

VI.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Licenses were granted during the past year to 7,289 applicants, as follows :

	1st grade.	2d grade.	3d grade.	Total.
To males.....	90	188	2,009	2,287
To females.....	50	144	4,858	5,052
Total.	<u>140</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>6,867</u>	<u>7,289</u>

VII.—GRADED SCHOOLS.

The number of graded schools reported is 289, of which 178 have only two departments, and the remainder three or more.

VIII.—SCHOOL HOUSES.

The whole number of school houses reported is 4,732, 96 more than were returned last year. Of these 545 are built of stone or brick, 931 are furnished with outline maps, and 1,131 have sites well inclosed. The highest valuation of any one building is \$65,000. The total cash value of the whole number is \$2,994,492.44; the value of sites is \$392,553.93, and of apparatus \$95,079.34, making the aggregate amount invested in houses, sites and apparatus \$3,482,125.71.

The number of pupils that the houses will seat is 274,022, about 10,000 more than were in attendance any part of the past year.

Several fine buildings have been erected or completed during the year, additions have been made to others, and many have been repaired and improved. The power given to county superintendents to condemn unsuitable structures, has been judiciously exercised in several instances, and the law giving them such power has been amply vindicated.

Great improvements in architectural appearance and internal arrangement have been made in those buildings lately erected, compared with those built a few years since, but a large amount of money is still wasted, every year, for want of good plans, by those districts constructing new houses. It is suggested that authority be conferred upon the state superintendent to have a manual prepared containing plans, specifications and estimates for buildings adapted to the wants of our people, and which shall embody the latest improvements in arrangement, heating, ventilation, etc.

The localities having buildings and sites valued at \$5,000 and upwards, are here given :

Oshkosh	\$65,000
Janesville.....	50,000
Milwaukee	45,000
Kenosha	28,000
Berlin	25,000
Shullsburg	21,000
Delavan.....	20,000
Geneva	20,000
Madison.....	20,000
Watertown.....	19,000
Green Bay	18,500
Platteville.....	18,500
Elkhorn.....	18,000
Menomonie...	18,000
Portage.....	18,000
Sparta	18,000
Lake Mills.....	18,500
Decatur.....	18,000
Evansville.....	18,000
Fort Atkinson.....	18,000
La Crosse	18,000
Mazomanie	12,800
Whitewater	11,500
Appleton.....	11,000
Waupaca.....	11,000
Waterloo.....	11,000
Horicon.....	10,565
Chippewa Falls.....	10,000

Necedah	\$9,950
Hazel Green	9,400
Eau Claire	9,367
Two Rivers	8,750
Waukesha	8,500
Mayville	8,000
Menaasha	8,000
Viroqua	8,000
Buffalo	7,800
Beaver Dam	7,600
Fort Howard	7,500
Potosi	7,175
Clinton	7,000
New Lisbon	7,000
Reedsburg	6,875
Monroe	6,750
Waupun	6,300
Burlington	6,275
Fulton	6,000
Trempealeau	6,000
Sun Prairie	5,500
Plymouth	5,100
Port Washington	5,000

IX.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The financial exhibit for the past year is as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand August 31st, 1868	\$336,303 89
From taxes levied for building and repairing	875,582 88
From taxes levied for teachers' wages	892,756 34
From taxes levied for apparatus and libraries....	17,895 01
From taxes levied at annual town meeting.....	136,830 88
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	213,810 59
From income of school fund	189,871 89
From all other sources	219,777 09
Total receipts.....	<u>\$2,382,326 52</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For building and repairing	\$456,508 77
For apparatus and libraries	11,410 81
For services of male teachers	526,978 02
For services of female teachers	673,007 42
For old indebtedness	85,067 77
For furniture, registers and records	87,440 78
For all other purposes	203,067 65
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,987,436 22</u>

Money on hand August 31st, 1869	<u><u>\$394,890 80</u></u>
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The total receipts as given in table No. 5 in the Appendix, are \$2,384,337.94; the total expenditures, \$1,985,761.59; and the money on hand August 31st, 1869, as \$368,466.69. When it is

remembered that separate financial reports are made by nearly five thousand local officers, many of whom are entirely unqualified for the positions which they occupy, the existing discrepancies in the aggregates are easily accounted for, and the wonder is, not that they should occur, but that they are not greater than the figures represent.

The sum expended for teachers' wages amounts to \$4.44 for each pupil attending school; and the whole sum expended for the support of schools, including wages of teachers, cost of new houses, repairs of old ones, furniture, apparatus and libraries, gives \$7.20 as the cost for each pupil. Adding to the whole sum expended the interest (at 7 per cent.) on \$3,482,125.71, the amount invested in school houses, sites, apparatus, etc., the cost per pupil is only \$8.13. As but a small part of the cost of new buildings, furniture and apparatus should be included in the aggregate expenses of the schools for the year, we can add thereto the salaries of county superintendents, a part of the salaries of all town, county and state officers having any connection with the educational work, including the whole expense of this department, and not bring the cost per pupil above \$8 per year.

X.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

For convenience of reference a tabular summary of the general statistics is here presented, and for the purpose of comparison, the returns for 1868 are given in connection with those for the past year.

	1868.	1869.
Whole number of districts in the state.....	4,728	4,735
Number of districts reported.....	4,617	4,651
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the state.....	386,680	398,747
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months.....	374,749	394,837
Number over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	246,105	245,435
Total number of different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	249,007	264,033
Average number of days school was maintained.....	141½	151
Number of days attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age.....	18,531,906	18,959,948
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.....	18,602,188	19,139,941

Number of days schools have been taught by qualified teachers.....	746,316	785,022
Number of pupils who have attended private schools	14,679	15,389
Number of schools with two departments....	131	178
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	95	111
Number of teachers required to teach the schools	5,267	5,517
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year	8,566	8,795
Average wages of male teachers.....	\$42 97	\$43 63
Average wages of female teachers.....	\$27 18	\$28 34
Number of schools visited by the county superintendent.....	4,177	4,243
Number of public school-houses in the state.	4,646	4,742
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate.....	271,009	274,022
Number of sites containing less than one acre	3,615	3,709
Number of sites well inclosed.....	984	1,131
Number of school-houses built of stone or brick	487	545
Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition.....	3,037	3,227
Highest valuation of school-house and site ..	\$65,000 00	\$65,000 00
Total valuation of school-houses.....	\$2,573,393 99	\$2,973,492 44
Total valuation of sites.....	358,166 62	392,533 93
Total value of apparatus.....	97,812 33	.....
Whole sum expended for building and repairing school-houses.....	452,419 08	456,508 71
Whole sum expended for apparatus.....	9,389 66	11,410 81
Whole sum expended for teachers' wages..	1,023,052 66	1,193,985 44
Whole sum expended for old indebtedness ..	78,948 76	85,067 77
Whole sum expended for furniture, registers and records.....	68,897 75	37,440 78
Whole sum expended for all other purposes..	159,232 61	203,067 65
Total amount expended.....	1,791,940 52	1,987,436 22
Amount expended for each person of school age.....	4 64	4 98
Amount expended for each pupil registered..	7 19	7 52

XI.—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The following exhibit of the condition of our educational funds is taken, by permission, from the report of the Secretary of State, for 1869 :

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund is composed of :

1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
2. All money accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and trespass penalties on school lands.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws.
4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and
5. Five per cent. on sale of government lands.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Sales of lands	\$21,834 62	.....
Dues on certificates.....	28,852 65	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	8,067 79	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.....	883 99	.....
Taxes.....	114 87	.....
Fines.....	914 87	.....
	<u>\$60,168 77</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Invested in state bonds.....		\$25,000 00
Loans.....		21,000 00
Returned to heirs		303 93
Refunded for overpayments		188 69
	<u>\$60,168 77</u>	<u>\$46,492 62</u>
Balance Sept. 30, 1868.....	1,418 32	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1869.....		15,094 47
	<u>\$61,587 09</u>	<u>\$61,587 09</u>

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1868 and 1869, was as follows :

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$520,557 52	\$516,252 85
Amount due on mortgages	150,229 31	161,461 52
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,584,700 00	1,559,700 00
Total productive fund	<u>\$2,205,486 83</u>	<u>\$2,237,414 37</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$31,927.54 during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Interest on principal due on lands	\$48,525 65	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	111,484 33	.....
Interest as per chapter 79, laws 1866.....	7,083 36	.....
Twenty-five per cent Normal School fund income, chapter 25, laws 1866.....	11,726 41	.....
Sale of Webster's dictionaries.....	72 00	.....
Total receipts.....	<u>\$178,896 75</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Apportionment by State Superintendent		*\$177,118 49
Webster's dictionaries.....		2,000 00
Protecting lands, (old account).....		35 42
Refunded on account of overpayment of interest		938 29
	<u>\$178,896 75</u>	<u>\$180,142 20</u>
Overpayment, September 30, 1868		110 83
Overpayment, September 30, 1869	1,356 28	.....
	<u>\$180,253 03</u>	<u>\$180,252 03</u>

* This amount embraces a special apportionment to Lancaster, Grant Co., of \$319.84 for 1868, and \$24.96 apportioned to Vernon Co., last year, and not paid till this, leaving \$176,873.69 as the actual apportionment for 1869.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by Congress for the support of a university.

Receipts.

Sales of land.....	\$949 82	.....
Dues on certificates.....	3,022 00	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	800 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.....	40 40	.....
Taxes.....	77	.....
Dane county bonds redeemed.....	5,000 00	.....
Total receipts.....	\$9,812 99	.....

Disbursements.

Invested in state bonds.....		\$10,000 00
Refunded on account of overpayment.....		280 95
	\$9,812 99	\$10,280 95
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	1,498 14	.....
Balance, September 30, 1869.....		580 18
	\$10,811 13	\$10,811 13

The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1868, and 1869, respectively, was as follows :

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$88,341 14	\$86,906 14
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,092 00	5,793 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	24,000 00	19,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$199,433 14	\$202,698 14

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$3,265.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,046 32	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,886 66	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,550 06	.....
Students, for tuition and room rent.....	7,568 00	.....
Students, for fuel.....	559 00	.....
Appr'n from general fund, chap. 82, G. L. 1867..	7,308 76	.....
Students, repairs (damages).....	8 00	.....
Boarding department.....	80 00	.....
Laboratory.....	11 23	.....
Total receipts.....	\$30,013 03	.....

Disbursements.

Salaries.....		\$20,198 50
Expenses of Regents.....		892 55
Insurance.....		494 87
Repairs.....		3,025 18
Incidentals.....		2,094 79
Fuel.....		871 70
Printing and advertising.....		249 70
Library.....		49 12
Furniture.....		29 00
Expense of visitors.....		83 88
Room rent.....		131 57
Apparatus.....		825 00
Cabinet.....		4 00
Refunded for overpayment of interest.....		142 51
	\$30,018 08	\$28,086 82
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	2,148 42	
Balance, September 30, 1869.....		4,074 64
	<u>\$32,161 46</u>	<u>\$32,161 46</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.*

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$25,221 93	
Dues on certificates.....	783 00	
Penalties on forfeitures.....	13 60	
	<u>\$26,017 93</u>	

Disbursements.

Invested in state bonds.....		\$3,000 00
Refunded for overpayment.....		2 92
	<u>\$26,017 93</u>	<u>\$3,002 92</u>
Balance September 30, 1868.....	513 83	
Balance September 30, 1869.....		23,528 84
	<u>\$26,531 76</u>	<u>\$26,531 76</u>

The amount of productive fund September 30, 1868 and 1869, respectively, was as follows :

	1868.	1869.
Dues on certificates of sales.....	\$14,488 40	\$72,526 40
Dane county bonds.....	11,000 00	11,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....		3,000 00
	<u>\$25,488 40</u>	<u>\$86,526 40</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$61,038.00.

*The Agricultural College lands have been donated to the State University, and the College is now a department of that institution.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Interest on principal due on lands	\$2,636 77	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds	770 00	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	245 00	.....
	<u>\$3,651 77</u>	.. .....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Transferred to experimental farm fund		\$2,333 05
Refunded for overpayment of interest		39
	<u>\$3,651 77</u>	<u>\$2,333 44</u>
Balance September 30, 1868	2,864 59	.....
Balance September 30, 1869		4,182 92
	<u>\$6,516 36</u>	<u>\$6,516 36</u>

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of Dane county bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars, which, under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, were to be placed in the hands of the Regents of the University, for the purpose of purchasing a farm in connection with the College of Agriculture. These bonds were all delivered, and all invested in the University and Agricultural College funds, excepting five thousand dollars, which were redeemed by Dane county, and the money paid into the fund.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Sale of lots	\$100 00	.....
House rent	37 50	.....
Experimental farm sales	112 50	.....
Laboratory	10 00	.....
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund Income to balance account	2,333 05	.....
	<u>\$2,593 05</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Farming utensils and improvements		\$5,887 15
Labor and incidentals		1,666 57
	<u>\$2,593 05</u>	<u>\$7,053 72</u>
Balance September 30, 1868	4,460 67	.....
	<u>\$7,053 72</u>	<u>\$7,053 72</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

Twenty-five per cent. of the income of this fund is annually transferred to the Normal School Fund Income.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Sales of land.....	\$25,873 88	.....
Dues on certificates.....	5,101 12	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	5,221 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.....	218 57	.....
	<u>\$36,413 57</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Invested in state bonds.....		\$25,000 00
Refunded for overpayment.....		823 86
	<u>\$36,413 57</u>	<u>\$25,823 86</u>
Balance September 30, 1868.....	5,416 28	.....
Balance September 30, 1869.....		16,505 99
	<u>\$41,829 85</u>	<u>\$41,829 85</u>

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1868 and 1869, respectively, was as follows :

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$76,418 11	\$70,656 99
Amount due on mortgages.....	100,376 00	94,765 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	448,500 00	472,500 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$625,294 11</u>	<u>\$638,921 99</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$13,647 88.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$11,761 31	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	34,895 00	.....
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	1,864 70	.....
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School.....	2,810 50	.....
Transferred from Whitewater N. S. building fund	880 99	.....
	<u>\$42,212 50</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Expense of Regents.....		\$859 83
Platteville Normal School.....		14,534 01
Whitewater Normal School.....		16,834 27
Oshkosh Normal School.....		50 50
Institutes.....		2,039 75
Expenses.....		1,327 57
Whitewater N. S. build'g fund, ch. 123, G. L. 1869,		5,000 00
Platteville N. S. build'g fund, ch. 123, G. L. 1869,		4,000 00
School fund income, chap. 537, G. L. 1865....		11,726 41
Refunded on account of overpayment of interest		148 03
	<u>\$52,212 50</u>	<u>\$56,520 86</u>
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	21,792 57	.....
Balance, September 30, 1869.....		17,484 64
	<u>\$74,005 00</u>	<u>\$74,005 00</u>

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Town of Platteville	\$2,500 00	.....
Transfer from Normal School Fund Income	4,000 00	.....
Total receipts	<u>\$6,500 00</u>	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
O. H. Allen, work and material for building ...		\$1,846 46
C. A. Buttles, heating apparatus		788 85
H. Robbins, work and material for building ...		<u>2,010 68</u>
	<u>\$6,500 00</u>	<u>4,595 99</u>
Balance, September 30, 1868	2,175 62	.....
Balance, September 30, 1869		<u>4,079 63</u>
	<u>\$8,675 62</u>	<u>\$8,675 82</u>

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Transfer from Normal School Fund Income	\$5,000 00	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
N. M. Littlejohn, work and material for building.		\$2,960 75
S. A. White, furniture		649 55
B. Waine, work on building		17 50
Transfer to Normal School Fund Income		<u>880 99</u>
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$4,508 79</u>
Balance, September 30, 1868	968 68	.....
Balance, September 30, 1869		<u>\$1,409 89</u>
	<u>\$5,968 68</u>	<u>\$5,968 68</u>

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
City of Oshkosh	\$30,000 00	.....
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Galaway, Rogers & Co., work and material for building		\$14,414 00
Balance, September 30, 1869		<u>15,586 00</u>
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

XII.—APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount apportioned the past year is \$176,878.69*. The ratio of apportionment was 47 cents per scholar.

*An extra apportionment was made to the town of Burke, Dane Co., of \$143.82, which does not appear in table No. I of the appendix.

A detailed statement, by counties and towns, will be found in table No. I of the appendix.

The apportionments, from 1850 to 1869 inclusive, are as follows:

Years.	Number of Children.	Apportionment.
1850.....	92,647	3 8-10 cents per scholar
1851.....	111,481	50 .....do.....
1852.....	124,783	48.....do.....
1853.....	138,279	45.....do.....
1854.....	455,125	72.....do.....
1855.....	186,960	80 5-10.....do.....
1856.....	213,886	70.....do.....
1857.....	241,545	66.....do.....
1858.....	264,977	75.....do.....
1859.....	278,871	64....do.....
1860.....	288,984	64.....do.....
1861.....	299,782	82.....do.....
1862.....	308,656	50.....do.....
1863.....	320,965	44.....do.....
1864.....	329,906	47.....do.....
1865.....	339,024	46.....do.....
1866.....	354,517	45.....do.....
1867.....	371,083	47.....do.....
1868.....	361,759	48.....do.....
1869.....	376,327	47.....do.....

The apportionment is made on the basis of the number of children returned from districts which maintained school for five or more months during the preceding year, and not on the whole number between the ages of four and twenty years. The number reported this year is 394,837, but the apportionment is for 376,327, the number returned last year.

XIII.—TEXT BOOKS.

There is general complaint throughout the state in reference to the matter of text books. These complaints take two forms: first, that books are changed too frequently; and, second, that an exorbitant price is charged for them. The statute provides a remedy for the first evil by requiring district boards to adopt lists of books, to remain in use three years.

The reports of county superintendents (Table No. 4, Appendix) show that lists of books have been adopted in 2,325 districts, and when the boards in the remaining districts shall have complied with the requirements of the law, this cause of complaint will be re-

moved. For the second evil, it is more difficult to find a remedy. Some have suggested that the state should publish its own text books, and furnish them to the people at cost, but there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a scheme, which forbid its adoption. Another plan has been advocated which presents fewer difficulties than the one first named, and which may be carried into execution. It is this: Let a commission be constituted to select a set of text books for the whole state. Let a contract be made with the publishers of the books selected, to furnish all the books needed by the state for a term of years, at a stated price. The publishers should be required to establish depots for the sale of the books at two or three prominent and accessible points, where dealers and others could get supplies for their localities. The price of books should be uniform at all the depots, and any individual, district or school, should be permitted to purchase at the regular price. This would prevent dealers from charging an unreasonable commission for their trouble and expense in retailing the books. There is no doubt but under such an arrangement the books needed for the schools of the state could be obtained for fifty per cent of what they now cost, while at the same time all the benefits of uniformity would be secured. The prominent objections to this plan are the following:

1. No commission could select a set of books which would be acceptable to a majority of the teachers who are to use them.
2. It would be a great sacrifice for those who are now supplied with books to lay them aside and purchase a new supply, even at low rates.
3. The state is under no greater obligation to furnish the people with cheap text books than it is to furnish them with cheap hats, boots and shoes, food and clothing.

To the first of these objections it may be answered, that either of the more prominent series of text books is well adapted to meet the wants of our schools; and in case no one series should be deemed suitable, from all those in use, a set could be selected to which no teacher who is fit for his position could make any reasonable objection.

The second difficulty may be obviated by providing that the new books should be introduced gradually, as those now in use wear out, so that a year or more might elapse before a complete change should be effected.

The answer to the third objection is, that the system of public instruction is established by the state; the people are taxed to support the schools; the studies pursued in them are prescribed by law; and therefore it is the duty of the state to see that the people are not obliged to pay exorbitantly for the books which they are compelled to purchase.

For reasons stated in the report for 1868 no specific list of text books is recommended, but district boards are advised to select from the books in use those best adapted to meet the wants of their respective districts.

The principal text books used in the state, and the number of districts using them are given in the following table. For purposes of comparison the statement covers the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:

	1867	1868	1869
No. of Dist's using Sanders' Spellers.....	2,420	2,564	2,501
Sanders' Union.....			252
McGuffey's Spellers.....	1,144	995	980
National.....	327	379	464
Willson's Spellers.....	59	84	94
Sanders' Readers.....	2,068	2,138	1,882
Sanders' Union.....			487
McGuffey's Readers.....	1,159	986	918
National Readers.....	578	580	640
Wilson's Readers.....	282	312	314
Ray's Arithmetics.....	1,827	1,839	1,858
Thompson's Arithmetics.....	872	780	629
Davies' Arithmetics.....	936	870	895
Robinson's Arithmetics.....	358	595	699
Willard's Hirtory of the U. S.....	88	103	87
Goodrich's History of the U. S.....	656	826	1,101
Willson's History of the U. S.....	118	306	156
McNally & Monteith's Geog... ..	2,040	1,834	1,365
Monteith's Geography.....			768
Cornell's Geographies.....	1,055	892	830
Mitchell's Geographies.....	556	704	695
Clark's Grammar.....	1,856	1,582	1,604
Pinneo's Grammar.....	852	728	809
Green's Grammar.....	97	119	82
Brown's Grammar.....	122	150	41
Kerl's Grammar.....	77	296	482
Cutter's Physiology.....	92	114	101
Davies' Algebra.....	210	160	181
Ray's Algebra.....	124	118	119
Robinson's Algebra.....	214	151	155

XIV.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

There were no dictionaries on hand at the date of the last report, but two hundred and fifty copies were purchased in accordance with the provisions of chapter 27, general laws of 1869. One hundred and eighty-seven copies have been distributed to districts hitherto unsupplied, and twenty-one copies have been sold to districts once supplied, leaving forty-two books on hand. Two hundred copies will be needed for use the current year. A detailed account of the distribution of dictionaries will be found in the appendix.

XV.—OFFICE LIBRARY.

There is an annual appropriation of fifty dollars for the purchase of books for the library of this office. This amount has been carefully expended, and many valuable works have been secured, but the sum appropriated is too small to permit the purchase of costly publications, some of which are very much needed. The amount received on account of the library fund during my term of office is \$214.38; and the amount expended is \$205.84, leaving a balance on hand of \$8.54. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements is given in the appendix.

XVI.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Fifty three institutes have been held during the past year. The Board of Regents of Normal Schools appropriated from the income of the Normal School fund the sum of \$2,000, to aid in holding teachers' institutes. To a committee consisting of His Excellency, Governor Fairchild, Hon. William E. Smith, State Treasurer, and the State Superintendent, was given in charge the expenditure of the money, under regulations established by the Board. The committee employed Robert Graham, Esq., of Kenosha, to conduct the institutes, and they also allowed the bills of county superintendents (to the amount of \$50 per institute) for expenses incurred by them in holding their institutes, when the agent of the board did not conduct them.

The institutes have been well attended, and much good has been accomplished. Great credit is due to Mr. Graham for his faithful and efficient labors, and the beneficial results of his efforts will long

be seen and felt in the improved teaching and management of those who have listened to his instructions. It is to be hoped that the Board of Regents will continue to aid the institutes, as there is no other agency so efficacious in raising the standard of teachers' qualifications, and in fitting them for the performance of their responsible duties.

XVII.—STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association was held at Oshkosh, July 6 to 8. The attendance equalled that of any preceding year, and the exercises were similar to those had at previous sessions. Addresses were delivered by the President, Alexander Kerr, Principal of Beloit High School; by J. C. Converse, Esq., of Beloit; Calvin Townsend, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. E. C. Towne, of Chicago; Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Secretary of State Agricultural Society, and Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin University. Papers were read by Samuel Shaw, Superintendent of Schools of Winnebago county; Prof. D. G. Purman, of the Platteville Normal School, and A. F. Alden, Esq., of the Whitewater Normal School.

A full report of the proceedings, with titles of addresses and papers, etc., is given in the "documents accompanying the report."

XVIII.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The schools at Platteville and Whitewater have continued in successful operation during the year. At the close of the spring term, which ended the scholastic year of 1868-9, the Platteville school graduated its first full course class. The examinations of the students previous to graduation, and their efforts on commencement day, showed that they had been carefully trained, and thoroughly drilled in the studies pursued; and their promptness, clearness of statement, and general scholarship reflected great credit on themselves as well as on their instructors. As the first graduating class of the first Normal school established in this state, their names are worthy of a place in this report. They are as follows:

Ella Marshall, Platteville,
Alvena E. Schroeder, Platteville,

Lewis Funk, East Troy.
 Melvin Grigsby, Potosi,
 Andrew Hutton, Badger,
 James Rait, Badger,
 Richard H. Jones, Platteville,
 Edward H. Sprague, Lancaster.

Full information in regard to terms of admission, courses of study, and the condition and prospects of the schools, can be obtained from the following reports, which are given in the "documents."

1. The report of the president of the board of Regents.
2. The report of the examining committees.
3. The reports of the presidents of the schools.

XIX.—STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University has enjoyed another prosperous year, and has done its appropriate work thoroughly and well. Notwithstanding his resignation, at the earnest request of the board of regents, President Chadbourne still remains at the head of the institution, managing with skill and ability all its various affairs and interests, and infusing vigor and energy into all its departments. He is ably seconded by each member of the faculty, and the opportunities afforded young gentlemen and ladies to obtain a thorough education are equal to those presented by many older and more celebrated colleges and universities. The reports of the president and of the board of regents give full information in regard to the organization, aims, resources and prospects of this head of our educational institutions, and the suggestions made in said reports, especially those in reference to the need of another building to accommodate the students, are entitled to your careful consideration.

XX.—ACADEMIES.

Only four academies have reported, Albion Academy, the German and English Academy, Milwaukee; Jefferson Liberal Institute, and Patch Grove Academy. Their statistics are given in the documents.

XXI.—COLLEGES.

Reports have been received from the following institutions: Beloit College, Carroll College, Galesville University, Lawrence

University, Milton College, Milwaukee Female College, Northwestern University, Prairie du Chien College, Racine College, Ripon College and the Wisconsin Female College. Two of these, Beloit and Racine Colleges, are for gentlemen only; two others, as their titles indicate, are for ladies alone; while the remaining six are open to both sexes.

The following comparative summary presents the most important statistics given in the reports:

	1868.	1869.
No of colleges reported (not including state university)	10	10
Number of members of faculties.....	73	80
Number graduated at last commencement.....	35	47
Total number who have graduated.....	393	440
Number of students in senior classes.....	42	51
Number of students in junior classes.....	57	81
Number of students in sophomore classes.....	115	86
Number of students in freshman classes.....	167	185
Number of students not in regular classes.....	25	182
Number of students in preparatory departments.....	1,545	1,413
Total number in the institutions reported.....	1,951	1,998
Number of acres owned by the institution.....	6,745	3,662
Estimated cash value of lands.....	\$84,500	\$105,000
Estimated cash value of buildings.....	386,000	414,600
Amount of endowment funds except real estate.....	195,000	219,225
Amount of income from tuition.....	35,495	25,618
Amount of income from other sources.....	<u>23,451</u>	<u>30,598</u>

XXII.—TOWNSHIP SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

Five or six towns have adopted the township system, but it is too early to come to any conclusion in reference to its operation. As it is a general complaint that the system is not understood, the law passed last winter is here presented, accompanied by the explanation of the system given in the report for 1868.

Chapter 182, General Laws of 1869.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A TOWNSHIP SYSTEM OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Each town which is now or may hereafter be organized in this state, is hereby declared and constituted one school district for all the purposes of this act, and the several school districts and parts of joint districts which are now or may hereafter be established in the several organized towns, shall be styled and known as sub-districts.

SECTION 2. New sub-districts may be formed and the boundaries of any sub-districts may be altered by the town board of directors, at any regular meeting of said board: *provided*, that the formation and alteration of joint sub-districts shall be by the concurrent action of the boards of directors of all the towns embraced in part in such sub-districts.

SECTION 3. The clerks of the several sub-districts in any organized town, together with the clerks of the joint sub-districts, the school houses of which are situated in such town, shall constitute the town board of school directors.

SECTION 4. The said board shall be a body corporate, and shall possess the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes, by the name and style of "the board of school directors of the town of ——" (the name of the town to which the board belongs), and in that name shall sue and be sued, and be capable of contracting and being contracted with and of holding real and personal estate, and of selling the same, as authorized by the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. The board of directors in each town are hereby invested in their corporate capacity, with the title, care and custody of all school houses, school house sites, furniture, apparatus and other property of all kinds belonging to the sub school districts therein, with full power to control the same, in such manner as will best subserve the interests of the schools in such town.

SECTION 6. The said board shall meet annually upon the first Monday in October in each year, at or as near as may be, the place where the last annual election was held. The second regular meeting of the board shall be held on the third Monday of March in each year. The hour of meeting shall be ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SECTION 7. Special meetings may be called by the president and secretary upon the application of one-third of the members of the board. Such meetings shall be called by notifying each member of the board personally, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence or business, stating the time, place and objects of the meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor.

SECTION 8. The members of the board, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, assembled at the first and each succeeding annual meeting, shall elect from their number a president and vice president, and a secretary, who may or may not be one of their number; *provided*, he shall be a resident of the town to which the board belongs.

SECTION 9. The board of each town shall have power to purchase or hire houses and rooms for the use of schools and to fence and improve the same as they may deem proper, and upon such sites, to build, enlarge, alter, improve and repair school houses, outhouses or any other buildings for school purposes, as they may deem advisable; and also, whenever in the opinion of the board any school house or school house site is no longer needed for school purposes, the same be sold and conveyed in the corporate name of the board, such conveyance to be executed by the president and secretary of the board.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the board at the regular meeting in March, to estimate and determine the amount of money which will be necessary for the support of schools, and for the building and repairing of school houses in the town for the year ensuing.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the board to establish and maintain such and so many schools in the several subdistricts under their charge as they may deem requisite and expedient: *provided*, that there shall be at least one common school in each sub-district, and that all such schools shall be kept each year not less than five months. The board shall have in all respects the supervision and management of all the schools, with full power to adopt, enforce, modify and repeal, from time to time, all rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this state necessary for their organization, graduation and control, and for the instruction given by them in the different branches of education taught therein, and to establish and enforce proper penalties for the violation of such rules.

SECTION 12. All the powers conferred upon school district boards by the provisions of chapter 155 of the general laws of 1868 and the acts amendatory thereto, excepting those the exercise of which would conflict with the provisions of this chapter, are hereby conferred upon the town boards of directors provided for in this act.

SECTION 13. The president, vice president and secretary of the town board of directors shall constitute an executive committee, which committee shall carry out, put in force and execute all orders of the board, and for this purpose all power and authority vested in the board by the provisions of this act shall be deemed vested in the executive committee, and any duty devolved upon the said board by the said provisions shall devolve upon the executive committee: *provided*, that all the acts of the executive committee shall be subject to review by the board at any regular meeting thereof.

SECTION 14. The executive committee shall employ so many qualified teachers as they may deem necessary to give instruction in all the schools under the charge of the board. Each contract shall be in writing, shall be signed by the teacher and by the president and secretary, and shall specify the wages per week, month or year, as agreed upon by the parties.

SECTION 15. The secretary shall record all the proceedings of the board in a book kept for that purpose; he shall keep an accurate and specific account of all expenses incurred by the board, including a list of all orders drawn by him, with the date, amount, person in whose favor and object for which each order was issued; he shall properly file all papers deposited with him in accordance with law, and shall keep and preserve all books, papers and records belonging to his office, and deliver the same to his successor.

SECTION 16. He shall make and keep in his office an accurate map of his town, showing the boundaries of all subdistricts and joint subdistricts, and the location of all school houses and highways therein. When a new subdistrict is formed by the board of directors, or one is altered, he shall within ten days thereafter, certify to the clerk of each subdistrict affected by such formation or alteration, a copy in writing of the record of the action of the board in the matter.

SECTION 17. He shall have the immediate charge and supervision of all the schools in his town, and shall, under the direction of the board of directors, organize and grade them, and assist the several teachers thereof in classifying and arranging them. He shall visit each school in his town at least twice during each term thereof; shall examine into its condition and progress, consult with and advise the teachers in regard to methods of instruction and government, and shall report to the board from time to time such improvements as his experience shall dictate are calculated to benefit the school.

SECTION 18. He shall draw orders on the town treasurer for moneys in the hands of such treasurer which have been apportioned to the town, and for moneys collected or received by him from other sources for school purposes, for the payment of teachers' wages, the purchase of school house sites, the building, buying, hiring, repairing and furnishing of school houses, and for all other purposes authorized by this act or by the board of directors acting under it: *provided*, that each order shall designate the object for which and the fund upon which it is drawn, and shall be countersigned by the president.

SECTION 19. It shall be the duty of the secretary, at least five days before the annual town meeting or election each year, to make to the board of supervisors of the town a written statement, showing the receipts of moneys for school purposes from all sources, and the disbursements of the same during the year ending on the third Monday of March, in which statement shall be given, under separate heads:

- 1st. The amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year.
- 2d. Amount received from the state fund.
- 3d. Amount collected by town treasurer.
- 4th. Amount received from all other sources.
- 5th. The manner in which such sums have been expended, specifying the amount paid under each head of expenditure.
- 6th. Amount remaining in the treasury.
- 7th. Amount of indebtedness of the township district and when and how payable.

The secretary shall accompany the above statement with the estimates of the board of the amount necessary for the support of schools during the ensuing year, specifying the sums needed under the following heads:

- 1st. Amount for teachers' wages.
- 2d. Amount for school house sites, and for building, hiring or purchasing school houses.
- 3d. Amount for fuel.
- 4th. Amount for incidental expenses, including repairs, maps, globes, charts and for all needful school room appurtenances.
- 5th. An amount not to exceed one hundred dollars, to purchase library books.

SECTION 20. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of each town in the state to present the statement and estimates above mentioned to the electors of the town, at the annual town meeting or election, and the items of said estimates shall be passed upon separately by a vote of the electors present: *provided*, that upon motion they may be increased or diminished; *and provided, further*, that if for any reason moneys for the support of schools shall not be voted at the annual town meeting, or a sufficient amount shall not then be voted, the supervisors shall present the estimates before mentioned to the electors at the general election in the fall, for a vote thereon.

SECTION 21. The secretary shall furnish school registers in the form prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction, in which every teacher in the town shall be required to enter the names, ages and studies of all the scholars attending school, and daily their attendance and absence, which registers shall be deposited with the clerk of the subdistricts at the end of each term of school.

SECTION 22. It shall be the duty of the secretary, between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth days of September, in each year, to make and transmit to the superintendent of schools for the county a report in writing, bearing date on the 15th day of September in the year of its transmission, stating,

- 1st. The whole number of subdistricts and parts of subdistricts separately set off within the town.
- 2d. The length of time a school shall have been taught in each of said subdistricts or parts of districts.
- 3d. The number of children taught in each, and the number of children over the age of four and under the age of twenty years residing in each.
- 4th. The whole amount of money received in the town for school purposes since the date of the last preceding report, setting forth separately the amount received from the state through the county treasurer, the amount levied by the county board of supervisors, and the amount raised by the town at its annual meeting.

5th. The manner in which said moneys have been expended, and whether any and what part remains unexpended, with such other information as the state superintendent may from time to time require.

SECTION 23. The town clerk shall assess all sums voted at the annual town meeting, or at the fall election, for the support of schools, upon the real and personal property of the town as found in the assessment roll for the year in which said moneys are voted, and the sums so assessed shall in all respects be collected or returned delinquent like other taxes, and when collected, the money shall be held by the treasurer, and be by him paid out on the order of the president and secretary of the town board of directors.

SECTION 24. If for any reason the electors of a town shall fail to vote an amount of money sufficient to maintain a school in each subdistrict for the term of five months during the year ensuing, then the secretary shall, on or before the fourth Monday of November of the year in which the electors shall fail to vote as aforesaid, certify to the town clerk the amount estimated by the board of directors as necessary for teachers' wages,

fuel, repair of school houses and incidental expenses, and the town clerk shall assess the aggregate sum thus certified upon all the taxable property of the town in the assessment roll for that year, and the town treasurer shall collect the same with the other taxes.

SECTION 25. It shall be the duty of the town treasurer of each town to apply for and receive from the treasurer of his county all moneys apportioned for the use of common schools in his town, and to pay out the same, together with all moneys collected or received by him for school purposes, upon the order of the president or secretary of the town board of directors.

SECTION 26. The annual meeting of each sub-district shall be held on the last Monday in September in each year. The time of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon.

SECTION 27. The inhabitants qualified by law to vote at a sub-district meeting, when assembled in annual meeting, shall have power, and it shall be their duty,

1st. To appoint a chairman for the time being.

2d. To appoint a secretary, if the district clerk shall be absent.

3d. To choose a clerk.

4th. To recommend to the town board of directors the number of months they desire to have school maintained in their sub-district the ensuing year, and whether they desire a male or female teacher; the improvements and repairs which ought to be made on the school houses, out-houses, grounds, etc.; what maps, charts, or other aids in teaching should be furnished, and generally, any thing, matter or plan, which, in their judgment, will advance the cause of education and benefit the school of their sub-district.

SECTION 28. The clerk shall record the proceedings of all district meetings in a book to be kept for that purpose; shall certify to the town board of directors any recommendation adopted by the electors of his sub-district in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, and shall have charge of the school house and all property therein or belonging or attached thereto, subject to the order or direction of the board of directors.

SECTION 29. He shall be a member of the town board of directors, shall attend all meetings of the board, and shall carry out all lawful orders of the same having reference to the school house of his district or the school maintained therein.

SECTION 30. He shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual meeting of the electors of his sub-district, by posting notices therefor in four or more public places in the sub-district, one of which notices shall be affixed to the outer door of the school house, and he shall act as secretary of all such meetings when present.

SECTION 31. When a new sub-district is formed or a vacancy occurs in the office of sub-district clerk, the executive committee of the town board of directors shall appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office until the annual meeting of the sub-district next succeeding such appointment.

SECTION 32. When a sub-district is composed of parts of two or more towns, the board of directors of the town in which the school house is situated shall have the entire control of said sub-district, and shall maintain school therein as in other sub-districts; and the clerk of such joint sub-district shall be a member of the board of directors of said town, whether he resides in the same or not. At the annual meeting in October, the board of directors shall calculate and determine the cost of maintaining the school in said joint sub-district for the year ending at the close of the term preceding the meeting of the board, and the secretary shall certify such amount to the secretary of the board of each town embraced in part in such joint sub-district, together with the assessed valuation of said sub-district and of each part thereof, as found in the assessment roll of the said town for that year. On the receipt of such certificate, the secretary of the board of directors of each of said towns shall draw an order on the treasurer of his town in favor of the treasurer of the town in which the school-house of said joint sub-district is situ-

"Each town is divided into road-districts, but we do not require the people residing in a particular district, through which a river runs, to build a bridge for the use of the town, county or state at large, as well as for themselves; nor is there any justice in compelling the inhabitants of a petty, circumscribed school-district to build the house in which their children are to be educated, so long as education is a matter of public interest, and those children will, in after years, be scattered all over the state.

"The second evil inherent in the present system is:

"INEQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES.

"In one district school will be maintained nine or ten months each year; in an adjoining one only five or six months, and yet the percentage of taxation may be greater in the latter than in the former. In one school competent teachers may be employed, and the range of studies pursued be such as to afford the pupils an education almost academic in its character; while in another only a few primary branches are taught by an inexperienced and incapable instructor. Districts are often organized in such form that a person resides in one while the greater part of his property is situated in another; and many live in close proximity to school houses to which they would be glad to send their children, but cannot because they are not in the same district, while the houses to which they are compelled to send them are remote and difficult of access.

"It often happens that a populous district possesses a small, badly arranged house, while an adjoining district, with few scholars, has a large and convenient one; yet the children of the populous district cannot attend the school in the other without consent of the board and the payment of a tuition fee, and the populous district may have but a limited amount of assessable property, and not be able to erect a suitable school house for a term of years.

"In the third place the present system is a fruitful source or cause of discord and contention. It is natural that a small and weak district should seek to obtain additions to its territory from neighboring districts larger and stronger than itself. Application is made to the town supervisors for a change in the boundaries of certain districts. When the changes asked for are granted, those individuals removed from old associations appeal to the state superintendent to set aside the action of the supervisors. When the supervisors refuse to make the changes desired, the parties petitioning for such changes take an appeal, and ask that the supervisors be ordered to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Each party uses all the means at command to secure the ends desired, and personalities and vituperation often take the place of fact and argument. Thus neighborhoods and communities are violently agitated, and enmities are engendered which last for years, seriously crippling the schools, and impeding the progress of education.

"It is often very difficult to decide cases brought before the state superintendent on appeal, the facts and arguments on one side being about balanced by those on the other, and no matter what the decision may be, it fails to satisfy both sides. Between thirty and forty appeals have been decided since the first of January last, and a large majority of them relate to the organization of districts, or a change in their boundaries.

"Again, the district system is necessarily expensive. There are nearly five thousand districts in the state, each of which must have a treasurer who is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Besides the expense of the instrument itself, the trouble of getting sureties, etc., the bond must have a revenue stamp affixed of the value of one dollar. The treasurer is elected every three years, but on account of resignations, removals, etc., the office is really filled about once in two years. This makes an average annual expense of between two thousand and two thousand five hundred dollars; an unnecessary expenditure, as every dollar of the money received and paid out by the district treasurers comes through the hands of the town treasurers, who have themselves given bonds for the safe keeping of the funds entrusted to their care, and who might as well pay them out in detail to teachers and others entitled to them. There are many other evils incident to the district system, as all who are familiar with its working are aware, but space will not be taken to enumerate them all. For most of them the township system furnishes a simple and ample remedy, as will be seen when its features are carefully examined.

"The fundamental principle of this system is that each town shall constitute a district for purposes of taxation and general supervision and management. This does away at once with unequal taxation. As all taxes for school purposes are levied upon the town as a whole, every man pays the same percentage on the assessed valuation of his property.

"The present districts would constitute sub-districts, in each of which an officer should be elected annually, called a director, and all the directors in a town would constitute a board of directors, which should have the entire control and management of the schools and school interests. The secretary of this board takes the place of the old town superintendent, visits and supervises the schools, grades them and assists the teachers in classifying the pupils, etc., in a word is the efficient agent of the board and the connecting link between the county superintendent and the schools.

"The advantages of this system are many, and evident:

"1. Each parent would be permitted to send his children to the school which best accommodated them, and all the expense, trouble and ill-feeling consequent upon the frequent changes in the boundaries of districts would be avoided.

"2. School houses would be built when and where they are needed. Many districts are now compelled to suffer, year after year, all the inconvenience

and loss occasioned by the use of a small, badly constructed, ill-arranged house, because of difficulties concerning the site, or the indisposition of the voters to furnish the means to erect a new building. Under the township system these difficulties would be avoided, as the board, composed of delegates from all parts of the town, would not be likely to be influenced by local disputes in reference to the site for a house, but would locate it at such point as would best accommodate those for whom it was selected; and as the funds for building the house would be drawn from the whole town, the tax upon each individual would be so small as not to be in the least burdensome, and there would be no necessity for delay.

"8. Schools can be graded more easily under the township than under the separate-district system. The districts, as now organized, as a general rule, are too feeble in numbers and wealth to maintain more than one department, and the law of 1858, permitting districts to unite for high school purposes, has been entirely inoperative, no action having been taken by any district in accordance with its provisions. The summer schools, in the country especially, are primary schools in most respects, while the winter schools embrace all grades of pupils from the primary to the grammar or high school. This condition of things necessitates the employment of better educated, more experienced teachers during the winter term, at a cost for their services of about double the amount paid for the same length of time in the summer, while there is not, on an average, more than a dozen children in each district whose capacity, advancement, or range of studies, demands a better or more costly teacher than the one employed during the summer; and thus the education of these few costs the districts the difference between the wages paid in summer and winter, amounting, for a four months school, to from thirty to sixty dollars. Now if there were, within the reach of a larger class of pupils in three or four districts, a school of a higher grade, to which they could all have access, the winter school in their respective districts could be continued as a primary or intermediate school, under the charge of the same teacher employed in the summer, and one higher grade teacher would suffice for several districts. By this arrangement, all the pupils in a town would be divided into two grades, at a cost for tuition not greater than that now incurred; and the total additional expense would be measured by the cost of erecting a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate the higher grade of pupils. In many instances, by a proper arrangement of the terms of school, the houses already erected would serve for both grades of pupils. In some district, in which the house is so situated as to be easy of access to the larger scholars in several surrounding districts, let there be a term of school commencing so soon as the ground is settled and the weather is pleasant in spring, and continuing to the first of July; and a fall term commencing about the middle of August and continuing till the middle of November; thus affording the primary pupils six months or

more of uninterrupted school during the most pleasant season of the year, which would be far more beneficial to them, intellectually and physically, than the usual summer and winter terms, with the extremes of warm and cold weather, producing sickness, tardiness, and irregularity of attendance, and thus wasting a good share of the money expended. The winter term could then be devoted entirely to the grammar or higher grade scholars, who, under a competent instructor, whose whole time was given to them and their studies, would make as much progress as they now do, in mixed schools, in two or more. Again, whenever a new school house is to be built, its location, size, and internal arrangements can all be adapted to the new order of things, so that in process of time, without any violent changes, or any appreciable increase of expense, the facilities for maintaining graded schools can be established throughout the state.

"4. Better supervision of the schools. The county superintendent, though exercising a general supervision over all the schools in his county, is entirely unable to give, to each school, that personal attention necessary to obtain a complete knowledge of its condition and wants; and some of the most active and efficient superintendents have felt the need of a local officer, to co-operate with and aid them in effecting improvements in the management of the schools. As before stated, the secretary of the town board will be the proper person to have the immediate supervision of the schools, and will have power, under the direction of the board, to grade and arrange them, suggest and enforce rules for their management and government, and advise with and assist the teachers in all cases in which advice and assistance are needed. He should be appointed by the board, and he may be one of their number, or not, so that the best person to fill the place is selected.

"We should thus secure all the advantages of the town superintendent system, without losing any of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the county superintendency.

"5. Economy of administration. All the expenses now incurred in organizing new districts, and in changing the boundaries of old ones, would be saved. Each child being permitted to attend that school which best accommodated him, and the amount of tax which each person would pay being the same, no matter in what subdistrict he resided, there would be no reason for altering districts; consequently very few changes would be made, and those few would be easily effected, and attended with little or no expense. Again, the liability to a loss of moneys is in proportion to the number of hands through which they pass, and it is no wonder that, with nearly five thousand disbursing officers, there is a good deal of waste of district funds every year.

"Under the township system the financial affairs of all the schools in a town being managed by the same board, one treasurer would be sufficient, and, in order not to multiply officers, the town treasurer, who now collects

and receives all the school moneys belonging to his town, might be treasurer of the board, and upon the order of its secretary, countersigned by the president, could pay out such moneys, when needed. Thus the number of disbursing officers would be reduced from nearly five thousand, to less than eight hundred, and besides the diminished liability to loss on account of the decrease in the number of disbursing officers, the expense incurred in executing nearly two thousand treasurers' bonds each year would be saved.

"6. There would be an equality of privileges in the different districts, as, the schools being supported by a general tax, justice would require that they be maintained an equal length of time throughout the town, and we should not see, as we now do, so great a disparity in school privileges in adjoining districts.

"Free schools are founded upon the principle that it is the duty of the state to see that the children within its limits are educated. To this end a generous public fund is provided, and the people are yearly taxed to support the system; yet the kind and amount of instruction given to the children of different districts depend entirely upon influences which the law does not seek to guide or control. Now common sense and justice demand, that wherever children enough to organize a school are found, one should be established, with all the means and appliances necessary to secure the result desired; the proper education of the children attending it.

"7. Employment of Teachers. It being the special duty of the secretary of the town board to visit the schools, become acquainted with their condition and wants, the capacity, tact, and success of the different teachers, he would be better qualified to select the person suited to each school than nine tenths of the district clerks under the present system possibly can be; thus better teachers would be employed—that is, teachers better adapted to their positions—and they would not be changed each term, as they now are, but would remain in one school so long as they were successful in their work. Incompetent and unsuccessful teachers would be sifted out, the standard of attainments of all those employed would be gradually and surely raised, and the consequent progress of the schools would be certain and uninterrupted.

"The new system of examination by the county superintendent has done much to elevate the standard of attainments, and weed out unsuccessful teachers; but, inasmuch as an examination in regard to scholarship is not always a true test of the qualifications of an applicant, and it is not possible for the county superintendent to give that personal attention to each school necessary to enable him to judge correctly in regard to the skill and faithfulness of the teacher, many persons are still employed who have no real fitness for their position, and who are retained through favoritism or indifference on the part of those by whom they are engaged. Such persons would be quietly dropped from the list of teachers, and would engage in other pursuits, or, by the use of proper means, become fitted for their responsible positions as instructors of youth.

"I have thus presented some of the main points in which it is believed that the township system is superior to the district system; and it only remains to notice some of the objections urged to it by those who object to change, or who are satisfied with the system as it is.

"The first objection is to the raising of taxes for the support of schools by the town at large. Looking at the matter from a personal stand point, many think a general tax would be unjust to different localities, for the reason that children of school age are not proportioned to the valuation of property, and thus a wealthy district with few children would pay for the education of children residing in other districts. This objection is the same one so often urged against free schools by the childless capitalist, or the wealthy tax-payer whose children are already educated: 'I ought not to pay for educating my neighbor's children.' As before stated, free schools are established on the assumption that 'the property of the state shall educate the children of the state,' and consistency requires that the details of the system shall be so arranged as to carry out this fundamental principle. What justice is there in requiring that a specified portion of territory shall furnish the means to educate the children residing therein, so long as you withhold from the tax-payers the power to decide who shall inhabit that territory?

"The fact is, that the fairest method of maintaining the schools would be by a tax upon the whole state, and the larger the district embraced in one organization the more just and equal will be the taxation.

"The moneys apportioned yearly by the state superintendent, and those levied upon the towns by the county board of supervisors, are distributed in each district in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty residing therein; and as the latter moneys are raised by a tax upon each town as a whole, and not by separate districts, the plan advocated is, in fact, in operation already, and only needs to be extended to the levy and collection of all the funds needed to support the schools.

"In the second place, many will object to the raising of funds by the whole town, to build a school house in a particular district, who would be willing that the schools should be supported by a general tax, after the houses are built. This objection is removed by considering the town as a single district, which needs several houses to accommodate its pupils. It is true, that, for convenience sake, the town is divided into sub-districts, yet, for general purposes it is a unit, and should be managed accordingly. Each town is divided into road districts, and when a new highway is to be laid out, the whole town is called upon to pay the expense incurred for right of way, etc., though but few of its tax-payers are personally benefited; and when a bridge is to be built no one thinks of asking the citizens residing in the road district in which the bridge is needed, to furnish the funds to pay for erecting it; and it cannot be that the education of the children of Wisconsin, is a matter of less interest to the people than the laying out of highways, and the

erection of bridges. Returns made to the state superintendent show that, on an average, in the larger counties, not more than four school houses are built in each year; and this would give to each town but one to build every three years, and this burden, being borne by all the tax-payers, would be so light as scarcely to be felt. All the children would thus be provided with school privileges, and the protracted effort and struggle now necessary in most districts, in order to secure the erection of a school house, would be avoided.

"In order to avoid all seeming injustice, it might be provided, that those districts which had, within a certain limited time, erected good and substantial houses, should be exempted from the payment of the taxes raised for building school houses for a number of years after the adoption of the township system."

It is believed that so soon as the township system is clearly understood it will be adopted by a large number of towns, and will prove to be a great improvement upon the present system.

XXIII.—OFFICE WORK, TRAVEL, ETC.

The amount of office work performed during the year equals that of the year preceding, yet more time has been devoted to outside labor than was given to it in 1868. From the 29th of March till the 6th of November, the greater part of the time was spent in attending teachers' institutes, lecturing, visiting schools, etc. I attended institutes in the counties of Adams, Calumet, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Door, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Marquette, Pepin, Pierce, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood. I traveled by rail, steamboat, stage and private conveyance about six thousand miles, and delivered thirty-eight lectures. It has seemed just that those counties which have made an effort to help themselves, should receive the aid of the board of regents and of the state superintendent; consequently institutes have been held and lectures have been delivered in those counties in which the superintendent and teachers have felt sufficient interest in their work to meet for consultation and study. The reason why many counties have been neglected is that the county superintendents have held no institutes therein, and have not invited the agent of the board of regents or the state superintendent to visit their localities.

Though the course pursued during the past two years seems just and fair, and calculated on the whole to do the most good, still that there may not exist any cause of complaint, I propose, Providence permitting, to visit during the ensuing year, every county in the state hitherto unvisited, and to inform myself of the real condition of educational matters by actual examination of the schools and consultation with the people.

XXIV.—NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Township System.—As stated in the report for 1868, our first great want is the township system of school government, but it is not desirable, at present, to make any advance upon the legislation of last winter. The township law is enacted, and laid before the people for their consideration and voluntary adoption; and it will not be wise to require a change until a majority shall have become acquainted with the new system, and shall be satisfied that it is preferable to the old one. Two or three slight amendments to the law of last winter are needed, and then it may be left to work its way and prove its worth by its operation in those towns which shall have adopted it.

Supervision of Schools.—In about one half of the state, the county superintendents are active and efficient, and spend a large share of their time in visiting and supervising the schools; in the other half the schools are neglected and left to take care of themselves, so far as supervision by any one from outside of the local districts is concerned. In many instances the district boards take pains to visit the school, consult with and advise the teacher, and encourage and stimulate the pupils; but, as a general rule, unless visited by the county superintendent, the schools have but little effective supervision. This failure in the matter of the supervision of schools is the result of two causes; first, the payment of inadequate salaries to county superintendents; and, second, the election of incompetent persons to the office of superintendent. The second evil is, to some extent, an effect of the first. Men who are competent to hold the office cannot afford to take it for the meager compensation allowed in most counties. The county superintendent ought to be a well educated, experienced teacher, the equal of any

one in character and moral worth. How can we expect such a man to serve the people for from three hundred to eight hundred dollars per year, and bear his own traveling expenses, while in many of the graded schools under his jurisdiction, the principals are paid from one thousand to fifteen hundred. The consequence is that men seek the office who are not qualified to fill it, or who, if they are qualified to perform its duties, intentionally neglect them on the plea that they cannot afford to labor for the compensation allowed. Then the people complain because their schools are not visited, and charge the failure to the system, when it is their own fault or that of the superintendent that no more is accomplished. The county board of supervisors, listening to the complaints of the inefficiency of the superintendent, try to remedy the evil by cutting down his salary; reasoning that if he does not do his duty for the salary paid, he ought to receive a smaller sum; whereas the true theory is to give the superintendent such a salary that he can afford to devote all his time to the discharge of his duties.

The amendment to the law passed last winter, allowing the supervisors to make the compensation of the superintendent a per diem, and requiring him to present a verified statement of the time actually and necessarily spent in the work of his office, will, if judiciously enforced, materially aid in securing faithfulness and efficiency on the part of that officer. It is certain, however, that unless better salaries are paid to the incumbents of this office, its duties will not be well performed, and we may as well not require the county superintendent to supervise the schools, if we refuse to compensate him for doing it. It is good economy to supervise the schools, and a wasteful policy to neglect them, and if it shall be found to be impracticable to secure supervision through the county superintendency, it will be best to provide for a town superintendent of schools. The office of town superintendent should never have been abolished, and it ought to be revived so soon as it can be done without destroying or weakening the more important one.

School Month.—I repeat the recommendation made in last year's report, the number of days constituting a school month be determined by law. Custom is now about equally divided between twenty and twenty-two days, and a good deal of trouble and misun-

derstanding will be avoided by making one or the other number the standard. Other states have legislated upon the subject, and there is a general desire on the part of those affected by the varying customs to have the matter settled by law.

School Fund.—The condition of this fund demands your serious consideration. The greater part of it has been used to pay the war debt of the state, and it is represented by "certificates of indebtedness," upon which interest is paid by the tax-payers. The tax is collected by the town treasurers, is paid by them to the county treasurers, who, in turn, pay it into the state treasury. It is then apportioned by the state superintendent, and finds its way back to the towns through the same channels by which it reached the treasury. Such a cumbersome, defective method of raising a tax for the support of schools should not be continued longer than is absolutely necessary. A sinking fund should be provided to liquidate the indebtedness of the state to its trust funds, and the commissioners should be directed to invest the moneys in such a manner that our people be receiving the interest annually, instead of being taxed to pay it.

XXV.—CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to commend anew to your fostering care our system of public instruction. Important as are all the interests under your supervision, those of education are most vital, and demand careful and skillful management. It matters little if, through appropriate legislation, you shall aid in developing the material resources of the commonwealth, if the intelligence and morality of our people shall not keep pace with our economic advancement. The strength of the state lies not so much in the products of the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, or the manufacturer, as in the character of its citizens. If it be true that "education forms the common mind," how important that the agency which furnishes instruction to our children should be wisely adapted to secure the end sought.

It is your duty not only to foster and develop our free school system by every means in your power, but you should carefully shield it against all attacks, either from open or insidious enemies.

In some sections of the country denominational zeal and skeptical indifference have united their efforts to undermine the foundation of our system, and to overthrow the structure now so near its completion. Let no consideration induce you to divide and scatter the funds which support the schools, or to essentially change their organization or management. Reform every abuse, and remove every evil connected with them; and, so far as possible, adapt them to the real needs of every portion of our people; but maintain inviolate the fundamental principle that the property of the state shall educate the children of the state; and provide that the education furnished shall be such as will fit our youth to take upon themselves the responsibilities of citizenship, and to fill with honor to themselves and profit to the community any position which they may be called to occupy.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. CRAIG.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COLUMBIA.

L. BATH, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools have been in successful operation during the past year; all excepting one have had school five months and upwards. There has been a steady increase in interest, both with school officers and parents, as is evident from the attention paid to the general well being of the schools. The attendance has been larger, and a better class of schools has been kept.

BUILDINGS.

The past year deserves special notice in the matter of school houses. In Cambria, the house has been removed to a new site and an addition built which adds one department to the capacity of the school. In Pardeeville, a good brick house has been completed, with two departments, and of sufficient size to meet the wants of the place for years to come. In Lodi, one of the best school buildings in the county is in process of erection. This meets a want that has been long felt in that locality. In Dolestown, a good house has been built and a first class school is established in this thriving town. The school house at Rio has also received an addition. Six others have been built in the several districts where they were greatly needed. Others have been repaired and furnished with comfortable seats. If these improvements continue, a few years will displace all these worn out relics of early days, which have become totally unfit for use.

TEACHERS.

The demand for a better class of teachers has never been so urgent as at the present time. Fair wages can generally be obtained

by those who know how to teach a good school. Parents and school boards are learning the important fact that a poor school is no benefit to a district, and that money paid to a skillful teacher is wisely expended.

In the examination of teachers and the supervision of schools, I have pursued the same course as reported last year. My first object has been to look over the ground. By letters, by monthly reports, and by personal visits I have kept myself in communication with every school in the county. By this means I have had personal knowledge of the condition of all the schools, and have been able to be of personal service to many in advising with the school board as well as the teachers. This has increased the labor on my part, both in travel and correspondence, and added somewhat to the expense, but as stated in my report of last year, there is ten-fold compensation in the benefits resulting from it. The county is large, and much of the work, if done at all, must be done by correspondence.

I have made 256 visits to schools the past year. These have not been mere formal calls, but the object has been to exercise a personal supervision; to learn the actual workings of the schools, and to make such suggestions as the condition of things seemed to require. These suggestions have been kindly received, and in most cases carried out by the teachers. I have had special regard to these three points: order, thoroughness in study, and the moral influence of the schools. Without order the school is a failure. Without study the whole expenditure of time and means comes short of its object; and without the refining influence of morality, the whole system becomes an engine of evil to curse the world with its presence. In all these respects there has been progress. We have better houses; better schools and a more efficient class of teachers than we had one year ago. And this movement is not likely to stop. It has too firm a hold on the minds and hearts of the people. A novel feature of my work the past year is found in my weekly reports, in a county paper, of the condition of the schools as I saw them from time to time. In these articles I took occasion to criticise teachers, schools and school boards, and to make such suggestions as seemed proper. Many teachers were doing good work, and they were commended for

it. A few were behind the times and standing on their dignity. The lever was applied, and they were lifted up out of the rut. Some profited by the pressure, and some took offense. But these articles were read in all parts of the county, and a new interest was awakened. Attention was drawn towards the schools, and thus an important point has been gained. More than ever teachers have realized their responsibility, and the attention of parents has been drawn to the school room. Schools are public property, and the public have a right to be informed of their condition. If the teacher is a success he is a benefactor, and if he is a failure the public ought to know it for protection.

In quitting the ground, I am more than ever impressed with the importance of the common school system. Here is the right arm of our strength. The district school is the hope of this land; the great instrument that shall Americanize the diverse elements that pour in from the old world. As these widen their base the perpetuity of our institutions shall be secured. Far mightier than fleets or armies in battle array are the school-houses on our section lines. Children of all classes meet within their quiet walls, and, harmonized by the drill and study of the school room, together they go forth to the battle of life, with one common interest.

DANE—2d District.

D. C. SALISBURY, SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the greater impediments to the advancement of education in our State, I consider the want of proper school-rooms. Rooms in which taste is combined with utility; constructed with due regard to the health and comfort of their occupants, and large enough for the accommodation of all the pupils.

There are in this district, not including the city of Madison, 113 school-houses, which, according to the report of the school district clerks, will accommodate 6,445 pupils. These reports are probably extravagant, for men who have but little experience in school rooms are very prone to overrate their capacity; but, supposing them to be correct, there are in the district 8,935 children between

the ages of four and twenty, leaving 2,490 dependent upon themselves or private schools for instruction, and this in the half of one county; and, taking the State at large, would leave the immense number of 115,621 unprovided for.

Of the 113 houses in this district, there are very few, even were they of sufficient capacity, really suitable for school rooms. Many of them are characterized by unpainted, weather-beaten sides, smoke-blackened walls, floors through which the winter winds pour a furious ventilation current, desks on which the "Yankee" boy's ever busy pocket knife has achieved wonders; a diminutive black-board stuck up behind the teacher's desk, and for which his back furnishes an excellent eraser, and a rusty old stove, with here and there a brick to protect the floor from imperceptible heat.

This is not the rule by any means, for there are many districts in which good taste, refinement and the love of education have triumphed over selfishness, and rooms neat, commodious and cheerful offer homes to all who come. Still, it is my opinion if one-third, at least, of the buildings termed school-houses should be burned to the ground, it would be a positive benefit.

From my experience in visiting schools, I have arrived at the same conclusion as many other superintendents, that great efforts should be directed to the organization and sustaining of "town teachers' associations" as a means of instruction. Teachers should be brought together often, and their views on every subject pertaining to schools exchanged; methods of teaching illustrated, and perplexing questions discussed. More activity, zeal and ambition would be created, and an advance made.

The examinations during the year have been well attended, and 198 certificates granted, of which five were first grade and ten second.

DODGE—*West District.*

LORENZO MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting my report for the current year, it gives me pleasure to be able to state, that we are making improvement in every-

thing relating to our common schools. This district has 9,000 children over four and under twenty years of age, showing an increase of 323 within the year. Our school houses are valued at \$7,275 more than they were last year, owing to repairs and new buildings, while the sites are materially enhanced in value by being enlarged and otherwise improved. The number of days that schools have been taught by qualified teachers has reached 1,462 in excess of the number reported last year. The number of days' attendance at school is 39,719 greater than last year. These matters show, to some extent, that our people are evincing a greater interest in the education of their children. Since my last report, I have visited 171 schools and have labored to make these visits of some practical value. To this end I have examined the scholars in the various branches taught in school and have endeavored to create a greater interest in their studies by pointing out the importance of having a good substantial common school education, as a means of future happiness and success in life. I have also made it an object to point out to teachers the nature of the responsible duties devolving upon them, and to encourage them to greater faithfulness in their discharge.

While the schools of this district are far from being perfect, they will compare favorably with those in any other locality.

The schools in the villages of Fox Lake, Juneau, Waupun, Danville, Lowell and many other smaller places, are making constant improvement. The teachers in these schools are paid liberally for their services, but the people require them to *earn* every cent that they receive.

Our last annual institute was held in Beaver Dam, in October. It was one of the most profitable ever held in the county. President P. A. Chadbourne, of the Wisconsin University, Prof. R. C. Spencer, of the Commercial College, Milwaukee, Miss Wadsworth, of Wayland University, Prof. Trask, and many others, were present and contributed materially to the success of the occasion.

Prof. R. C. Spencer has afforded me much support and encouragement in my efforts to elevate the standard of penmanship in our district schools. Our teachers are regularly examined in this branch.

by printed questions as in any other, and are required to teach it systematically.

I have held 14 public examinations, and granted 247 certificates. Of these, 73 were granted to males, and 174 to females.

Of the certificates issued, as before stated, two were of the first grade, seven of the second grade, and the balance of the third grade.

DOOR.

RUFUS M. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our population and wealth are slowly increasing, and there is as much interest manifested in the cause of education as last year. In a few districts there is an improvement, but there is much room for more, in the construction and ventilation of school-buildings and their furniture and surroundings, as well as in other matters. Our teachers are mostly young persons, the terms of school are short, and teachers are often changed; text-books are not uniform and are scarce in many districts. A law authorizing the district board to furnish them is the only effectual remedy that I can imagine. But what we most need is a liberal spirit on the part of patrons; a disposition to appropriate liberally for the best appliances for the work. Our teachers' institute and other efforts in the same direction have had a good effect upon some of our teachers, and we would that all of them were as much in love with their vocation as its honorable character deserves, and would strive to perfect themselves in acquiring the best methods of accomplishing its ends. From the annual reports of eleven towns of this county, I derive the fact that 34 per cent. of those persons to whom school privileges belong, have not attended school during the year, and of the 66 per cent. who have, there was a loss of 53 per cent. of their time by non-attendance. This is a crying evil, and, as I believe, demands legislation of some kind as a remedy. If the education of children is of so much importance as to justify the taxation of all property for its support, then, surely, it would seem not too much if the tax-payer should demand that the children of the State should not be deprived of its

benefits by their own carelessness or the indifference of their parents.

School visitations have been more general and thorough during the past year; teachers have reported quite regularly, and an abstract of their reports has been published in the county paper, monthly, together with a list of such scholars as have been perfect in recitation, regular and punctual in attendance, and have not deserved a reprimand during the month.

DUNN.

H. W. BUSHNELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Dunn county has been, until quite recently, frontier territory, and is still sparsely settled. The cause of education has, however, received considerable attention, and the interest of the people therein seems to be emphatically concentrated on the common school system. We report no private or incorporated schools. The determination of the people seems to be strengthening to so elevate the common schools as to make none others necessary, until pupils are fitted to enter upon a collegiate course. District boards are beginning to ask for teachers holding second or first-class certificates, and the good results are already apparent. Teachers are ambitious for certificates of a higher grade, and are qualifying themselves to obtain them. We observe a growing freedom from the "text-book bondage" and a more general apprehension of the idea that study has for its object the awakening of thought as well as the acquirement of information.

Considerable improvement has been made in the school houses of the county. Many are built of logs, and yet are made quite commodious and comfortable. The new frame buildings, in the older districts, are creditable, and adequate to the wants of the people. Those at Eau Galle and near Downsville deserve especial mention. The school house at Menomonie, reported last year as costing \$15,000, has been improved and furnished, at an expense of \$1,000 more. An able corps of teachers has been employed, and the people consider their heavy taxes a good investment. The Teachers' In-

stitute of last spring, under the direction of R. Graham, Esq., awakened great interest among teachers and citizens, and frequent inquiries are made for more of the same sort.

EAU CLAIRE.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

In transmitting my report I may be permitted to say that I have striven to make it as accurate as possible. Statistics are valuable only as they are accurate; otherwise, nothing more false than they. The ideal accuracy, however, it has been in my power to attain. District clerks are in many cases indifferent, and some treasurers, judging by their financial returns, are, to say the least, very careless. I have labored to approximate correctness as closely as I could, but still feel that the conclusions drawn from many of the statistical returns would not be safe criteria on which to base very heavy interests. It may be said, deprecatingly, that these district reports are correct in the essential points. This may be the case; but we know if figures do not tell the truth, their falseness is neither a mathematical point or zero.

The schools are, in the main, flourishing. Zeal for education on the part of those whose duty it is to promote it, has diminished only where it can be said never to have been very exuberant. Many new districts have been formed, and, as will necessarily be the case in this new country, more must be organized. These new districts have needed a full measure of instruction and advice. They are apt to get snarled up in the beginning, and it requires often much patience to unravel the difficulty. A superintendent finds himself, at least here, of little use.

There is still an indifference on the part of districts in furnishing outline maps or other material that seems really needful for the comfort of the school and the working power of the teacher. A school house, desks and seats, plus a blackboard, equals all requirements.

The teachers are, many of them, young and inexperienced, changing their places every term, and are thus tempted to take it as

easily as possible. Too many of them teach by rote. It may be said, however, that there has been a gradual change for the better. The majority of our teachers are females, and as the cherished crisis of their hope is not in school teaching, we may not expect an overwhelming improvement, unless a law be passed forbidding them to marry.

FOND DU LAC.

D. B. LYON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of teachers required to teach the schools of the county is 219, and the number actually employed during the year has been 346.

The average wages of teachers, throughout the county has been for males 43 dollars, and for females 29 dollars per month. But few counties, if any, can show a higher average of wages, and I believe that our teachers are generally well satisfied, in consideration of the times and the prices obtained for the staple articles of the county.

There has been a larger number of applicants for teacher's certificates during the past year, than in any previous year; and as a rule the persons who have been licensed and employed as teachers have comprehended better the nature and dignity of their calling, and have exhibited a commendable ambition to raise themselves and their schools to a higher standard of excellence.

My theory, against which I have anxiously looked for objections, has been that the principal improvements and reforms, as it respects our educational system, are to be mainly reached through the efforts of our teachers. In many instances they are and must be the missionaries for good in localities where schools and scholarship are but slightly regarded; and, I take occasion here to call your attention to the importance of the work with which they are entrusted, and to renew the suggestions of last year, viz: that such teachers as shall be recommended as having labored faithfully and efficiently for ten full terms in the county, be entitled to receive from the hands of the supervisors, a special certificate as a token of public gratitude, and as a proper incentive to honorable exertion.

There are two or three other topics of general interest to the schools of the county, upon which I venture some brief remarks in the hope that they may be deemed timely as they certainly are kindly intended :

TAXATION FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The question of taxation for building school houses, and providing ample facilities for common school education, is often the fruitful source of divisions and sharp contentions in some districts.

In the same community, it not unfrequently occurs, that one man has wealth and no school children, whereas other men have children and no wealth ; and the interest felt in our common schools by these parties has been very nearly in proportion to the direct benefits to come from thence to their own households.

It would not be reasonable to expect any great change in this state of things until the public mind shall have become so enlarged and liberalized as to perceive that the *real wealth* of a community lies not so much in the richness and extent of its lands or the number of its blooded beasts as in the virtue and intelligence of its children.

The children of the entire community, so far as their proper care and education are concerned, should be regarded with almost as much interest as though they were members of our own households.

In a little while, as soon as they shall reach the lawful age, they are to become our children, and, as a community, we will be obliged to receive them and become their real sponsors and godfathers for life.

Society will have no option in this matter, or power to choose between the worthy and the worthless materials of which it is to be composed. It cannot say to any parent, "You must take back again and provide for these ignorant and troublesome beings you have brought into the world and finally thrust upon us. We have no use for them, we never bargained for them, and we protest against being disgraced and disturbed by them ;" but, whether willing or unwilling, society will be obliged to receive them, precisely as they come to us from the tutelage of their parents, and not only become responsible for their behavior for the future, but accord to

them every right that humanity claims to itself of *liberty, equality* and *fraternity*.

There are considerations, therefore, why society should choose to adopt a liberal policy in providing for the proper education of its children, or else it will most likely be ashamed of them hereafter, and have a world of trouble in the matter of taxation which will be required to foot their bills.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT,

I regret to say that a mistaken opinion prevails in some parts of our county in regard to the nature and extent of school authority. Serious doubts have arisen in the minds of parents as to whether teachers had the right to punish, and corresponding doubts in the minds of children as to whether they were obliged to obey. The law of kindness, so excellent in its proper use, has been so magnified in the minds of some, as to exclude from their view all other laws, and allows no room for the exercise of the virtues of respect and obedience. Any chastisement by the teacher, however moderate, in some cases is thought to be a high crime and misdemeanor by the pupil, and sometimes by the parent more than by the pupil; and either the teacher is called to account before some legal tribunal, or else a more quiet way is adopted of undermining and dismembering the school.

All of our teachers who, are charged with the duty of maintaining order and discipline in their school rooms, as well as that of imparting instruction, should exercise great discretion in every act of school discipline and punishment. No punishment administered in the moments of petulance or passion ever resulted in good. And neither the law nor public opinion will justify the teacher for any act of inhumanity or any violent abuse of a pupil whereby his life or health is endangered.

In our state it becomes the duty of school officers to make the general rules and regulations for the government of their schools, and to suspend or expel any pupil from the privileges of the school who refuses to submit, or whose influence is demoralizing to the other scholars. But practically, and in almost all the districts, it is left with the teacher to fix and define his rules, and to exercise

such discipline in the school room as would be right and proper for a parent to exercise in his own household; and unless he have the disposition and ability to do this with the assistance, to be claimed at any time, from the school board, he should immediately retire from the school room, to give place for a more active and efficient successor.

It is highly important that all persons, both young and old, in a community, should understand that authority and law must prevail in the school room as well as in the household and nation; and that the nation and household will be endangered whenever our children are left without discipline to grow impatient under the restraints of authority and law.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

The law of our state, strictly prohibits from our public schools all instruction of a sectarian character, and it is not difficult for all to perceive the wisdom and necessity of this law. But so long as we have any claim to be called a christian nation, it is proper at all times that the existence of God and His providential care of His creatures should in some way be recognized in the school room. And hence the custom, which has been observed by many of our teachers, of bowing the head in silence or audibly repeating the Lord's Prayer, as an opening or closing exercise of school, is not only no violation of law, but should, as I believe, receive the sanction and approval of all classes of the community. It is the business of education not only to enlarge the human intellect, but it must deal largely with the emotions and affections of the young, watching with close attention the first appearance of pride, anger, deception, and their kindred vices, with a view to eradicate them, and it must also seek to arouse in the soul a love of truth, of justice and every noble virtue. If this be the work of our popular system of education, there can be no right instruction apart from moral or religious instruction, and our learning, as well as our legislation, should receive the sanction of religion, or our labor and our money are expended in vain.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

Another, and final topic, to which I desire to call attention, has

reference to the duty, on the part of parents, of visiting and inspecting the schools. There is a false and pernicious something pervading the public mind in regard to schools and school teachers, which removes them too far from our attention and sympathy. We watch them closely enough from the outside, but we do not venture upon any near inspection or intimacy. We have but very little knowledge of the real work and worth of the teacher excepting what we obtain through lines of communication with which we choose to be content, rather than undergo the fatigue of personal investigation.

What then are our schools? And what is the relative position of our teachers in respect to ourselves?

In most respects our schools are only graded nurseries, but a step removed from the nursery at home. And our teachers should not be regarded as serving in the capacity of hirelings for the reward they receive from the public fund, but as co-workers with parents in the most important of all duties, that of rearing and educating the young. They assume those duties of instruction which parents generally are glad enough to be relieved from, and which, in most cases, they have not the time nor the inclination to perform.

Teachers, then, are entitled to our gratitude. And, from the nature of the relationship between ourselves and them, there should be the most cordial friendship and sympathy. We should visit them in their school rooms; we should welcome them to our homes; and consult with them freely in reference to the improvement and conduct of our children.

Let us learn to esteem our public schools as the most valued institution of our land. Let us regard them as containing the choicest of our earthly treasures, viz.: our children and the hopes we have in the coming age. In proportion as we estimate them and seek to improve them, so will be their capability of conferring greater benefits upon us and of promoting the welfare and happiness of society.

GREEN.

D. H. MORGAN, SUPERINTENDENT

I think a change in the manner of getting at the reports of the district clerks would result in promptness and accuracy. If we could have a law requiring all the district clerks to meet the town clerk on the day their reports are to be handed in, and also requiring them to bring their records, they could then get assistance, and all their work might be correct. As it is, it is next to impossible for the town clerks to do anything with some of them, except to guess at them. Then let the town clerks meet the superintendent on a specified day, and they can then get the whole thing in good shape and correct. If it is thought too much trouble for the clerks, let the towns be taxed to pay them. There is too much guess work now. The town clerks guess at the reports they receive, and the superintendents have to do *some* guessing, or they get better reports than some I have received.

Of one more thing I wish to speak. We are required to hold at least one Teachers' Institute in each year, but there is no law requiring any teacher to attend. It doesn't seem unreasonable to require the attendance of all teachers, making the loss of their licenses a penalty for non-attendance. There is really much more practical benefit derived from well conducted Institutes than from school visitation. In this county there are 146 teachers required to teach the schools, and it is busy work to get around more than once a year. It seems to me as though more of the superintendent's time ought to be taken up in holding Institutes in different parts of the county.

Our young teachers lack that theoretical part of teaching that they can get in no other way so well as in Institutes; but if it is a mere matter of choice whether they attend or not, we shall continue on in the old way, and hold Institutes with few teachers where there should be many.

IOWA.

SAMUEL PARKS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Iowa county contains a population of about 24,000, embracing 12 town and 122 schools, and 10,040 children between the ages of four and twenty. About 73 per cent, of this number have attended the public schools some portion of the time during the year. Perhaps three or four hundred of the balance have attended private schools, or schools out of the county. Our reports show an increase over last year in the total number of days of attendance, number of days school has been taught, amount expended for teachers' wages, and for all school purposes; and, in every respect, I believe, our schools are in a prosperous condition.

For the summer term only 10 male teachers were employed; in the winter term there were 59 males and 73 females. Average wages for male teachers, \$45.65 per month; average wages for female teachers, \$27.19 per month; total amount paid for teachers' wages, \$31.955.

Since my last annual report, I have visited all the schools in the county, except two, which were not in session at the time. At these visits I have usually conducted the school exercises, examined the scholars in as many branches as time would permit, and made such remarks and suggestions upon general management and methods of teaching as the circumstances or occasion seemed to require. Although to me a winter of persevering labor, in all conditions of weather, I am satisfied it has not been altogether without good results. At no previous time have I observed so much interest manifested among the people generally in relation to the condition of our schools, as at the present.

During the year I have held 17 public examinations, at which there were 285 applicants, of which number 195 received certificates, including those which were given for six months. Believing that properly conducted public examinations are themselves a means of instruction to teachers, I have endeavored as much as possible to prevent irregular and private examinations. I have frequently had applicants who are too young, or who do not expect to teach, but desire the benefits of the drills and exercises in the various branches

which the examinations afford. I have not objected to, but rather encouraged, such examinations. In all such cases their papers are carefully examined, and their standing given, in blanks prepared for the purpose.

Besides those in the city of Mineral Point, there are three graded schools in the county, viz : in Dodgeville, Linden and Avoca. In Dodgeville they have an efficient corps of teachers, well qualified and thorough, but labor under the disadvantage of not having suitable and convenient school buildings. Avoca has the best school house in the county, outside the city of Mineral Point. The people are in favor of good schools, and have been fortunate in selecting a district board of public spirited men, who have taken pains to secure competent teachers, and who labor to advance the interests of the school. In Mifflin, a fine new two-story school house has just been completed, neatly finished and furnished, where a graded school will soon be in operation.

Since the opening of the state normal school at Platteville, I have nominated 42 candidates for admission from this county, most of whom have passed the required preliminary examination and been admitted. Many of this number, however, being active teachers in the county, have as yet spent only a few months in that institution, or only the recesses between their terms of school ; and thus, with commendable industry and perseverance, alternate between teaching and their normal course. The normal schools are gradually supplying us with a better qualified class of teachers, and, through them, introducing in our schools the best and most approved methods of instruction. Over twenty-five students from the Platteville school have been licensed in this county within the past year. And should those schools continue to be as successful and popular as they have been during the short time they have been in operation, they will soon be the source from which a large majority of our teachers must come.

Our annual Teachers' Institute was held at Mineral Point, commencing October 4th and continuing four days. Prof. Allen and S. D. Gaylord were present, and each assisted in conducting the exercises, making our Institute lively, pleasant and profitable. The importance of well-conducted Institutes and the benefit to be de-

rived from them, are beginning to be understood among our teachers. Many of them are young and inexperienced, and in order to have a clear comprehension of the duties required of them, need just such training as Institutes are designed to furnish. They should be regarded as one of the necessities of our educational system, and be established upon a permanent basis. While our most successful teachers, and those who desire to become such, highly prize these opportunities, many others, and those who most need this instruction provided for them, through timidity or other reasons, fail to attend, which will eventually result in their being pushed out of the ranks and their places occupied by a more energetic class. At the last two Institutes held, I adopted the plan of giving certificates of attendance to those who participated in the Institute exercises. Hereafter I propose to insert the fact of membership and attendance in their certificates of qualifications, and to recommend district boards, in employing teachers, to give the preference to those holding such certificates.

From a thorough trial of the plan of teachers' monthly reports, I am satisfied that it has proved beneficial to our schools. It not only furnishes much information in regard to the condition and management of the schools, but it makes teachers more systematic and thorough. The questions proposed in the blanks provided are intended to be suggestive, and furnish hints to the teachers in regard to their records and general duties. Neither can they be properly and understandingly answered without exhibiting a considerable degree of knowledge of the business of teaching and managing schools. And the fact that the names of the best three scholars in each school, in regard to attendance, progress and deportment, are to be returned in these reports at the end of each term, has a salutary effect upon the discipline of the school.

From these reports I discover that the number of cases of corporal punishment is gradually diminishing; which, in my mind, suggests a more enlightened state of public sentiment and morals, as well as better qualified and more skillful teachers; and I trust the time is not far distant when there will be but little necessity for resorting to this mode of punishment, in order to maintain a proper degree of subordination in the public schools. I do not suppose a

law abolishing or entirely prohibiting corporal punishment would be desirable or judicious at the present time ; but by careful and prudent management on the part of teachers, sustained by a correct public sentiment, I am satisfied it might be almost entirely avoided.

The township system of school government, enacted by the legislature last winter, and referred to the people of each town for adoption or rejection, appears to meet with but little favor among the people of this country. They are not willing to surrender the direct control of their schools, and accept such teachers and general management as a central town board may see proper to direct. At the town meetings held in April last, a vote was taken on the question, which resulted in a large majority against its adoption. There are many good features in the law, and it is without doubt an improvement on our school system. It is, however, adapted to the wants of more populous rather than sparsely settled communities, and for this reason chiefly, perhaps, such communities are in no haste to make the change. And while not opposing it, I have not urged its adoption until we become acquainted with its workings in other and older settled portions of the state.

During the year I have noticed with pleasure, not only in our own county, but throughout the state, an increased interest among all classes upon educational subjects. School meetings, associations and institutes are better attended, and questions of general importance understood and discussed among the people, to an extent greater than ever before. But while I am able to report progress in general, there are still many cases of districts without comfortable and convenient school houses, and district officers who do not interest themselves in procuring suitable teachers, who seldom take the trouble to examine their teachers' certificates, but appear to be as well satisfied with a district license as a regular certificate of good standing, provided the holder will work cheap ; and who know nothing of the condition of their schools by personal inspection. I am of the opinion that were district officers reasonably compensated for the time employed in official duties, many of the evils resulting from such carelessness would be prevented.

Only seventy-eight out of the one hundred and twenty-two school houses are reported by the district clerks as being in good condition.

This report upon the school-houses may not appear very flattering, but when compared with their condition four years since, shows a decided improvement. Four new houses have been built during the year, and several old ones repaired and put in comfortable condition. Four dilapidated old shells, which have long stood in the way of new and better ones, have, within two years, been destroyed by fire; supposed to be clear cases of spontaneous combustion. There are still a few more left, the destruction of which would prove a blessing to all concerned.

LA CROSSE.

GEORGE PATON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In addition to the statistical report, I take pleasure in being able to state that the county has made considerable progress in educational matters; this manifests itself chiefly in the greatly increased demand for good teachers. The old story, "ours is a small district, and any kind of a teacher will do," is seldom heard, but from all quarters, remote from, as well as adjacent to, centers of business, comes the cheering assurance, "give us good teachers and we will pay them fair wages."

Only yesterday, the clerk of a remote district called to inform me that his district had voted \$50 per month for teacher's wages. There are thirty-five scholars in the district; the inhabitants are Norwegians, who begin to see that the foreign element must be educated to fill the responsible places in the land. This district is a fair example of a great majority.

The village of North La Crosse, whose school at my first visit, was kept in the upper story of small store, where a female teacher labored for the small pittance of \$35 per month, now provides for its children a very tasteful building, which cost, exclusive of furniture, \$3,500; instead of the pine bench, so tempting to the school boys' blade, there is furniture of the latest and most approved style. Mr. Wallace, the Principal, receives \$100 per month, and the people generally feel that they have a teacher who earns his money. This school is now divided into three departments—primary, intermediate and grammar. At my first visit the usual atten-

dance was 58, now it is 210 I think the present corps of teachers, Mr. Wallace, Miss Keller and Miss Wells, will give North La Crosse a profitable school.

District No. 6, village of Bangor, has nearly finished a fine brick building, costing \$4,500. One room is now furnished in an excellent manner. The site, building and furniture are each and all evidence of the good sense, practical knowledge and refined taste of the managers. Bangor, however, made a fatal mistake in dividing a district large enough for a graded school into two districts, each too weak to sustain a school of high character. We hope, however, that this mistake may be seen and remedied soon.

The school-house at Barclay's mill, Farmington, which was burned down, has been replaced by a new one much better and larger than the old. The furniture is not what I would recommend, neither is the arrangement of the furniture good. The desks are shoved tight up to the wall on each side of the house, and are made to accommodate four pupils, so that, should the pupil nearest the wall leave his seat, the three others must move out into the aisle to permit him to pass. This is a bad state of things, which the district at Barclay's mill will not fail, I think, to remedy.

District No. 8, Onalaska, has built a new frame school-house this year, a very comfortable building indeed, though a little too small; a fault that districts do not guard against enough.

The town of Washington has also built a new frame school-house, well finished and furnished, except as to blackboards.

During the year, I have made one hundred and thirty school visits, and am very happy to state that in almost all cases any suggestions I had to offer to teachers or district boards, were kindly received and very often acted upon at once. I always endeavor to get district boards to visit schools in company with me, that they may have a better appreciation of what is commendable, and of what improvements are needed about the school room and grounds. And here let me state that I consider these flying visits of little use. Superintendent districts should not be so large that the Superintendent cannot spend at least half a day in each school, at each visit. It will take this time to learn the teacher's management and to entitle the superintendent to criticise judiciously. If I were to

enter upon the work again, I think I would spend one day in each district, and devote the evening to a talk with the people upon school matters.

Our county is divided into four inspection districts, and in each district examinations are held twice a year. As these are conducted without fear or favor, of course there is a little bad feeling sometimes among the disappointed ones. Last year only forty-two per cent. of the applicants obtained certificates. I find it much better and easier to refuse an incompetent person a certificate than to annul one already granted. Care in granting certificates results in improved schools, and in greatly increased respect for the office of county superintendent. I wish, earnestly, that the people of this and other counties would try the system of hiring teachers by the year, and thus, by giving permanent employment, inducing young men and women to make teaching a profession rather than a make-shift for the present. I am surprised that we have so good schools under the present plan of short terms.

There is one evil I would fain pass over in silence, if I could conscientiously do so, that is, the bad condition of out-houses. In many instances the same out-house is used for both sexes; in others it is built large enough for two with a board partition between; while again there are a few school houses without out-houses. This is demoralizing and beastly. District boards have promised a better state of things in this respect, next term, and I sincerely hope that my successor in office will find these promises fulfilled.

Although much has been done, much more remains to be done in our county, by the school districts. Onalaska should have a good graded school, and probably will have soon. West Salem is very much behind, the people being divided between the academy and district school, thus leaving both in a sickly condition. I think, however, they will soon learn that academies are the outgrowth of a high order of graded schools, and that the true academy never quarrels with the district school for patronage.

Before closing this report, I would say that though I have performed considerable labor, I have not done by any means so much as I might have done. I could not afford to give my whole time for the salary paid—\$600 per year. The county board has, however,

raised the salary to \$800, a step in the right direction, which will procure more labor for the next term.

MARATHON.

THOMAS GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT.

In addition to the annual report, I have much pleasure in saying that there is a marked improvement in all the schools in the county. Considerable interest is manifested in all the districts to procure teachers fully competent to teach all the branches of education which the law requires. The fall examination held in connection with the teachers' institutes, shows a decided improvement on the part of teachers.

During the past year six districts have supplied their schools with Perce's magnetic globes; four districts with full sets of Guyot's small wall maps; and eighteen districts with Guyot's large wall maps of the United States, and two with maps of North America. Also, during the year, two new districts have been organized: No. 4, town of Maine, and No. 5, town of Wausau. In the former a good log school-house has been built, and school commenced. In the latter it is intended to build soon. There are in the county ten good frame and thirty-four good log school-houses, and four that need repairing.

The number of my visits, as reported in the abstract, amounts to forty-eight, whereas, I have in all made sixty-eight. Four of the schools I have not been able to visit, on account of the badness of the roads, caused by the tornado which passed over this part of Wisconsin.

On the 28th and 29th of December, an institute was held in the village of Wausau. There were twenty-six teachers in attendance, and all were pleased and interested. The exercises were conducted by the county superintendent and the teachers. This was the first institute ever held in Marathon county.

MARQUETTE.

A. BOYNTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith submit the following brief report of the condition and prospects of the schools in this county.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There are in the county, at the present time, fifty-eight school-houses. Some of them are good and suitable buildings, while others are only hovels or shanties. Yet there is a marked improvement in the school-room accommodations, and greater attention is shown in regard to properly ventilating and warming our school buildings. There has been a commendable interest shown on the part of quite a number of our citizens, in regard to the building of new houses. Four have been erected during the past year, and two more are now in course of erection. Several districts have felt unable to build new school houses, but have repaired the old ones and made them as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Those who have been instrumental in doing this good work have labored hard and unceasingly, but they know they have been benefiting their children, and feel a satisfaction accordingly.

Some improvement has been made in furnishing our school buildings with the necessary appendages, yet they are generally poorly furnished with blackboards, maps, charts, &c. Some attention is being given to providing the proper out-buildings for school grounds. The people are beginning to see that the habits of the child are not formed in the school-room alone. But to the shame of most, this matter is too often neglected. In conclusion upon this subject, I feel greatly encouraged, and hope that the day is not far distant when we can point with pride to the districts of this county, supplied with warm and comfortable houses, suitably furnished, noble evidences of the thrift, intelligence and refinement of our people.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

We have in this county three of these schools, of two departments each. They lack, however, in a greater or less degree, that definite order of studies and classification on which the success of

these schools in a great measure depends. However I think they will improve in these respects, and it needs but time to produce the desired results. We have a few more districts in which graded schools should be established. I think they would be profitable, for it is certain that the graded system is the only one that will secure a thorough course of elementary training.

TEACHERS.

Our teachers are nearly all females, especially in the summer time. A few males are employed in the winter. The former class generally meet with as good success in every respect as the latter. Indeed, for the management and instruction of the pupils who attend our schools, I would, from observation, rather give them the preference. In view of this fact, I can see no necessity for that practice of changing teachers once in a year. Now it has been fully demonstrated by experience that this continual changing of teachers is one of the greatest evils which befall our schools, and I hope that shortly there will be a great reform in this particular. Indeed I can see no reason why we should change our teachers so often, unless we act under the idea that "variety is the spice of life." Generally our teachers are worthy of commendation for their zealous endeavors to discharge their duty, and a portion of them are entitled to great praise for the flattering success which has attended their efforts; yet I am sorry to say that but few, comparatively, have attended our Institutes. But I believe we shall have a greater attendance hereafter. Those teachers who prize and attend Institutes, have greater success in teaching, because the very fact that they put themselves in the way to learn and improve, is in their favor, and what they have learned they are apt to make available in the school room. I feel encouraged because I can see that our teachers are becoming better qualified, are arriving at higher culture in themselves, and better methods of imparting instruction to the youthful mind and heart.

PUPILS.

I can say nothing except in praise of our pupils. Of course our schools have been injured with the great evil of irregular attendance, but those bright eyed children are not to blame. If we could

have seen those tears, heard those youthful sighs, and known the sorrowful thoughts of those pupils when they have been told to stay at home, and thereby neglect their studies, we could not blame those absent ones—no, not one. Some, too many, are obliged to labor under needless disadvantages. I have seen them sent to school without books, slates, etc. I have noticed them, at school, clad with old, torn, and thin garments, because their parents thought that, perhaps, good and warm clothes might be torn. I have seen them in comfortless houses, shivering with the cold, and trying to tread the student's rugged path, and I have felt like clasping them to my heart, encouraging them on to greater efforts, and speaking to them of a bright and happy future which awaits them. I am sure, that as a people, we do not realize the vast importance of the trust placed in our hands; i. e., the education of our youth. I hope that henceforth we shall all try to act well our part in this matter; if we do not, our children cannot rise up and call us blessed.

PATRONS.

While it is with pleasure I state that we have no unruly children in this county, it is with sorrow I confess that we have some very unruly parents. There is also a great lack of enthusiasm in our schools, which would not be felt, if parents took more general interest in the matter of education. In some districts the school board and other patrons take considerable interest in their schools,¹ and cheer and strengthen the scholars and teachers by their frequent visits. If the above were true in every district, an ample reward would be repaid, not only in the renewed courage and zeal of both teachers and pupils, but also in the increased interest and better directed efforts of the parents themselves. I hope to see more patrons in the school room. Such sights would be like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

GENERAL REMARKS.

With one or two exceptions, the schools have been visited by the superintendent once each term during the past year. While making these visits, he has endeavored to point out the defects, if any, in the teachers' course; to consult with the district board; to cheer up the teacher and pupils in their work, and to prevail upon the

officers and other patrons to give their teacher and school the encouragement they so much desire.

We have held two institutes during the past year. The first, at Montello, last spring, was a grand success, with the exception of the slim attendance of teachers. It was conducted by R. Graham, Esq., of Kenosha. Hons. A. J. Craig, State Superintendent, and S. A. Pease lent us their valuable assistance; also, delivered addresses before the institute. And to the well directed efforts of these gentlemen is due in a great measure the success which has attended our schools during the past summer. The second, held at Oxford, this fall, was a home-made affair, but it was an interesting and successful meeting.

I think we need a law something like this: Requiring the district clerk to report to the county superintendent, within ten days after each term of school has commenced, the date of commencement, name of teacher, &c. I believe a law like this would save superintendents unnecessary travel, &c.

CONCLUSION.

With the experience of the past two years, and a full knowledge of the condition and wants of our schools, we shall enter upon the coming term with renewed hope and courage, and it shall be our constant aim to improve the condition of our schools, for they underlie the welfare of the state, and around them cluster our hopes of future progress and security.

OUTAGAMIE.

D. J. BROTHERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In this county the schools during the past year have made commendable progress as a whole. They have been in charge of energetic, and, in general, competent teachers. It has been my constant endeavor to keep the standard up, as far as possible, to elevate it still higher.

The work of building, enlarging and rearranging still goes on. A number of good and commodious houses have been built during

the year, most of the districts having constructed after the plans and suggestions found in our school code. During the year a large number of districts have supplied their schools with maps, charts or globes, showing that the patrons are beginning to realize the great benefits to be derived from our system of popular free education.

There is still room for much needed improvement in very many districts, and I find it quite difficult to convince many of our inhabitants (who have large families growing up) of the importance of sending their children to school, that they may obtain an education sufficient, at least, to enable them to conduct any ordinary business. This particular class of our population consists of men and women who, in early life, failed to get any education themselves, and who, consequently, do not realize any of its benefits; thinking that it is more profitable to keep their children in the field, as soon as they get large enough to handle a hoe or rake, and saying to themselves, "I have lived in the world up to this time, have got along very well without any education, and my children can do the same." I yet hope to see the time when the law of the state will be such as to compel this class of men to send their children to the public schools, until they arrive at a certain age. I should not consider such a law in the least arbitrary.

I regret to be obliged to state that school officers and parents give little personal attention to the schools, by visiting and encouraging both the teachers and scholars. I consider this co-operation absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the schools. I believe, however, there is a decided improvement in this direction, and think its beneficial influence will be seen and felt.

I have visited all of the schools once, and all but four twice, during the year; have noted down my observations, regarding the efficiency of teachers, the attendance of scholars, and the condition of school houses; suggesting to teachers, school officers and parents any improvements which in my judgment it was in their power to make, and am pleased to report that in most cases such advice has resulted beneficially to all concerned.

OZAUKEE.

P. K. GANNON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In many respects, such as the status of teachers, their number, the different grades of certificates issued during the year, &c., the special report from this county would not materially differ from that of last year. From the statistical report, already forwarded, may be learned that every school in the county has been visited during the winter term, as also most of those known to have kept a summer term.

In some towns the teachers participated in the visitations to their neighboring schools; a practice which, in many places, might be a beneficial substitute for the institute. Where teachers, not being a permanent body, are engaged to teach only a winter's term of four or five months, the institute must be held then or not at all. It is called for two or three days. Teachers from a distance of eight or ten miles, for the most part obliged to travel on foot, (hiring or borrowing modes of conveyance being out of their reach,) arrive at ten o'clock A. M., of the first day, join the session at eleven, adjourn at twelve to meet at half past one, come up to the president or conductor of the institute at half past three or four, requesting to be excused, have a long way to travel in such severe weather, must keep school next day, could not think of a longer interruption to the term which must be brought to a close about such a time, no accommodation for stopping over night in this small place, and if there were, would be too expensive, &c.

Such being the country village institute, I repeat that the visiting of adjoining schools with the superintendent, when teachers could return to their respective boarding places each night, might be profitably substituted in its place.

The addition to the school code made by the late session of the legislature, allowing the board of any school district to have a foreign language taught in the school for one hour in the day, seems, as far as present experience shows, more calculated to injure than to benefit even the very parties intended to be served by it.

In cities and large villages, having regularly graded schools, with two, three or more teachers in each, it is easy to see how it could

be made to work with advantage; while in country districts, raising a tax barely sufficient for a term of four or five months, fortunate if the limited compensation can secure the services of a person competent to teach even one language, its impracticability is equally apparent. In nine out of ten such cases the home language has to suffer, and oh! how it does suffer! The children arrive at their fourteenth or fifteenth year, at which age they usually leave off school, with the most wretched smattering of any language, foreign or native. The teacher competent to teach two or more languages is a *rara avis* in country districts.

In relation to the township system, the following words are read in circulars sent to the district clerks of this county, last August, from this office: "You will please call the attention of the electors of your district to that amendment to the school law, passed by the last legislature, which provides for a township system of school government, in order that at the fall election it may be voted on understandingly."

Four new school houses, of brick or stone, have been built within the year; two have been enlarged, while others have been supplied with elegant and commodious furniture.

PEPIN.

GEO. VAN WATERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Though still below what they should be, the schools of Pepin county are on an average in a flourishing condition. This general prosperity may be attributed to several causes; the first of which, and standing prominent, is the holding of Teachers' Institutes for two years in succession, under the supervision and management of some of the best educators of the state; and still further aided by the presence of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. These Institutes, conducted on the normal school plan, have not only furnished for our teachers a model to work from, about as near perfect as may be, but thoroughly impressed upon their minds the fact that education rightly understood is all practical. In the sec-

ond place, and we say it without vanity or boasting, we have aimed to discharge the duties of county superintendent upon a strictly impartial basis; having been sparing of certificates, and careful to grade them according to the true merit and standing of the teacher. Many of the would-be teachers and their friends have, without doubt, considered our plan of operations unnecessarily strict; but the best answer to such an imputation is the examination papers themselves, which are kept carefully filed for inspection in the county superintendent's office. In the third place, the 'publishing of students' standing has done considerable for the schools of the county. True it is that in some instances, teachers, through the lack of moral courage and an impartial spirit, have failed in a degree to give the correct grading of their pupils, yet as a whole the plan has been productive of much good in Pepin county.

Among the causes operating against the advancement of our schools, may be mentioned office seeking, political scheming, local prejudices and neighborhood quarrels, along with a large amount of apathy and indifference to educational interests. Belonging to the same church, or the same political faction or secret organization, is too often a qualification that determines the choice of teachers. District clerks too often mistake the limits set to their official power and hire teachers without consulting either of the other members of the board—a sort of usurpation of power that often leads to damaging results.

After carefully studying the nature and effects of county superintendents' visits to schools, we have come to the conclusion, that a portion of the money paid to superintendents could be much better expended were two or three good teachers employed under him as assistants; their duty to consist in examining and disciplining the poor schools of the county; and stopping one or two weeks in a place, or until teacher and pupils could be made to understand their duties. Such a plan, it is true, would incur additional expense to the county; but the great good that would be made to grow from it would amply compensate for all additional expense. The superintendent's labors being greatly lessened, his salary could be lessened accordingly, and the amount deducted go towards paying his assistants.

All county superintendents are not qualified to judge of a good school or remedy a poor one, and if competent teachers are not to be had in the county, it would be an easy matter for the normal school regents to supply them. The above plan, or something analogous to it, would supplement the ineffectual work of county superintendents.

POLK.

E. H. CLARK, SUPERINTENDENT.

The whole number of school districts in the statistical report is twenty-seven, being more than in last year's report, and there are two new districts not reported, making twenty-nine in the county. The whole number of children over four years and under twenty is 1,039, being an increase of 246 above that of last year. Taking into consideration the number of children not reported by the district clerks, in consequence of their recent emigration into the county, the number would probably reach 1,500, or about double that of last year's report. There are now many children in the county deprived of educational privileges, not having any school within their reach.

The new settlements labor under much difficulty for lack of means to sustain their schools, being mostly homestead settlers, whose lands are not taxable; and such has been the interest manifested that they have in some cases taxed themselves beyond a precedent. Instances come under my observation in which a school district tax alone has reached the extravagant rates of from five to ten per cent. on the valuation of property.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Three good new frame school-houses have been built the past year, the best of which was in Osceola village, at an expense of two thousand dollars. This building is designed for the higher department of a graded school, and is furnished with Atwood's school furniture—the first introduced into our county. It is now

opened for the winter term, under charge of S. W. Campbell, teacher.

FINANCES.

Such is the condition of the financial statements furnished me by the town clerks, that they can be of no possible use for statistical reference, and I forbear making any report to you on this subject. I would recommend that districts purchase an entire set of blank books, properly prepared, in which to keep the district accounts. This, I think, would remedy the great evil now existing.

Our teachers, with a few exceptions, have been diligent for their own improvement and have incessantly cared for the schools committed to their charge. To those teachers who have been faithful, I would tender my sincere thanks for their co-operative efforts in the great cause in which we have had a common interest. I have had a corps of faithful teachers, and our labors, *thank God*, have not been in vain. And now, as I retire from the head of educational matters in Polk county, I shall still continue to work with my faithful successor, who so gallantly stood by me in the contest, bearing the standard of progress and unfurling the banners of light and truth.

PORTAGE.

JOHN MEGGAN, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.

A general interest is felt in our common schools. There is a demand for good teachers who are willing to earn their wages, not merely receive them, at the close of the term; and I am glad to be able to state, that the teachers are trying to improve themselves, and that they fully realize the demands of the general public, and are determined to answer them.

An effort has been made to raise the standard of qualifications and with good results. Teachers are better appreciated; they receive better wages and labor more faithfully for the advancement of their pupils. Many are buying charts to aid in teaching writing—a branch which must and will receive more attention in every school in the county.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR COUNTY.

No. of children drawing State funds.....	3,747
houses	75
teachers to supply the county	81
districts	59
parts of districts ..	29
examined and passed during year.....	102
Salaries paid to male teachers.....	\$5,141 86
female teachers.....	10,701 26
Total	<u>\$15,843 12</u>
For building and repairs.....	\$5,465 14
Total expense of schools of county for year.....	23,167 40
Balance on hand in the different district treasuries.....	<u>3,163 51</u>

SCHOOL VISITS.

I visit every school at least once in a term, and if for four months, twice. I design to visit every district three times a year, and make a record of the condition of the school, which I carry with me, to refer to when I come again—approve of the teacher's methods, if worthy, and make such suggestions as I deem best.

The condition of the schools is encouraging. We are making a healthful progress.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There has been completed during the year,

A primary ward school, in the city of Stevens Point, at a cost of..	\$2,200 00
A two-story building in the village of Amherst, (upper room unfinished)	1,500 00
One in town of Stockton	800 00
Belmont	<u>700 00</u>

GRADED SCHOOLS. .

One at city of Stevens Point is under charge of Mr. F. O. Atwell, as Principal. He has five assistants. Teachers' meetings are held every Saturday, and we believe this school will compare favorably with those in the larger towns of the State. The one at Plover, of three departments, is under charge of Mr. E. L. Eaton, who has just been re-engaged for another year, showing that his labor is appreciated.

Our Institute for the year was held in October, 1868. It was conducted by Capt. R. Graham, and was a decided success.

There is a firm determination among the people that the rising generation shall not grow up in ignorance. They ask the teachers to do their duty, and in many districts, they have taxed themselves to the utmost limit. Knowing who will be in charge of the schools, I look forward to a very successful winter's work.

RIOHLAND.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

This county did nobly last year in building new school houses and repairing old ones. A goodly number of out-buildings were provided, and many improvements were projected for the coming year. In any new section of country a financial crisis is severely felt. There are but few individuals with surplus capital, and there are so many indispensable improvements to be made, that public improvements are often deferred. Our people being largely engaged in the hop business, felt severely their losses. Consequently but few projected improvements have been completed. A good brick house is being built at Richland Center, which will be completed next season.

But one town in this county has made any effort to adopt the "township system of school government." That town (Richwood) adopted it last spring, with a very light vote, and they are hardly in working order, as the friends of the system meet with strong opposition.

A majority of the people of this county have ever been opposed to the county superintendent system, for the reason that it costs more than the old inefficient town superintendency. They overlook the good that we have derived from the change, in having annual institutes and other means which have very much elevated the standard of qualifications of teachers, and rendered to our schools a permanent good. Consequently they look upon the adoption of the township system with distrust, fearing that it may add a few dollars to our county expenses.

ROCK—1st District.

J. W. HARRIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

My annual report is very imperfect, but as complete as I could make it, from the materials at hand. The great difficulty lies in the incompleteness and errors of the reports from district clerks. Some (judging from what town clerks say, and from their reports), are not itemized at all, and very few of them give correct footings and balances. Consequently but two town clerks' reports that have come into my hands give accurate footings in the "totals" and "balances." It is impossible to find the errors from the town clerks' reports, because they arise from errors in those of the district clerks. I have endeavored to give as truthful a statement as possible under these circumstances.

It has seemed to me, in all my connexion with school matters, that we greatly need a law by which district officers shall be fairly paid for their expenditure of time and labor in attending to the business of the district. I think that we can hardly expect diligent attention to the affairs of the district by men who, while they are thus engaged, are, in the great majority of cases, compelled to neglect their own business proportionally, and so incur personal sacrifice. It seems to me that the law relating to this matter should be positive, instead of leaving it optional with the districts to pay their officers or not. *Districts are not generous in this respect.* Very few, even of the largest and most wealthy, pay their officers a dollar. I am told by some of these gentlemen living in villages of from one to two thousand inhabitants, and consequently burdened with a great deal of business pertaining to the schools, that "*the district has never offered them a cent for their services, or ever referred to the matter.*" Many of them are pressed with their own business, and, whenever compelled to leave it to attend to that of the public, are, financially, losers thereby. It is not strange, therefore, that the business of districts is so much neglected. In vain shall we ask for full and accurate records, prompt and explicit reports, until men feel that they can be fairly paid for keeping and making them.

Can not some influence be brought to bear on our legislature to induce it to provide some aid in this matter?

ROCK—2d District.

C. M. TREAT, SUPERINTENDENT.

In compliance with your request, I transmit to you the following special report.

This county is divided into two superintendent districts, denominated respectively Superintendent Districts Nos. 1 and 2. The latter is composed of the towns of Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Rock, and Turtle, and is the one in which I have had the honor of serving as county superintendent for the last four years; and it is with great pleasure that I can truthfully say that, in matters pertaining to educational interests, I think the people of this state are far in advance of what they were four years ago. Now, the almost universal request is, "send us a good teacher, and we will remunerate him or her for their services," instead as formerly, "send us a teacher that will not cost too much, for we have a small school, the scholars are small, and *almost any one can teach our school.*" They are beginning to think differently now, and are fully satisfied that many times a cheap teacher keeps a dear school.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

We have in this district eighty-four school houses, most of which are very comfortable and commodious for the purpose for which they were built. There are a few exceptions, however, and one of these I have condemned as being unfit for use for school purposes, and the prospects are that others will soon be replaced with good and substantial buildings. Eleven new school houses have been erected in this district the past year, and others are intending to build the coming year.

TEACHERS.

It requires ninety-two teachers to supply the different schools in this district, and it has been quite difficult to supply each school district with a qualified teacher for the present term. In order to do it I have been obliged to grant quite a number of certificates limiting them to particular districts. The scarcity of experienced

teachers, and the necessity of employing young and inexperienced ones, is one of the severest difficulties with which we are obliged to contend; yet, in my opinion, this may be obviated, in a great degree, by supporting schools a greater number of months in a year; thus furnishing steadier employment to our teachers, many of whom cannot afford to make teaching a business, for the reason that they cannot afford to be out of employment for the length of time that they are obliged to be, where districts have but two short terms of school each year. Thus they are obliged to seek other professions or other fields of labor, where they can obtain more constant employment.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year I have held eleven examinations, at which two hundred and five persons applied for certificates or licenses. Of these one hundred and twelve were passed and ninety-three rejected. This fall many have applied for private examinations, and to supply a deficiency of teachers I have granted several. I think if there was a penalty attached to the non-attendance of public examinations, by legally empowering the county superintendent to demand a fee of from three to five dollars for each private examination, such applications would become beautifully less.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

At Clinton Junction we have a school of four departments; it is now under the supervision of Prof. R. W. Seaman as principal, assisted by three competent and experienced teachers, and the district board expect to be obliged to employ another assistant for the winter term. At Shopiere they have a school of two departments, in which they generally sustain a school nine months in the year. At Johnstown their school house has two apartments, in one of which the enterprising people of that place support a private or select school a portion of the year. At Milton, from whose college emanate many of our most practical teachers, the people, ever alive in educational matters, are building and have nearly completed a new and commodious school house of three apartments, and have engaged three experienced and practical teachers for the coming year, with Miss Hattie Sanborn as principal. The good people of

6 SUR. PUB. LEX.

West Milton, determined not to be beaten by their neighbors, have raised a sufficient fund to build themselves a school-house of two or more apartments the coming summer, to be completed by the first of September next. Thus the work goes bravely on.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

I have held one Teachers' Institute the past year. It was held at Milton, commencing May 25, and continuing four days. One hundred and thirty teachers were present, and the exercises were ably and interestingly conducted by Prof. R. Graham, of Kenosha. Interesting and instructive lectures were given by Hon. A. J. Craig, the present state superintendent, Prof. Searing, of Milton, and Prof. Kerr, of Beloit. I think that the Institute was productive of much good to the teachers of my district.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

I require my teachers to make reports to me monthly, and in these reports to report the names of those pupils who have been perfect in spelling and deportment during the month, with the understanding that those pupils who are perfect in one or both of these during the term, will have their names included in my report made in the county papers at the close of the term. This, I am informed by the teachers, has a very beneficial effect, and assists the teachers materially in the management of their schools.

VISITATIONS.

I have visited each school of my district twice the past year, with but few exceptions, and have endeavored to make my visits as informal and unexpected as possible. In these visits I have endeavored to inform myself in regard to the attainments of the pupils, the progress they are making in their studies and general deportment, the fitness of the teachers for the positions they occupy, etc.; and I think that much good has resulted from the same.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this brief report, I will say, that I think at no time during the past four years have the people of this district manifested a greater interest in the cause of education than at

the present; and, except those who may have a sister-in-law, a cousin or some other relative, that they wish to have employed as teacher, and have been refused a certificate by the superintendent, all are satisfied with the county superintendent system, as compared with the old order of things—the town superintendent system; and it is to be hoped that our future legislatures will not be so unwise as to wish to retrograde in this matter, but rather to go on to perfect our present system, until our state shall be second to none in the completeness of her school system, and in the excellence of her common schools.

SHEBOYGAN.

J. E. THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The school year closes with reports from ninety-five districts and twenty-three joint districts—a full report.

One hundred and thirty-eight teachers are required to teach the schools, and two hundred and nine different ones have been employed. Average wages for males, \$41 10; for females, \$25 41. Number of pupils of "lawful" school age attending school during the year, 7,625.

Number under four years, 19; over twenty years, 86. Number of days attendance of pupils under four years, 868; over twenty years, 1,221 1-2. Total number of days attendance of different pupils, 785,944 1-2.

Number of schools with two departments, 2; number of schools with three departments, 4; number of schools visited by superintendent, 48; number of volumes in district libraries, 1,017—valued at \$586 10. We have 6 stone school houses, 92 school houses in good condition, 67 with out-houses in good condition, and 80 are furnished with outline maps. One school house is valued at \$5,100, another at \$3,150, two at over \$2,000, four at upwards of \$800, and four at upwards of \$500. Total valuation of houses and sites, \$70,209. There are 12 private schools in the county, employing 15 teachers and registering 878 pupils, who have not attended a district school during the year.

Total amount of money paid out during the year for school purposes, \$48,405 94, of which amount male teachers have received \$12,507 67, and female teachers \$19,687 01, while \$642 23 has been paid out for building and repairing.

Two hundred and eighty third grade certificates have been issued during the year, also five second grade and three first grade.

Each applicant is required to aggregate sixty per cent. for a six months' certificate, and seventy-five per cent. for a certificate extending through the school year. This plan was adopted at the outset, and has resulted in bringing many teachers up to a high standard, and now gives general satisfaction. To male teachers, two first grade, three second grade, and sixty-one third grade; and to female teachers, one first grade, two second grade, and two hundred and twenty-two third grade certificates have been issued.

It is to be exceedingly regretted that quite a number of district boards, during the past year, from mistaken notions of economy, have employed "cheap" teachers—young persons who are sufficiently well versed in the common branches to pass an examination—and in many cases with much credit—but who are wanting in general knowledge and who need the careful training of a "normal" course to fit them for the arduous, difficult and honorable position of *teacher*. It may be urged that the experienced and older teachers were once novices, and that they were obliged to gain their experience in the same channels and at the expense of the district employing them; but in answer to this we may say that now we have "normal" schools, where teachers may be thoroughly fitted for their work, and at a moderate cost; also, colleges, academies and high schools, and many graded district schools, where much may be learned of the duties of teachers, and where many qualifications may be acquired that will be found useful in the school room.

In the erection of better school houses, and in the general care of our school interests, our foreign born citizens are not only keeping pace with the native born, but in most of the rural districts are actually surpassing their "native" neighbors in every thing that pertains to the advancement of our common school system. This fact furnishes cause for both congratulation and regret.

An experience of two years in this office satisfies the writer that

teachers and parents attach too much importance to school visitation on the part of the Superintendent, and too little importance to Institute work and teachers' gatherings in different parts of the county for consultation, lectures and exemplification of methods of teaching. If teachers are thoroughly qualified, schools may well dispense with a half hour's visit by the Superintendent. The kind of visitation most needed is visitation by parents, that they may realize how few of the houses are properly constructed, properly seated and kept in repair, and how much of the time of teachers and pupils is taken up in trying to be comfortable.

The Superintendent has held ten public examinations during the year, and has examined eleven applicants at his office. The labor of preparing questions, twice each year for the three years, the work of conducting the examinations, the critical "looking over" of upwards of 300 sets of papers, the making out certificates and mailing them to successful applicants, the correspondence with the State Department and with district officers, leaves but little time for other work, and still it is quite generally understood that the Superintendent has but little to do. \$800 per annum pays for all this work, and that paltry sum is grudgingly given.

After January 1, 1870, this work will go into other hands, and we trust that ere long the public will learn that *parsimony* is not *economy*.

An institute was held at Sheboygan Falls in July, continuing four days. R. Graham, Esq., agent of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, conducted the same, and the teachers present were much benefitted. An instructive and highly interesting lecture upon "True Education" was delivered by Hon. A. J. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Prof. J. W. Hoyt favored us with a lecture upon "Educational Systems of the Old World," giving us in one evening as much valuable information as we could have obtained by reading, alone, in several months. Both lectures were truly interesting and instructive. The institute was also honored by the presence of W. D. Parker, Esq., President of the State Teachers' Association, and several other gentlemen of culture, prominently connected with the educational interests of the state, assisted in the exercises, and delivered lectures upon subjects

pertaining to the school room and to the profession of teaching. We think we may safely say that the institute was a success, and that it will long be remembered as a pleasant and profitable gathering, by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

TREMPEALEAU.

S. S. LUCE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Trempealeau county has sixty-two school districts, the same number as reported last year—no new ones having been added since my last report. The number of days taught by a qualified teacher was 8,640, being an increase of 1,861 days over last year. The attendance as reported by the district clerks, was much better than the preceding year, being about 82 per cent of the number of children in the districts between the ages of 4 and 20 years. The average wages of teachers is less than last year, owing to the practice in some of the weaker districts of hiring inexperienced teachers at very low prices.

THE TEACHERS.

There has been a laudable ambition among the larger portion of applicants for a better standing and a higher grade of certificates; while on the part of the smaller portion, there has been an unusual pressure for district licenses, accompanied by requests of district boards. In a few instances "boards" complain of the law which compels them to hire legally qualified teachers, and to support a school five months in the year, in order to secure the public school

This complaint comes from new districts where the small amount of taxable property makes the taxes on a few very burdensome. This difficulty will be obviated in a few years when the county becomes more densely populated, and homesteads become taxable. As a whole, the teachers of our county have done a better work than in any preceding year. The graded school at Trempealeau, under the charge of Eben C. Smith, has made excellent progress. Miss Carlie S. Smith, teacher in the intermediate department, possesses superior qualifications. Miss Delia Shepard is

teacher in the primary department. Miss May Brandenburg has charge of the higher department of the graded school at Galesville. Miss Brandenburg is one of the few teachers of our county who design to make teaching a profession, adopting the motto "Excelsior." Miss Julia A. Crane and Miss Flora F. Luce taught the primary school at Galesville.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Seventy-five certificates have been granted during the year, of which three were of the first, two of the second, and the remainder of the third grade, being about seventy per cent. of the number of applicants. Several district licenses were granted through the request of district boards.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Three new school houses have been built in the county during the year and several others improved. There are yet several decidedly poor school houses in the county, and it is safe to say that one-half of the benefit of the schools in the districts where these nuisances stand, is lost in consequence. It is encouraging to note that the new houses are greatly superior to those formerly built, considerable pains being taken to make them convenient and adapted to the improved methods of teaching.

THE PEOPLE.

The long list of names recorded in the visitors' register indicates an increasing interest in schools among the people. School boards and other citizens of the districts have been free to leave their work to accompany the superintendent to the school room, thereby giving encouragement to the teacher and scholars. It is true there is still room for improvement in this direction, but the advancement already made is encouraging.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute held at Galesville, in February, was well attended, and was considered a very profitable session. Mr. R. Graham was present, and contributed largely to the interest and profit of the occasion. Messrs. Smith, Whiting, Bunn, and Miss

Brandenburg aided in leading classes. Messrs. Graham, Gilfillan, Smith, Whiting, Profs. Baldwin and Gilliland took part in the discussions. Prof. Baldwin and the Rev. W. S. Wright lectured in the evening. Misses Shepard and Luce contributed essays. So far, our Institutes have been of great practical utility in establishing a better and more uniform system in most of the schools of our county.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

Thus far no town of our county has adopted the township system of school government. A few are disposed to view the new law with favor, while the masses view it with distrust, and seem to consider it an innovation on long-established custom and a curtailment on their rights. When the system is well understood by the people, it will probably be adopted.

WASHINGTON.

F. REGENFUSS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The condition of our public schools is again by far better than it was last year, and very many good and practical improvements are perceptible. The teachers' institutes held in this county were attended by only a small number of teachers, but I hope that during the ensuing year the institutes will be more attended, as many teachers are now convinced that though held but a few days, they are beneficial to them, as well as to their respective schools. During the winter term we had, in the different towns, "town associations." The teachers met every fortnight, read essays, held discussions, &c. They all speak highly of them, and are desirous to have, the coming winter, that same system again carried out.

New school-houses, both comfortable and healthy, provided with good furniture, &c., were built in different sections of the county, and contracts for new ones to be built next summer, are already made; and this proves that the cause of public instruction is more and more appreciated, wished for and supported by the people.

The examinations of teachers show a good, improved standing in

the different branches, and many teachers are preparing for higher grades.

Taken all in all, Washington county has made a good, sure and rapid improvement in regard to its teachers, school-houses and time of school terms, as the average time in which school is taught in the school districts, is about six and one quarter months.

I hope that we all may see such further necessary improvements made as are yet desired by every true friend of our public schools, so that the cause of *education*, the only true and secure foundation of our civil liberties, may ever continue to flourish and increase throughout our state and our beloved Union.

WAUSHARA.

THO. S. CHIPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the year, there have been erected in the county four school-houses, three of them very good buildings. There has been considerable improvement in enclosing sites with fences, and in districts where necessary, in building out-houses. There has been a large number of applicants for teachers' certificates, and many have been refused. In general we have too many young applicants, *little boys and girls*, fourteen or fifteen years of age. We have, however, granted to persons fifteen years of age only two certificates—limited third grade.

No institute has been held during the year, but instead, two terms of normal school. The first term, of seven weeks, was held at Auroraville, in September and October, 1868. Miss Mary Healey successfully conducted the classes in mental arithmetic and United States history, and Lester Stevens, Esq., the class in physiology. The second term of school of six weeks was held at Hancock, in March and April, 1869, with an attendance of eighty-nine, nearly all of whom were teachers of the county. Wallace Dunn, Esq., ably assisted us.

Through the exertion of *book agents*, there have been some changes in text books, in introducing Sander's Readers for Wil-

son's; Robinson's arithmetics for Ray's; Mitchell's geographies for McNally's, and Kerl's grammars for Clark's. We have paid no particular attention to the recommendation of text books, though when consulted, have expressed an opinion in favor of the change to Sanders' readers, but not in favor of the other changes.

In visitation of schools, all the schools have been visited twice, many three and some four times.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

SAMUEL SHAW, SUPERINTENDENT.

Although the township system of schools has been freely discussed in several portions of this county, and although the people of one town voted upon it in the spring, and some of the influential inhabitants of the other towns promised to make an issue upon it at the fall elections, yet it has not been adopted in any part of Winnebago. I am fully convinced, from my own observation since the new law was enacted a year ago, that we in this locality cannot reasonably hope to enjoy the benefits which its framers contemplated for us until its advantages are better understood by the masses, their natural conservatism on educational questions overcome, and perhaps the law itself, in some respects, remodeled.

Meanwhile every county superintendent feels, however faithful he may try to be, that our schools do not receive the careful inspection which popular instinct craves, and which our educational interests demand. This is the superintendent's crippled limb, with which at best he can but hobble. Unless the disease is soon removed, there is even danger of the patient's life. The Legislature, two years since, almost decided to make arrangements for his burial. I apprehend there will be constant danger of losing the county superintendency till it has been released from this serious hindrance to its proper success; and judging the future by the past, it is not safe to wait the tardy adoption of the township system as the solution of such difficulty. I am extremely anxious that something may be done to assist the superintendents in their visitorial capacity. I

have asked the supervisors of this county to make a small appropriation for such an experiment this winter. If my request be granted, I purpose to procure the services of some suitable person who will visit the schools in his vicinity before the middle of the present term, induce, if possible, the district boards and patrons to inspect with him and report to me the condition of the work in the various neighborhoods; then, near the close of the term, I will visit the same schools and observe how they compare with those which had received no previous inspection during the winter. The extra expense will be but trifling, and I believe a marked improvement will result. If so, the frequency of the visits can be increased hereafter, and the plan can be so extended as to meet the wants of the whole country. The persons thus engaged would do more to effect the adoption of a township system of schools than any other agency of which I know, and the cost of their work will be so small as to afford no reasonable objection to their being employed.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In December, of 1868, a few teachers and myself met one evening in Omro, according to previous notice, and took the initiatory steps for organizing an association for mutual improvement. The prospects of success looked gloomy enough; but we determined to make a persistent effort. The work, however, soon prospered in our hands. We resolved to hold monthly meetings throughout the school season. At a more recent period, a similar association was started in Neenah to accommodate that flank of the county. Though young, we expect to see it soon become as strong as its brother. The good done by these has been incalculable.

Here is the notice of our last :

"A meeting of the Winnebago county teachers' association, No. 1, will be held in the High School room at Omro, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869. The following programme of exercises has been prepared :

- 9.30. Devotions.
- 9.45. Practical Physiology. The bones—by C. E. McStay.
- 10.30. Organization of country schools—discussion opened by Wm. Kimball.
- 11.00. Recess and music.
- 11.15. Writing. Class exercise—by Miss Hattie Bunker and her pupils; followed by a discussion on the same subject, opened by Nelson Hoaglin and Geo. McStay.

- 12.00. Intermission.
 1.00. Roll-call and responses, with clauses of the U. S. constitution.
 Music.
 1.20. Programme for country schools—H. A. Hobart.
 1.50. Geography. Recitation by O. T. Bright's class, followed by a discussion opened by L. A. Merriam.
 2.40. Recess and music.
 2.55. How to begin Grammar. Class drill—by Samuel Shaw.
 3.30. Critic's report, and general business.
 4.00. Dismissal.

"We would impress upon all teachers the necessity of preparing themselves for the class drills and discussions, in order that the exercises may be animated and profitable. This will be especially necessary on the subject of physiology.

"The programme has been arranged with special reference to the wants of country schools, and we urge upon the teachers of rural districts the importance of attending our association. Let us make the meetings this winter even more profitable than they have been. This can be done, if each teacher will use his influence to secure a large attendance. The superintendent and the graded school principals will do their utmost to assist those who have had less experience than themselves in teaching.

"The citizens of Omro and vicinity are especially invited to be present. Let district officers come and see if they have the "live teachers" of the county.

PER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT."

At the above meeting, more than two hundred were present, a large share of the number being teachers. Even many others would have come, but for the Saturday schools which were in session upon that day. I hope to live long enough to see a change in this respect.

Will not facts substantiate the assertion that schools are in worse condition on Monday morning after they have been kept the whole of Saturday, than they were upon the Friday evening previous, because of the inevitable sparse attendance on the last day of the week?

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

Our teachers are required to report the items contained in the following card monthly. They are supplied with blanks at the semi-annual examination :

[Front.]

TEACHER'S REPORT

Of Dist. No. —, Town of —, for the month ending —, 18—, in the term of — months, commencing —, 18—.

Enrollment this month.	Percent of attend'nce.	Cases of tardiness.	Cases of corporal punishment.	No. visits.	No. of visits of teacher to parents.	No. of classes.	No. text b'ks needed.
.....
.....

Wages per month, \$—.

Date—, 18—.

—, Teacher.

Teachers will fill out one report at the close of each calendar month, and forward by mail to Omro. Please do not fold this card. General remarks concerning your school may be sent upon a separate sheet of paper.

SAM'L SHAW, Co. Sup't of Schools.

[Back.]

ROLL OF HONOR.

Those neither absent nor tardy.	Those having perfect lessons.	Those with perfect deportment.
.....
.....

At the close of certain months an abstract of all the reports is published and sent to the teachers, showing them the excellencies and deficiencies of every school. This has been the means of doing much good. The attendance of many districts has been improved amazingly. You will appreciate this observation when I tell you that two of our teachers, in their November reports, showed, an attendance of 99 1-3 per cent., based on the enrollment list, and counting only the actual presence of their pupils. I can most heartily recommend the above mentioned plan to any brother county superintendent who has never tried it.

TERMS OF SCHOOL.

An effort has been made to change them, as you will observe by the following circular. About one-half the districts in this county

now act upon the suggestions therein contained. To use Lincoln's expression, I'll "keep pegging away" on this subject till many more schools are lifted out of the "rut" in which they have been run so long.

Circular issued for the purpose of being read by the District Clerk at the Annual School Meeting, September 27th 1869 :

TO THE ASSEMBLED ELECTORS :

Gentlemen : I avail myself of this favorable opportunity to solicit your attention to something of great practical importance to the cause of education in this county ; and believe me the motive which incites the following suggestions is the desire on my part that what will be said in these brief remarks may prove beneficial to all our schools.

These two truths need no demonstration among people acquainted with the present working of our educational system, and are accepted as axioms by all successful teachers of extensive experience :

1st. It is most profitable to the children to divide the school year into terms not exceeding three months in length, except in our graded village schools having ten months per annum, where, in order to fill out the time, a fall term of four months is usually practiced ; and in a few rural districts where a large share of the scholars, on account of approaching maturity or some other important reason, will not attend a summer school ; in which case, a winter term may be allowable.

2d. July and August, on account of the loud demand for farm help, as well as for the usual oppressiveness of the weather, are months totally unfit for school purposes. There are then but few pupils in attendance, as an investigation of your school register will convince you, and these few derive but little benefit during this season. Yet, I am obliged to report that the prevailing custom in Winnebago county is in direct antagonism to the latter proposition, the truth of which should be self-evident to all candid minds. And this state of affairs continues to exist, although our able state superintendent is strenuously opposed to it ; although the county superintendents of Wisconsin in convention assembled did deliberately and unanimously remonstrate against it ; although my predecessor in office, together with some of the best teachers in the county and myself have used our influence and lifted up our voices in opposition to it. Now, why is this so ? I believe it arises from the fact that the majority of our district boards are unwilling to assume the responsibility of an innovation against the ancient land-marks long standing in our midst, or because they are too indifferent to our common school interests to effect any radical improvements ; and this is no wonder, for all the remuneration that many of them receive for their services is only a savage growl of criticism. Then what should be done ? Obviously, the matter rests in your hands.

Adopt a resolution at this meeting instructing your board to try one of the plans given below, and see to it that it is rigidly observed for the coming school year. I assure you, if you will but make a movement in this direction, I'll stand responsible for all just censure resulting from it. I am so deeply impressed with the necessity for a change in our terms of school, as suggested, as to believe that now, through the present imperfect arrangement, there is absolutely squandered, in Winnebago county, a sufficient sum annually to pay the salary of the county superintendent.

To facilitate matters in the right direction, I shall now enter into the minuter details of this subject, and I crave your attention for a few minutes longer. Remember, in the outset, that the great object to be obtained is a vacation through July and August, and the formation of terms not to exceed three months in length, except in the two cases above specified. So far as I know, in the few districts whose schools are maintained for nine or ten months per annum, the *present* division of the year is not objectionable, being in conformity with the principles just mentioned. If you vote for an eight months' school, here are three plans, either of which is good. Be sure to begin the Fall term early in September—the earlier the better—and close the Spring term in June in every instance.

1st. 8 months' Fall, 3 months' Winter, 2 months' Spring.

2d. 2 months' Fall, 3 months' Winter, 3 months' Spring.

Of these two methods, I prefer the former, which gives a Fall term of three months instead of a three months' Spring term; Autumn being by far the better season of the two for study.

If you deem it advisable to have a four months' Winter term, then take two months in the Fall, four in the Winter, and two in the Spring. In all cases, arrange such vacations as will best suit your district.

Again, if you decide to have but seven months' schooling in the year, you can select from the three following courses:

1st. 2 months' Fall, 3 months' Winter, 2 months' Spring.

2d. 3 months' Fall, 4 months' Winter.

3d. 4 months' Winter, 3 months' Spring.

The first has this advantage over the second and third, that it does not condense the school months into such a small part of the calendar.

Just here let me express my conviction that every district should support at least a *seven* months' school in the year. The cause of general enlightenment *pleads* for it, and justice to our offspring *demand*s it. If your district is too small to afford this, then it is too small to be a district at all, and it should be immediately *enlarged* or *disorganized* and *consolidated* with some other.

Again, if you still *insist* upon having less than a seven months' school, in the case of six months you can divide the time as follows:

1st. 3 months' Fall, 3 months' Winter.

2d. 3 months' Winter, 3 months' Spring.

3d. 2 months' Fall, 4 months' Winter.

4th. 4 months' Winter, 2 months' Spring.

4th. 2 months' Fall, 2 months' Winter, 2 months' Spring.

While the 5th plan gives the best division of the year, the important objection can be urged against it, that it does not give a long enough *Winter* term.

Again, if you are *determined* to be satisfied with a five months' school, that being the *minimum* time upon which the State will allow you your public money, then by all means divide this into two terms, as follows:

Either 1st. 2 months' Fall, 3 months' Winter.

Or 2d. 3 months' Winter, 2 months' Spring.

Holding a five months' term I consider very objectionable for two reasons: In the first place, it must beget a great mental exhaustion of *both* pupils and teacher. In the second place, you can see, on a moment's reflection, that the usual condition of our weather and roads in this country does not admit of more than four months' *successful* winter schooling.

A few districts, having become dissatisfied with the past arrangement of terms, tried the experiment this year of giving a vacation through July, and beginning school again early in August. This was one step in the right direction, and I trust it will be followed by the second, which will plant them firmly on a proper platform. If you have a spring or fall term, the same teacher can be hired for both, causing no extra trouble on that score.

Whatever plan you adopt, take care to arrange for five months' schooling between now and the 31st of August, 1870, so that you may be entitled to your state and county money.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say I do not expect these suggestions to be adopted without opposition. *Fogyism* will cling to the tattered garments of the past with wonderful tenacity, and stubbornly turn aside from every every avenue of progress, but the ideas herein contained will triumphantly prevail ere long, whatever may be their present fate.

Permit me to wish you a pleasant and profitable meeting at this time. May a quiet *harmony* be your prevailing sentiment, and a noble *liberality* your presiding genius.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL SHAW,

County Superintendent of Schools, Winnebago.

Omro, Wis., August 23, 1869.

N. B.—Clerks whose districts adopt the above suggestions on terms of school, will confer upon me a favor by notifying me of that fact at their earliest convenience.

WOOD.

G. F. WITTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

During my labors in the schools of this county, for the six years in which I have held the office, I am now about to surrender, it has been truly gratifying to me to see the changes that have been wrought for the better, and to note the improved condition of society. The little, narrow, contracted shanty has been exchanged for the respectable school house, and where there were dense forests a merry group of children now assemble from day to day to receive instruction. Very much of this improved condition of society is due to the improved methods of teaching. Up to the time that the state made wise and liberal provisions for the support of institutes our schools suffered materially in this section, for the want of live, practical and active teachers; and though the defect has been very much remedied under the present superintendent system, by raising the standard of qualification of teachers, yet there is still a great want in our schools, which, in my judgment, can best be met by fostering our institutes and normal schools. No class of persons will realize their necessity more than the superintendents and leading educators of the state, for under their supervision institutes have been held, and teachers who were woefully deficient have been almost compelled to avail themselves of their advantages, by which to-day many of them are among our ablest and most competent teachers. Not that so much instruction has been given during this limited period, in the various branches taught in our public schools, but because the art of teaching has been taught, and its theory elucidated by men of wisdom, knowledge and power, so that all could see that a mere knowledge of books is but a part of what a teacher must know, in order to do his work successfully. If the fountain is pure the stream will be pure also, and in no instance will the stream rise above the fountain. So in matters of education. Whenever and wherever we have had teachers educated for the work in our schools there we have had efficiency and success, and wherever there has been a lack in this respect then and there would we have a corresponding lack of interest on the part of both

parent and pupil, from which we may very correctly infer that if half the public fund set apart for school purposes in the state of Wisconsin were to be faithfully expended in educating the teachers for their vocation, there would be much more efficient work accomplished in the right direction than is accomplished now, even under the present improved system, and with the use of the entire fund. Inestimable as are the blessings already emanating from the present theory of instruction, they are few and small with us, in this section of the state, compared with those we may and shall enjoy in years to come, when teachers shall all have the advantages of a regular plan of normal instruction, such as the state may and should furnish to her teachers of every locality.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS ELECT. (1870-71.)

County.	Superintendent.	Post Office.
Adams.....	Thos. R. Freeman.....	Olin.
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.
Barron.....	Oliver Demars.....	Barron.
Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	Bayfield.
Brown.....	Oscar Gray.....	Fort Howard.
Buffalo.....	Robert Lees.....	Gilmanton.
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Grantsburg.
Calumet.....	A. W. Hammond.....	Chilton.
Chippewa.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark.....	S. S. Smith.....	Loyal.
Columbia.....	John J. Lloyd.....	Columbus.
Crawford.....	M. E. Mumford.....	Prairie du Chien.
Dane, 1st Dist.....	T. D. Kanouse.....	Sun Prairie.
Dane, 2d Dist.....	S. C. Coolidge.....	Mendota.
Dodge, East Dist.....	John A. Barney.....	Mayville.
Dodge, West Dist.....	L. M. Benson.....	Lowell.
Door.....	Rufus M. Wright.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas.....	Irvin W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn.....	Carroll Lucas.....	Menomonie.
Eau Claire.....	W. H. Lockwood.....	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.....	D. B. Lyon.....	Ripon.
Grant.....	W. H. Holford.....	Bloomington.
Green.....	Daniel H. Morgan.....	Monroe.
Green Lake.....	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.
Iowa.....	Samuel Parks.....	Avoca.
Jackson.....	John K. Hoffman.....	Black River Falls.
Jefferson.....	Amos Squire.....	Waterloo.
Juneau.....	M. F. Carney.....	New Lisbon.
Kenosha.....	Hosea Barns.....	Kenosha.
Kewaunee.....	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.
La Crosse.....	George Paton.....	Hamilton.
La Fayette.....	William Ahern.....	Shullsburg.
Manitowoc.....	Michael Kirwan.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon.....	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.
Marquette.....	Abraham Boynton.....	Westfield.
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.....	James F. Devine.....	Painesville.
Milwaukee, 2d Dist.....	James L. Foley.....	Butler.
Monroe.....	A. E. Howard.....	Sparta.
Oconto.....	Harding W. Gilkey.....	Oconto.
Outagamie.....	D. J. Brothers.....	Kaukauna.
Ozaukee.....	John T. Whitford.....	Grafton.
Pepin.....	D. F. Reid.....	Pepin.
Pierce.....	Charles Smith.....	Prescott.
Polk.....	Charles E. Mears.....	Osceola.

County Superintendents—Continued.

County.	Superintendent.	Post Office.
Portage.....	John Megrn, Jr.....	Stevens Point.
Racine.....	Lyman Earle.....	Honey Creek.
Richland.....	George W. Putnam.....	Forest.
Rock, 1st Dist.....	J. W. Harris.....	Evansville.
Rock, 2d Dist.....	C. M. Treat.....	Clinton.
St. Croix.....	E. S. Reed.....	River Falls, Pierce Co.
Sauk.....	Chas. F. Viebahn.....	Sauk City.
Shawano.....	Z. C. Colborn.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	Wm. E. Cady.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Trempealeau.....	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.
Vernon.....	John N. Wright.....	Bloomington.
Walworth.....	M. Montague.....	Allen's Grove.
Washington.....	Fréd. Regeufuss.....	West Bend.
Waukesha.....	Wm. S. Green.....	Waukesha.
Waupaca.....	C. W. Packard.....	New London.
Waushara.....	Theodore S. Chipman.....	Berlin, G'n Lake Co.
Winnebago.....	Samuel Shaw.....	Omro.
Wood.....	J. Q. Emery.....	Grand Rapids.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLETON.

J. F. FULLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the past year we have made a radical change in our schools, and have adopted a system, in many respects similar to that of other cities.

Old district lines have been obliterated, and one district now includes the entire city, and is under the direct management of a board of commissioners, elected by wards, at the same time and in the same manner as the other officers. This board elects annually a superintendent, who devotes his time entirely to the schools under his care, and is their executive officer.

At present we have four grades, designated as follows: Grammar, First, Second and Third. When circumstances shall require, a higher grade will be added, and others of the lower grades instituted.

The aim of the system is to induce in the child a love for school duties, hence, beginning with the lowest or third grade, our efforts are directed mainly to instil, in an attractive and efficient manner, habits of good order, attention and correct expression—developing the desire for knowledge as the child advances from one grade to another, and as his mental and physical powers gain strength.

We have one grammar department, three first grades, three second grades, two third grades, and two mixed schools which we find it inexpedient to grade at present.

Teachers' wages, terms and vacations, text books and rules of government in all matters pertaining to the school, are characterized by uniformity.

We employ twelve teachers and have an attendance of about eight hundred pupils.

Our plan of reporting embraces a monthly, a term, and a yearly report, giving, in a concise manner, all the statistical matter required in your annual report.

So far as we can learn, this system bears well the test of time elsewhere, and we hope our experience here will prove that our efforts are in the right direction.

BELOIT.

T. L. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Until recently, the public schools of the city of Beloit have been conducted in two distinct districts, numbers one and two, under the old "district system of school government." Now both districts are consolidated in one. This union was practically effected at the commencement of the last school year, September, 1868. The previous district organization, however, is still maintained, so far as the election of school officers is concerned and for other minor purposes. Each of the original districts, numbers one and two, under the provisions of the old system, annually elects one school officer, and thus keeps up its district school board. These two boards, in joint meeting, elect a city superintendent, who is thereby constituted president of the "city school board," which thus consists of seven members in all.

The entire management and control of the public schools of all grades devolves on this board. The amount of funds requisite for sustaining these schools, to be raised by taxation, is determined by vote of this board, independent of any other authority in the city. This feature in our present organization I regard as of vital importance to the success of our schools. No other body of men in the city can reasonably be supposed to understand so well the actual wants of the several departments as those whose duties bring them most often and most intimately in contact with them. Thus the necessities of each department are early appreciated and promptly met, and the obstructions to progress that so often attend matters

of this kind, when subjected to the ordeal of debate in the councils of city governments, avoided.

Thus favorably organized, our schools prosper, being well sustained by the liberal views and enlightened policy of our citizens.

Our new high school building is now nearly completed. We expect to occupy it about the tenth of January next. It is a beautiful structure, built of Milwaukee brick, three stories above the basement, including the attic elevation under the Mansard roof. Taking into the account all things connected with this building—its commanding and elevated position, its tasteful, elegant proportions and finish externally, as well as the ample, appropriate arrangements internally, I do not know where you will find its equal.

Our schools are carefully graded, though not fully meeting my own preference in the matter of centralization, because of the character of our territory and the division of the same by Rock river. This circumstance seems to require the present arrangement of two departments in each of the general grades usually denominated, grammar, intermediate and primary; while our high school is open for all who attain to the qualifications requisite for admission.

Mr. Kerr, so well known as the earnest, scholarly instructor, is the principal, not only of the high school, but also of all the other departments; so that these, all in their places, move on harmoniously, in perfect accord with his inspiration, as transmitted through the several teachers to their classes.

In my opinion, no small measure of the present success and usefulness of our schools is justly due to the liberal and respectful treatment experienced by our teachers.

These are all supposed to be intelligent, of sound principles, discreet, and otherwise competent for the duties they assume to perform; consequently they are not hampered by numberless restrictions, "rules and regulations," in the line of "red tape," rather adapted to cramp their energies, curb their natural ardor, and to debase their self respect, than to stimulate new effort in their work.

A powerful means of quickening energy on the part of the pupils, as well as maintaining general discipline throughout all the departments, is our system of reports, embracing the attendance, deportment and scholarship of each pupil. As yet we have not attained

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to that eminent degree of advancement in this progressive age, claimed by some of our cotemporaries, whereby we can afford to ignore altogether, in school government, the experience of the past, and to claim to be "wise above what is written." We still cherish some lingering respect for the precept of Solomon, not to specify instances of personal benefit in our own individual experience, connected with recollections of a less remote ancestry. It is well understood in our schools that these powers of influence and government, now fast growing into disfavor with the popular mind, are still held in reserve for extraordinary emergencies, until we have a more sure revelation of some better way.

From the regular course of study in our high school, as given below, it will be observed that pupils in this department can prepare for college, for teaching, or for the various callings of business life.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year—Reading, Higher Arithmetic, Latin, Physical Geography, Physiology, Select Reading, Essays and Declamations.

Second Year—Reading, Algebra, Latin, Natural History, General History, Select Reading, Essays and Declamations.

Third Year—Latin, Greek, French, German, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Civil Government, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Select Reading, Essays and Declamations.

Fourth Year—Latin, Greek, French, German, Mental Philosophy, English Literature, Geology, Chemistry, Astronomy, Political Science, Select Reading, Essays and Declamations.

FOND DU LAC.

THOMAS S. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

We have in attendance upon our high school 100 pupils. The principal, Prof. A. E. Ross, is a teacher of much experience and high culture. He is ably assisted by Miss S. E. Dyer and Miss Catherine H. Lilly, formerly of the state normal school at White-water. Under their supervision, the high school is taking rank, I think, with any other similar school in the state. We have two grammar schools, one with 100 pupils, the other 40. The first has as principal Prof. A. Marschner, with Miss L. Parish as assistant. Of the second, Miss A. C. Bowen, is principal. Both schools are

under excellent discipline, and are making commendable progress. Prof. Marschner gives lessons in German to all in high or grammar schools that desire to study that language. We have three intermediate schools, with about 90 pupils in each, and one assistant in each school. One third primary with 84 pupils has also an assistant; 9 third primary, with one teacher only; 5 second primary, and, I regret to say, 5 mixed, first and second primary, owing to situation of school houses. We hope another year to be able to separate them, and conform strictly hereafter to the graded system. We have also 10 first primary schools. We have as a whole a most excellent corps of teachers, and consequently our schools are making most gratifying progress, not surpassed, if equalled, since the adoption of the graded system.

Total number enrolled last year, ending June 25, 1889.....	3,360
Present number of teachers.....	44
Number of schools.....	36
Wages of teachers in primary schools who have taught less than one year, per month	\$30 00
Experienced teachers	35 00
Intermediate principals.....	40 00
Intermediate assistants	35 00
"A" Grammar—principal.....	80 00
assistant	50 00
"B" Grammar—principal	50 00
High school—principal... ..	120 00
1st assistant	60 00
2d assistant	50 00

KENOSHA.

J. B. JILSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The city schools of Kenosha are conducted by a school board composed of eight commissioners and one superintendent. The superintendent alone receives compensation for his services, usually at the rate of \$100 per annum. The cost of the schools is about \$9,000 per year—forty weeks school.

The teachers' salaries for the present year are as follows :

H. O. Durkee, principal	\$1,600
Miss A. E. Gillett, first assistant.....	450
Miss Eva M. Pierce, second assistant.....	450
Miss Milly S. Norton, first Grammar.....	600
Miss Kate Haunan, second Grammar	400
Miss A. Colwell, primary	325
Seven intermediate teachers at \$275.....	1,925

All are lady teachers but the principal.

The number of scholars enrolled in the city.....	1,600
Attending public school	700
German parochial.....	150
Irish parochial.....	100
Private schools	100

The teachers in our public schools are all first class of their kind, and scholars are making rapid progress in their studies, and doing great credit to themselves in the line of deportment and regularity of attendance. We flatter ourselves upon a prosperous school year. Our teachers are required to make semi-monthly reports to the board of education, of the whole number of pupils enrolled, actually belonging, average attendance, percentage on whole number enrolled, number of tardinesses, faulty lessons, number of corporeal punishment, number of visitors.

LA CROSSE.

N. C. CHAPIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

By the census of last August, there were found in this city about 2,100 persons between the ages of four and twenty. Of these 1,200 were for a longer or shorter time in our public schools. Besides these, 500 scholars were reported as enrolled in private schools.

The city owns but two school buildings. These will accommodate 550 pupils. A third building was used last year, into which 150 scholars were crowded. Such insufficient room occasioned serious embarrassment in the grading of our schools, and forbade their enlargement or improvement. The city has recently appropriated \$15,000 for a new school house. This is designed as a ward school building. It is to be ready for use at the beginning of the next school year, and will enable us to set our schools on a much better footing, and give them heightened efficiency.

Sixteen teachers were in service—three male and thirteen female—all entering heartily into their work, and doing it faithfully under many disadvantages. The schools were well managed; good order

was maintained; the deportment of scholars was improved; productive instruction was given, and very little corporal punishment was found necessary. The wages of teachers have been increased about fifteen per cent., on the average. No high school has yet been organized. The first necessity with us has been to get the schools we have into the best condition. The high school is also needed, and for that the way will probably soon be opened.

An increasing interest in the public schools is manifested by our citizens, and much larger appropriations than ever before are now made by the city for their support.

MILWAUKEE.

F. C. POMEROY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Including the high school, there are twenty-one public schools in this city. There are nineteen public school buildings owned by the city, and two are rented. These buildings will seat between six and seven thousand children—about the number in actual daily attendance the past year. The number of private schools in the city is thirty-seven. The number enrolled in the public schools during the past year was 11,407. The number enrolled in the private schools was 6,365. The number of children of school age residing in the city August 1st, 1869, was 24,494. The average daily attendance in the schools of the city (assuming the per cent. of daily attendance to be the same in the private schools as in the public,) was 9,316.

It will be seen by an examination of these figures that about 72 per cent of the school children in the city have attended school some time during the year. This does not look as if a *compulsory law* were necessary. Yet we shall also see that only about 52 per cent. of the enrolled number, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number residing in the city were in actual daily attendance. This fact shows that an act to restrain truancy might effect some good, if properly enforced.

There are thirty-one male and one hundred and three female teachers employed in the public schools. The male teachers receive

from \$800 to \$2,500 per year; the female teachers from \$360 to \$1,200 per year. The number of teachers employed in the private schools is one hundred and forty-five.

The amount expended for the public schools for the year ending August 31, 1869, was \$84,931. Of this amount \$72,026.48 were expended for salaries; the remainder for repairs, supplies, printing, fuel, &c. The cost of instruction per child, estimated on the number enrolled, was \$7.446; estimated on the daily attendance \$14.146. If we assume that it costs only the same price to educate a child in the private school that it does in the public schools, we have about \$135,000 as the amount expended by the city for educational purposes during the year. This amount is supposed to have educated 17,772 children—the whole number enrolled in the schools of the city; in reality it educated only 9,316, the actual daily attendance.

Any one having a knowledge of the condition of the schools of the city, will agree with us in the statement that \$135,000 is a sum far below the amount actually expended yearly by the city for educational purposes. There can be little doubt but that at least fifty cents out of every dollar expended is completely thrown away. Legislation is needed, without doubt; not so much to compel attendance as regularity of attendance. If A must pay a tax to educate the children of B, should not B be required to send his children to school regularly, that A's money may be used profitably, instead of at least one half being wasted because B is careless or indifferent. It is only upon such grounds that a compulsory law can be defended.

Teachers' examinations are held on the last Friday of the months of February, April, June, July, August, October and December. No special examinations are permitted. If a vacancy occurs the place may be filled with the understanding that the teacher must pass at the next regular examination, or forfeit the situation and also the pay for the time during which they were employed.

In September, the new building, known as the Juneau school building, was first occupied. This building is two stories in height, contains eight rooms, and is warmed and ventilated upon the Rutan system.

The ventilation of this building is a complete success. The air in the different rooms is pure—no offensive odor is discernible, as in school rooms generally, and after a trial of three months we can say that we have a thoroughly ventilated school house, which we think cannot be said in regard to another school building in the state.

We give below the grade and text books used in our public schools :

GRADE OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grade 10.—Pupils in this grade must thoroughly learn the charts—not only to read but also to spell the words; to form simple sentences and print or write the same on their slates; notation and numeration to one hundred; drawing simple forms. Oral instruction—Common objects, their size, color and more observable qualities.

Grade 9.—Pupils in this grade must learn to read readily the lessons in the First Reader; to spell any of the words in the same; to perform correctly any example in addition not exceeding five places of figures; notation and numeration to tens of thousands; writing on slates simple sentences; drawing familiar objects. Oral instruction—Domestic animals, trees and primary colors.

Grade 8.—Second reader begun and finished; particular attention to punctuation marks; spelling both by letter and sound; dictation; notation and numeration to millions; subtraction, with an occasional review of addition; writing simple sentences with capital letters; drawing. Oral instruction—Wild animals, secondary colors, plants and vegetables.

Grade 7.—Third Reader begun and finished; dictation exercises; arithmetic through multiplication; oral lessons in geography; primary geography to North America; mental arithmetic to multiplication; writing; drawing. Oral instruction—Trades, tools and materials; divisions of time.

Grade 6.—Fourth Reader as far as lesson forty; dictation exercises; arithmetic through division; primary geography to South America; mental arithmetic to parts of numbers; writing; drawing. Oral instruction—Parts of the body; five seasons; kingdoms and nature.

Grade 5.—Fourth Reader finished; arithmetic to fractions; primary geography finished; mental arithmetic to fractions; map drawing; writing; spelling, oral and from dictation. Oral instruction—Air, light, heat; agricultural and mineral productions.

Grade 4.—Fifth Reader to lesson fifty; arithmetic to ratio; mental arithmetic through fractions; grammar to verbs; intermediate geography to South America; map drawing and drawing lessons; composition; writing. Oral instruction—Biography, (national); solar system.

Grade 3.—Fifth Reader finished; Arithmetic to alligation; Mental Arithmetic completed; Grammar to syntax; Intermediate Geography completed; spelling, oral and from dictation; declamation; composition; writing; drawing. Oral Instruction—Biography, (foreign).

Grade 2.—Arithmetic completed; Geography reviewed; Map drawing from memory; Grammar finished; History to Washington's administration; declamation; composition; drawing; writing. Oral Instruction—Bones and muscles; digestive organs.

Grade 1.—Higher Arithmetic; English analysis; Physical Geography; History completed; Algebra through simple equations; declamations; composition; drawing; writing. Oral instruction—Respiration and circulation; nervous system.

GERMAN GRADE.

Grade 9.—Reading from charts; writing small letters.

Grade 8.—First Reader; writing capital letters.

Grade 7.—First Reader; writing words.

Grade 6.—Second Reader; writing sentences with capitals.

Grade 5.—Second Reader; writing.

Grade 4.—Third Reader; writing; written translations.

Grade 3.—Third Reader; writing; grammar; written translations.

Grade 2.—Fourth Reader; writing; written translations; grammar.

Grade 1.—Fourth Reader; grammar; written translations.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MILWAUKEE.

Readers—McGuffey's First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers, and McGuffey's Speller.

Arithmetics—Ray's Mental Arithmetic, Ray's Practical Arithmetic and Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

Grammar—Kerl's Common School Grammar.

Geography—Mitchell's Primary, Mitchell's Intermediate, and Mitchell's Physical Geography.

History—Goodrich's United States History.

Penmanship—Spencerian System and Spencerian Copy Books.

Alden's Young Citizen's Manual.

German—Raffler's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers; Ahn's German Course, First and Second Books; Hey's (small) German Grammar and Oelschläger's Dictionary.

RACINE.

G. S. ALBEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The census gives a total of 3,358 persons between the ages of four and twenty years—1,554 males, and 1,804 females.

Number of different pupils enrolled in the public schools.....	1,960
Estimated number in private schools.....	450
Total number attending school.....	<u>2,410</u>

or 71 per cent. of those entitled to the privileges of free tuition. Our systematic advice that pupils shall not be sent to school at the early age allowed by law, together with the employment of many persons in the various manufactories of the city, accounts for a large proportion of those not in attendance upon school.

The average per cent. of attendance in the public schools was 93.5, and owing to the earnest efforts of the teachers both in the school-room and in the homes of the pupils, a remarkable degree of punctuality has been attained.

The schools are held in five ward school buildings, each under the charge of a male principal. A new building has been erected, during the past year, at an expense of about \$20,000; making reasonable accommodation for the present demand.

The thirty teachers employed in the various departments have evinced an earnestness rarely excelled, and an ability greater than is usually obtained at the salaries paid.

Salaries have ranged from \$200 to \$1,800 per annum, but have been increased for the ensuing year, from ten to twenty per cent.

Teachers' meetings have been held weekly, in which the lessons and general duties assigned have been most faithfully performed, resulting in a unity of purpose and school work not otherwise attainable.

The course of study, being in process of revision, no outline is now inserted.

WATERTOWN.

W. H. ROHR, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our schools are graded, and have four departments—the primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. Each of these departments is divided into two grades, except the intermediate, which has three. A uniform standard is kept up in the similar grades of the different schools throughout the city. This is greatly facilitated by a printed manual, furnished to each teacher, containing the course of study and the rules and regulations of the schools, a copy of which I have sent you, and should form a part of this report.

The school census shows the children, between four and twenty years of age, to be 3,743; 1,829 males and 1,914 females. The average attendance in our public schools is 1,153, total number enrolled 1,487. About 600 children attend the different sectarian schools in this city. These schools will always be an impediment to the progress of a graded school, since some parents will keep their children from the public schools for one or two terms at a time and then let them return, expecting that they should again proceed with their class as before. But, since the course of study in those schools differs from that of the public schools, especially in some branches, they are in every instance behind this grade.

An efficient corps of twenty teachers—seven male and thirteen female—constitute our board of instruction, of whom, Prof. Th. Bernhard is the principal of the high school department and union school, and Mr. A. Lebourveau principal of the union school. The German language is gaining more and more importance in this section of the country. The board of education have, since last term, engaged an exclusive by German teacher,

The wages of our teachers were raised about fifteen per cent. lately, to correspond with those as paid in other places. Male teachers receive twenty-five per cent. more than female, and new teachers receive ten per cent. less the first year of their engagement.

I must not forget our evening school, which consists of about seventy-five pupils from twelve to twenty years of age. These

evening schools cannot be too earnestly recommended to every community in the state, since they furnish the means to many a young man, who may have neglected or had not the opportunity to obtain an education before, to yet fit himself for his future life with such branches of study as he may most need. Our two large union and four ward schools are filled to excess, and it will soon be a necessity to increase our school accommodation, although our good city is heavily embarrassed by an unjust railroad debt, which to settle to the best advantage now employs the minds of our best financiers. The total expenditures for school purposes for the year ending August 31st, were \$8,646.98, of which, deducting \$814.19 for building and permanent improvements, the cost per child would be \$6.79 for the year, or \$8.02, counting the whole number of children who have attended school and the total expenditures.

The board of education consists of one member from each of the seven wards of the city, and the superintendent, who is at the same time clerk of the board, with a salary of \$250 per year.

In conclusion, I will just mention our apparatus, maps and charts, which can hardly be excelled in any public school of the state, and which are constantly replenished by means of our tuition fund. Also, two weekly teachers' meetings, which are well attended and interesting.

GRADED COURSE OF STUDY.

In this Course the Schools are classified under four heads, viz:

1. The Primary Department (subdivided into two Grades).
2. The Intermediate Department (three Grades).
3. The Grammar Department (two Grades).
4. The High School Department (two Grades).

As far as practicable each teacher's pupils should be divided into two, and in the Primary Department into three and even four classes.

A definite programme of recitations and exercises should always be kept and implicitly followed, varying the oral and concert lessons from day to day, but in accordance with a well formed plan.

The pupils have to partake of all the studies taught in their respective grades, except the German and Latin languages, which are optional.

Promotions shall be made by classes at the end of the terms, but particularly meritorious and capable pupils should receive promotion irrespectively

of their classes; as a general rule promotions from grade to grade should be delayed to the end of the school year.

Teachers are reminded, in the first place, that, if the work of each teacher be done independently of the work of the others, and the Course be used merely as a stimulus to "cramming" and "memorizing," more harm than good will come from the grading of studies; and, secondly, that to secure the advantages which the grading may confer, every teacher should be familiar with the whole Course and constantly bear in mind that the work in any particular grade must be done with reference to what has gone before, and what has to come after. To this end the principal and assistants in each school, for the accomplishment of the whole programme, should often confer together in respect to the kind and amount of the work each teacher has to do, as well as in respect to the best methods of instruction.

L. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Grade II.

FIRST TERM—Alphabetical Charts, first half of Primer; printing and drawing on slate; oral lessons on form, color, animals, morals and manners.

SECOND TERM—Primer completed; writing script on slate, drawing on slate; counting and writing numbers; oral lessons as before.

THIRD TERM—Primer reviewed; writing script and figures on slate, copying from Primer, drawing on slate; oral Arithmetic; oral lessons as before.

Singing and physical exercises through all the three terms.

Books—National Primer.

DIRECTIONS.—Instructions in this Grade should be to a considerable extent, oral and conversational, calculated to interest the pupils and develop their thinking powers. From the very outset the children should be formed into classes, and great efforts should be made to secure the attention of the whole class, when any one is reciting or receiving instruction. Constant use ought to be made of the primary charts and the blackboard. Every child should have a slate on first entering school. Short pieces of poetry and maxims ought to be connected with the oral lessons and learned by concert exercises.

Grade I.

FIRST TERM—Reading (first half of First Reader); script on slate and copying from Reader; drawing on slate and blackboard; oral Arithmetic, written Arithmetic (Addition); oral Geography; oral lessons on plants, foreign productions, morals and manners; pieces of poetry and maxims.

SECOND TERM—Reading (First Reader completed); script on slate and copying from Reader; drawing on slate and blackboard; oral Arithmetic, written Arithmetic (Addition and Subtraction); oral Geography; oral lessons on form, size, weight, five senses, morals and manners; pieces and maxims.

THIRD TERM—Reading (First Reader reviewed); script on slate and copying

From Reader; drawing on slate blackboard; oral Arithmetic, written Arithmetic (Multiplication); oral Geography; oral lessons on common things, morals and manners; pieces and maxims.

Singing and physical exercises through all the three terms.

Books—National First Reader.

DIRECTIONS.—The directions given under the preceding Grade apply also to this Grade. Geography ought to be taught according to the plan laid down in Guyot's Elementary Geography. With the oral lessons and with reading, little exercises in composition on the slate should be connected. Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication Tables ought to be taught alternately during all the terms; the latter to be completed during the third term. In Oral Arithmetic, during the first term, easy problems and exercises, applying to all the four fundamental operations may be given, while in the following terms the pupils ought to be thoroughly drilled in Addition and Subtraction. The slates of the pupils should be always clean and in a good condition. Pupils of good standing may commence the study of the German language.

II. INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Grade III.

FIRST TERM—Reading (first half of Second Reader); Spelling (Mono- and Dissyllables); Copying on slate from Reader and Spelling Book; Mental Primary Arithmetic, written Arithmetic (Multiplication, short Division); Primary Geography (Definitions and Hemispheres); Penmanship; drawing of figures and maps on slate; oral lessons on forms, animals, plants, morals and manners; declamations; Multiplication and Division Tables.

SECOND TERM—Reading—Second Reader completed; Spelling—Dissyllables; copying on slate from Reader and Spelling Book; dictation exercises on slate; Primary Mental Arithmetic continued; written Arithmetic—Short Division, Subtraction reviewed; Primary Geography—North America and United States; Penmanship; drawing of maps and figures on slate and blackboard, oral lessons as before; declamation; Multiplication and Division Tables.

THIRD TERM—Reading—Second Reader Reviewed; Spelling—review of Mono- and Dissyllables; copying on slate from Reader and Spelling Book; dictation and composition exercises on slate; Penmanship; map and figure drawing; Mental Primary Arithmetic reviewed, written Arithmetic—Long Division; Primary Geography—review of the parts of first and second terms; oral lessons on foreign and home productions, morals and manners; verses and maxims; Multiplication and Division Tables.

Singing and Calisthenics during all the three terms.

Books—Second National Reader, National Primary Speller, Robinson's Primary Arithmetics, Warren's Primary Geography.

DIRECTIONS.—In reading, the attention of the pupils should be directed to

the importance of punctuation; they should be taught to read with propriety, and no reading piece should be left before the majority of the class are able to give a satisfactory account of the contents. Exercises in composition should become more numerous, prose pieces be committed to memory at regular intervals and recited by the pupils. In general, much ought to be done to strengthen the memory of the pupil by the frequent recitation of good prose and poetry, thus laying an early foundation for a good elocution and an easy and graceful delivery of written and extemporaneous composition. In Arithmetic, the pupil's knowledge of the tables ought from time to time to be tested. In Mental Arithmetic they ought to acquire a tolerable facility in handling the four fundamental operations. In written Arithmetic, numerous exercises on slate and blackboard. Geography ought to be made interesting by the teachers' frequently inserting oral lessons into the regular course of recitations, descriptive of the relief, climate and productions of countries and the manners and customs of their populations. Drawing, the great lever of arts and trades, which in our day has become so powerful a medium for imparting knowledge, should be carefully and lovingly taught in all the Grades; the objects selected should be adapted to the pupil's degree of mental development and connected with their oral lessons and other appropriate branches of study. Map drawing in its simplest form may be commenced in this Grade and thence continued through all the Grades, the methods used being proportioned to the increased skill in handling the pencil and the progress made in Geographical science.

Grade II.

FIRST TERM.—First Reader—Introductory lessons and to page 72; oral and written spelling—Disyllables; dictation and composition; copying on slate from Reader and Spelling Book; Mental Arithmetic, written Arithmetic—Long Division; Primary Geography—States of the Union; United States History—Reading; Penmanship; Drawing on slate and blackboard. Oral lessons—an introductory course in Zoology, beginning by Mammals; morals and manners; declamations.

SECOND TERM.—Third Reader—continued to page 142; oral and written spelling—Disyllables finished; dictation and composition; copying on slate from Reader and Spelling Book. Mental Arithmetic; written Arithmetic—Rule of Three; Primary Geography—the countries of North and South America; United States History—Reading; Penmanship; Drawing on slate and blackboard; Oral Lessons—Zoology (birds); morals and manners; declamations and recitations of prose pieces, selected from United States History.

THIRD TERM.—Third Reader—reviewed to page 142; oral and written spelling—Spelling Book reviewed to page 87; dictation and composition; copying on slate; Mental Arithmetic; written Arithmetic—Long Division reviewed, Rule of Three continued, exercises in numeration and notation; Primary Geography—review of the penmanship of terms 1 and 2; United States

History—Reading; Penmanship; Drawing on slate and blackboard. Oral lessons—Zoology (Reptiles and Fishes); morals and manners; recitations of prose and poetry.

Singing and Calisthenics through all the terms.

Books—National Third Reader, National Primary Speller, Robinson's Primary Arithmetics, Warren's Primary Geography, Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States.

DIRECTIONS.—In Reading the teacher ought not to neglect, as often is done, to explain the introductory lessons. Spelling exercises ought to be frequently varied, the pupils often to be sent to the blackboard and attention paid to defining. In copying and composition, as well as in reading and dictation, strict attention should be paid to punctuation. The reading of United States History should not be a mechanical and thoughtless practice; the teacher should often give explanations adapted to the capacities of the pupils, review what has been read, and lay stress upon the orthography of historical and geographical names. In Arithmetic, the tables should still be reviewed.

Grade I.

FIRST TERM—Third Reader (introductory lessons reviewed and reading from page 142 to 214); oral and written spelling from page 87 to 116; dictation, copying, composition. Mental Arithmetic to page 35; written Arithmetic (Rule of Three, properties of numbers); Primary Geography (review of the United States), United States History to beginning of the Revolution); Zoology (review of Vertebrates); Penmanship; drawing on paper; Oral Lessons; Geometrical forms; morals and manners; declamations.

SECOND TERM—Third Reader (completed), oral and written spelling to end of book; dictation, composition and copying. Mental Arithmetic to page 56; written Arithmetic (Reduction, Cancellation, Greatest Common Divisor, Least Common Multiple); Primary Geography completed; United States History to the Great Rebellion; Zoology (Articulates); Penmanship; drawing on paper; Oral lessons in Grammar; Geometrical forms reviewed; morals and manners; declamations.

THIRD TERM—Third Reader reviewed; oral and written spelling (Spelling book reviewed), dictation, composition, copying; Mental Arithmetic to page 72, Written Arithmetic (Reduction continued, General properties and reduction of Common Fractions); Primary Geography review; United States History completed and reviewed; Zoology (Mollusks, Radiates, general review). Oral Lessons in Grammar; Geometrical forms reviewed; morals and manners; declamations.

Singing, Calisthenics.

Books—National Third Reader, National Primary Speller, Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic, Warren's Primary Geography, Goodrich's Pictorial.

DIRECTIONS.—Those given for the preceding Grade apply to this Grade also. Dictations may still be written on the slate, but composition ought sometimes to be copied on paper from the slate; copying from Reader or History ought to be done on paper, while spelling ought to be always studied by writing the lesson on the slate. Drawing of objects on paper should be commenced in this Grade, while maps may still be drawn on slate and blackboard. Grammar according to Holbrook's Normal.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Grade II.

FIRST TERM.—Fourth Reader to page 107; oral and written spelling to page 52; copying, dictation, composition; Grammar to page 35; Mental Arithmetic from page 67 to page 79; Written Arithmetic (Common Fractions); Geography to page 30; Goodrich's History of the World to page 75; Botany (Physiology of Plants, introductory lessons); Penmanship; Oral lessons on sound, light, water and air; morals and manners; declamations.

SECOND TERM.—Fourth Reader to page 200, oral and written spelling to page 86; dictation, composition, copying; Grammar reviewed and continued to page 59; Mental Arithmetic to page 122; Written Arithmetic (Reduction with application of fractions); Geography to page 53; History of the World to page 128. Botany (Physiology reviewed); Penmanship; drawing; Oral lessons on properties of matter; morals and manners; declamations.

THIRD TERM.—Fourth Reader (reviewed); oral and written spelling to page 123; dictation, copying, composition; Grammar to page 100; Mental Arithmetic (Rule of Three with application of Fractions and Reduction); Geography reviewed to page 66; History of the World reviewed to page 128; Botany (Lessons in the systematical knowledge of plants); Penmanship; drawing; Oral Lessons on Geometrical forms and problems; morals and manners; declamations.

Vocal music and Calisthenics during all the three terms.

Books.—National Fourth Reader, National Speller, Kerl's First Lessons in Grammar, Robinson's Practical and Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, Warren's Common School Geography, Goodrich's Common School History of the World.

DIRECTIONS.—Under next Grade.

Grade I.

FIRST TERM.—Fourth Reader to page 318; oral and written spelling from page 86 to 123; dictation, composition; Grammar from page 59 to 100; Mental Arithmetic from page 74 to 112; written Arithmetic (Review of Common Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Aliquot Parts); Algebra to page 52; Geometry to page 37 and the problems of Book 2; Geography from page 66 to end; Universal History from page 128 to page 181; Human Physiology (com-

menced); Penmanship; drawing; Oral lessons on electricity and magnetism; declamations.

SECOND TERM—Fourth Reader completed; oral and written spelling to the end of book; dictation and composition, Grammar to page 152; Mental Arithmetic to page 144, written Arithmetic (Percentage and Interest); Algebra to page 76; Geometry (Book 1 reviewed, and Book 2); Geography (first half reviewed); Human Physiology continued; Universal History to page 222; Penmanship, drawing; Oral lessons; Mechanical powers and Hydromechanics; declamations.

THIRD TERM—Fourth Reader reviewed; Oral and written spelling (review of the whole book); dictation and composition; Grammar (completed and reviewed); Mental Arithmetic (general review to page 144); written Arithmetic (review of the penmanship of terms 1 and 2); Algebra to page 106, Geography (second half reviewed); Universal History to page 287; Human Physiology completed and reviewed; Penmanship and introduction to Book-keeping, drawing; Oral lessons; Ethnographical sketches; declamations.

Vocal music and Calisthenics during all the terms.

Books—Fourth National Reader, National Speller, Webster's Common School Dictionary, Kerl's First Lessons in Grammar, Robinson's Practical and Intellectual Arithmetics, Warren's Common School Geography, Goodrich's Common School History of the World, Cutter's First Book, Davies' Elements of Geometry.

DIRECTIONS for the two Grammar Grades: In reading there should be reached a degree of fluency which will enable the teacher to lay a proper stress on the study of elocution; whose principles as laid down in the introductory lessons of the Reader ought, therefore, always to be applied and reviewed. In spelling, the pupils, especially of the first grade, ought to be held to define the most important words of their lessons. In Grammar, the Reader ought frequently to be used for the purpose of illustrating the rules and principles of the science. Dictations should only be written on paper, and be carefully corrected by the teacher. Composition should gradually become a study more and more prominent. In Geography and History short oral lessons, illustrative of the text, should be frequently interspersed; maps be drawn on paper and blackboard, using colored crayons to indicate the physical character of the countries. Botany and Physiology ought chiefly to be taught by lectures followed by careful rehearsals.

In vocal music Allen's Song Cabinet may be used as a text-book, while in the lower grades the pupils should be taught by the voice of the teacher to sing pieces whose texts they have previously learned by concert exercises.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Grade II.

FIRST TERM—Fourth Reader (first half, with elocutionary exercises); Orthography (Derivation, defining of words), dictation, composition; Gram-

mar to page 118; Higher Arithmetic commenced; Mental Arithmetic, pages 112 to 144; Algebra, pages 105 to 139 and general review of fractions; Geometry (Books 1 and 2 reviewed and Book 3); Geography (general review of Common School Geography); Universal History from page 287 to 349; Comparative Physiology commenced; Penmanship (Book-keeping); Drawing.

SECOND TERM—Fourth Reader (second half, with elocutionary exercises); Orthography (Derivation, defining); dictation, composition; Grammar to page 190; Higher Arithmetic continued; Mental Arithmetic to page 160; Algebra to page 181; Geometry (Book 3 reviewed and Book 4); Geography (Physical: Geology and Hydrography); Universal History (ancient); Comparative Physiology completed; Penmanship (Book-keeping); Drawing.

THIRD TERM—Fourth Reader reviewed, with elocutionary exercises; Orthography (review of principles); dictation, composition; Grammar (review to page 190); Higher Arithmetic continued; Mental Arithmetic completed; Algebra to page 217 with review of preceding parts; Geometry (general review to Book 4); Geography (Physical: Meteorology, distribution of organic life); Universal History (medieval); Mineralogy; Penmanship (Book-keeping); Drawing.

Vocal music through all the terms.

Books—Fourth National Reader, De Wolf's Speller, Kerl's Common School Grammar, Webster's Common School Dictionary, Ray's Higher and Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetics, Robinson's Elementary Algebra, Davies' Elements of Geometry, Warren's Common School Geography, Goodrich's Common School History of the World, Cutter's First Book.

Grade I.

FIRST TERM—Rhetoric and Composition; Grammar from page 190 to 275; Higher Arithmetic completed; Mental Arithmetic (select exercises); Algebra from page 217 to 274; Geometry (Books 5 and 6); Mathematical Geography and Astronomy; Universal History (modern); Natural Philosophy commenced; Drawing.

SECOND TERM—Rhetoric and Composition; Grammar completed; Higher Arithmetic (general review of principles); Mental Arithmetic (select exercises); Algebra completed; Geometry (Trigonometry); Geography (comparative commenced); History of the United States; Natural Philosophy completed; Drawing.

THIRD TERM—Rhetoric and Composition; Grammar (exercises in Analysis); Higher Arithmetic (select exercises); Mental Arithmetic (select exercises); Algebra reviewed; Geometry (applications); Geography (comparative completed); Civil Government; Chemistry; Drawing.

Vocal music during all three terms.

Books—Kerl's Common School Grammar, De Wolf's Comprehensive Speller, Webster's Common School Dictionary, Ray's Higher Arithmetic;

Robinson's Intellectual, Robinson's New Elementary Algebra, [Davies' Elements of Geography, Warren's Physical and Common School Geographies, Goodrich's Common School History of the World.

DIRECTIONS for the two High School Grades.—With regard to this department, we have to bear in mind on what principles it should be based. In the first place it is not to be considered as an independent institution, not as a kind of college which, without any immediate connection with preceding grades of mental development, does not care for where and how applicants have acquired the amount of knowledge which entitles them to admission. On the contrary, it is one of the links, the last link of the organic system of the common school, the blossom, the fruit of the stately tree, to which our educational system may be compared. It is the last step on the ladder, up to which it is desirable to see every youth of the people ascend, up to which to assist them in rising, it ought to be the energetic endeavor of the organs of the system, the teachers of the common school.

Now, then, our High School Department must differ from the College or academy therein, that the methods of teaching and the material taught must be shaped and selected for the purpose, not of laying a foundation for a succeeding riper and thorough understanding of languages and sciences for the learned purposes of a scientific vocation, but to the end of giving to the pupil a lucid perception of the general, natural and therefore necessary connection of all branches of knowledge and of all those scientific facts and truths which have a practical bearing upon moral, social and civil life.

The knowledge imparted in this department should therefore be popular, but not superficial; selective, but not fragmentary.

The Natural and exact sciences, History and Geography should be taught by lectures in preference; not that the use of textbooks is to be altogether discarded, but the textbook should hold a subordinate rank, not giving more than facts and dates, which to the memory of the pupil offer the skeleton, round which the lectures of the teacher have to lay the warm and pulsating nerve and flesh of the science, which is to be digested by the pupil's mind and become its assimilated everlasting property.

But the lectures of the teacher ought to be followed by frequent and careful rehearsals; and, whenever the nature of the subject makes it admissible, the Socratic method of eliciting facts and truths by question and answer ought to be applied during the lectures.

In Mathematics the pupil should become fully aware of the fact that Arithmetic and Algebra are twin children of the same scientific principle and that they differ only in their more immediate appliance upon practical or scientific objects. The results gained in Geometry should be made subservient to promoting a fuller understanding of those branches of study, to which they may profitably be applied, as for instance, Mathematical Geography, Natural Philosophy, etc.

As far as the English language is concerned there ought to be gained a rational insight into its structure and character, a certain freedom of using it correctly, if not elegantly, in written and extemporaneous composition. Therefore elocutionary exercises and written compositions ought to be energetically practised; the topics given to be first descriptive (Geographical for instance, or taken from Natural History), afterwards historical and finally of an argumentative character, though themes bearing on belles lettres ought not to be neglected.

It is very desirable indeed, that every pupil in the high school department should profit of the opportunity offered of studying one of the two foreign languages taught in the select courses. In the report of the committee on Courses of Study, adopted at the last meeting of our State Teachers Association, are found the following words: "Your committee sincerely hope the officers and teachers in charge of the higher departments of our public schools will unite in laboring earnestly to introduce a more complete study of the languages, especially the French and the German, when the ancient languages cannot be taught." And though not everybody may be prepared to concur with them in their opinion "that the fullest drill in the English branches, the Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, can not impart that discipline of mind furnished by a pursuit of the languages, and so essential to a thorough preparation for the more active duties of life;" still it will be apparent to everybody that pupils may more fully conquer the English language by being enabled to compare it with some other language.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

6th (combined) Grade.

Oral Elements; Letters; Charts (Monosyllables); Script on slate.

Books—Engelman's and Regenfuss' Deutsches Lesebuch.

5th (combined) Grade.

Spelling of Dissyllables and Polysyllables from Charts and Book; Script on slate.

Books—The same as in preceding grade.

4th (combined) Grade.

Review of Spelling; Reading commenced; Oral Grammar (Declension of Nouns, Pronouns and Adjectives); Translation of short sentences; Copying from reader on slate; Declamations.

Books—Engelman's Deutsches Lesebuch, Ahn's Method Practical Part.

3d (combined) Grade.

Reading; Oral Grammar continued (Conjugations, Prepositions); Translation of sentences continued; Copying from Reader (with pen and ink); Declamations.

Books—The same as in preceding Grade.

2d (American) Grade.

Reading; Grammar (Etymology); Translation; Copying from Reader, Declarations.

Books—Ahn's Method 1 and 2.

2d (German) Grade.

Reading; Grammar (Etymology); Translation; Dictations and Compositions; Copying from Reader; Declarations.

Books—Ahn's Method 1 and 2, Reffelt's Drittes Lesebuch.

1st Grade.

Reading; Grammar (Syntax); Translations; Compositions and Dictations; Declarations.

Books—The same as in the preceding Grade.

DIRECTIONS.—Our school law confines the instruction in any other than the English language to one hour per day. This restriction and the mixed national character of our schools together with the lack of suitable teachers, able to teach the German language, have been taken into due consideration in the framing of this "course."

If in the study of languages the comparative method ought everywhere to be applied, so much the more this method ought to prevail, where the pupils are more or less able to converse in one of the languages taught, and study it according to the same programme. This is the case in our schools with regard to the English; the study of German should therefore be a comparative one.

Upon these considerations the following principles are based:

1st. The pupils of German and English descent may be combined in the lower grades of the Course.

2d. Exercises in elocution should be frequent, and conducted with great care.

3d. Translation exercises should hold a prominent rank.

4th. The study of grammar should be thoroughly comparative.

5th. The higher grades of pupils should be separated according to their nationality.

6th. The character of this course makes it very desirable that only teachers equally well versed in both languages should be employed; still, in the lower grades, an equal knowledge of both may not be absolutely necessary on the part of the teacher.

Upon these principles the study of the German has been founded in our schools for years past, and the result has proved satisfactory, considering the very small number of German teachers employed.

About five-sixths of the pupils of English descent, at least in Union School No. 1, have taken up the study of the German language, and during the last two terms an advanced German class, consisting of English pupils

only, was successfully taught, while the German pupils (those attending regularly, of course) have made fine progress in Grammar, Orthography and Translation, which has, perhaps, been undervalued by some of our German parents.

The third combined grade should as soon as practicable be subdivided into a German and an American grade.

COURSE OF STUDY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

3d Grade.

Grammar—Etymology (Declensions, the verb *sum*); translation of sentences.

Books—Brook's First Lessons.

2d Grade.

Grammar—Etymology continued (Conjugation of regular and irregular verbs, prepositions); examination of English words with reference to their Latin roots; translation of sentences.

Books—The same as in the preceding grade.

1st Grade.

Grammar—Syntax; Translation; Analysis of English words of Latin derivation.

Books—Brook's First Lessons and "*Viri Illustres Americae*."

DIRECTIONS—It is not the purpose of this Course to impart a complete and comprehensive knowledge of Latin Grammar, nor is it to be understood as a preparatory course, intended for such pupils only as will afterwards attend one of our colleges. This would be in opposition to the principles on which our common schools are based. This course is to be looked upon as an auxiliary to the better understanding of the English language, which has assimilated in the course of time thousands of Latin words, which, in meaning and structure, will become transparent by some knowledge of their Latin roots and of the laws of Latin Flexion.

It is, therefore, desirable that all able and advanced pupils, at least, male or female, should partake of this Course.

[The foregoing course of study is printed as part of the report from the city of Watertown, inasmuch as it exhibits the adaptation of the German methods to American schools. For want of room the rules and regulations referred to are omitted.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

HIGH SCHOOL CHAPEL, 8, P. M.,
OSHKOSH, July 6. 1869.

The Association convened, and was called to order by Alexander Kerr, President.

The Association was welcomed by Mayor Porter, on behalf of the city, and by Dr. H. B. Dale, President of the Board of Education, on behalf of the Board, to which President Kerr responded.

An address was delivered by J. O. Converse, Esq., of Beloit, upon "The Scholar and the Teacher, as Workers."

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9, A. M.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

WEDNESDAY A. M., 7 o'clock.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Pradt, of Madison.

The President's Address was delivered by President Kerr, of Beloit.

On motion of R. Graham, of Kenosha, so much of the President's Address as relates to the University, Qualification of Teachers and Courses of Study, was referred to a committee consisting of O. R. Smith, of Janesville, J. K. Purdy, of Ft. Atkinson, B. M. Reynolds, of Madison, with authority to appoint sub-committees.

The President appointed the following committees :

Unfinished Business—G. S. Albee, D. G. Purman, and T. C. Chamberlain.

Enrollment Committee—A. J. Cheney, A. Earthman, W. L. O'Connor, James Hannan, M. T. Park, L. R. Alden, and J. Burnham.

Mr. O. R. Smith, from Committee on President's Address, made the following

REPORT :

Your committee, to whom was referred the President's address, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following list of sub-committees:

University—G. S. Albee, D. G. Purman, and A. Everett.

Education of Idiots—T. H. Little, G. M. Steele, O. Avery.

Qualifications of Teachers—R. A. Graham, W. A. De La Matyr, C. M. Treat.

Courses of Study—W. C. Whitford, S. H. Carpenter, M. Montague.

Respectfully submitted,

O. R. SMITH,

J. K. PURDY,

B. M. REYNOLDS.

Report adopted.

On motion of S. H. Carpenter, the President announced as

Committee on Honorary Members—W. D. Parker, A. Earthman, Mariah S. Hill.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. J. B. Pradt, from the Committee on School Architecture, appointed at the last annual session, read a preliminary report.

Mr. Albee, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the proposed amendment of Article 2 of the constitution, proposed at the last annual session,

Report adopted and amendment rejected.

On motion of O. R. Smith, the subject of ventilation was made the special order for 4 P. M.

Recess fifteen minutes.

After recess, Mr. A. F. Alden, of the Whitewater Normal School, read a paper upon "The American Scholar: His Duty to his Country."

On motion of S. H. Carpenter, the rules reported at the last annual session were adopted by the Association.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

Professor D. E. Gardner, of Neenah, conducted an exercise in Calisthenics.

C. F. Viebahn, of Sauk City, read a paper upon Oral Instruction.

In the absence of Hon. A. M. Thomson, of Janesville, who was expected to deliver an address, Calvin Townsend, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., delivered an address upon "The Signs which we Hang Out."

After which the special order of ventilation was taken up.

Mr. J. B. Pradt offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That more definite statistics should be obtained, if possible, in regard to the condition of our school houses, through the medium of the school officers.

Resolved, That a general reform is needed in the construction and arrangement of our school houses, especially in the matters of heating and ventilating.

Resolved, That a system of school house inspection and classification, and a fund to aid in the construction of approved school houses upon suitable conditions, would tend to effect the needed reform.

Resolved, That the Committee on School Architecture be continued, and be instructed to prepare a full report on the subject of ventilation, to be printed with the transactions of the association.

Which resolutions were adopted.

The President appointed a

Committee on Finance—J. K. Purdy, L. L. Sweezy, E. C. Chadwick.

Adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK P. M.

Called to order by President Kerr.

The President announced

Committee on Resolutions—O. R. Smith, S. S. Rockwood and B. M. Reynolds.

Rev. E. O. Towne, of Chicago, delivered an address upon the subject "Brains."

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869—9 o'clock A. M.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

Prayer by Rev. C. W. Brewer.

Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Omro, read a paper entitled "The Teacher."

The President appointed

Committee on Nominations—B. M. Reynolds, of Madison; E. M. Treat, of Clinton; J. K. Purdy, of Fort Atkinson; Miss M. J. Rider, of Green Bay; Miss Jennie Colman, of Chippewa Falls.

Prof. Oliver Arey, of the Whitewater Normal School, conducted an exercise in Geography.

Recess of fifteen minutes.

After recess a letter was read from Prof. Charles Davies, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting.

J. W. Hoyt, M. D., of Madison, delivered an address on Educational Standards.

REPORTS.

By Mr. J. K. Purdy, for Finance Committee :

Your committee, to whom was referred the papers and accounts of the treasurer of the Association, beg leave to report that they have examined the same, and find them to be satisfactory.

J. K. Purdy, Chairman.

By W. C. Whitford, for Committee on Course of Study :

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the President's address which discusses the programme of studies for our graded and other higher schools, would respectfully report :

That the views of the President on this subject meet with their hearty approval; and these are so fully and clearly presented that it does not seem to them necessary to add any extended remarks of their own on this point.

They sincerely hope the officers and the teachers in charge of the higher departments of our public schools will unite in laboring earnestly to intro-

duce a more complete study of the languages, especially the French and German, when the Latin and Greek cannot be taught. In their opinion, the fullest drill in the English branches, the Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, cannot impart that discipline of mind furnished by a pursuit of the languages, and so essential to a thorough preparation for the more active duties of life.

W. C. WHITFORD,
S. H. CARPENTER,
M. MONTAGUE.

Laid over until afternoon.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

Calvin Townsend, of Rochester, delivered an address upon the Constitution.

R. C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, conducted an exercise in penmanship.

The President appointed S. H. Carpenter upon the sub-committee upon the President's address, in place of G. W. Steele, who was not present.

REPORTS.

By Mr. T. H. Little, for committee on President's address :

The committee to whom was committed the consideration of that portion of the President's address which relates to the education of idiotic and imbecile children, present the following as their report :

It is now more than thirty years since the practicability of educating imbecile children was demonstrated. Within that time, in the institutions established for the purpose, in Europe and in this country, many hundreds of them have been instructed so successfully as to excite the admiration of all who have given their attention to the subject. In this state, judging from statistics collected in other states, there can hardly be less than one idiotic person in every thousand of population. Their condition is extremely pitiable, and now that it is known to be in many cases susceptible of relief, it cannot honorably be neglected.

The committee therefore heartily approve the language of the President upon this subject.

They also recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the association reaffirms its convictions that the necessity for
9 SUP. P. M. LMS

the establishment of an institution for the education of idiotic and feeble minded children is great, and claims the immediate action of our Legislature.

T. H. LITTLE,
OLIVER AREY,
S. H. CARPENTER.

Report adopted.

The report of the Committee on Courses of Study was adopted.
By Mr. W. D. Parker, for Committee on Honorary Members :

The Committee upon Honorary Members, by leave, report the following names of persons whom they would recommend for election to Honorary membership in the Wisconsin Teachers' Association for 1869 :

J. C. Converse, Esq., of Beloit, Wis.; Prof. Calvin Townsend, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. E. O. Towne, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. B. Dale, and Hon. Joseph Porter, of Oshkosh; N. P. Gage, and H. S. Pratt, of Lake Forest, Ill.; J. W. Hoyt, M. D., Madison, Wis.

W. D. PARKER,
ALBERT EARTHEMAN,
MARIE D. HILL.

Report adopted and persons elected.

By Mr. D. Gray Purman, for Committee on University :

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the President's address pertaining to our State University, would respectfully offer the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The State University, as the head of our Educational System, is intended to give tone and dignity to our Public Schools, and

WHEREAS, We feel it becoming in us at this time to express our entire confidence in the present arrangement, and our hearty concurrence in the policy which has governed that institution during the past two years ; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Teachers of this State are due, and are hereby tendered to President P. A. Chadbourne, LL.D., for his able and successful administration of our University, and that we pledge him our earnest co-operation and cordial support.

G. S. ALBEE,
D. GRAY PURMAN,
A. EVERETT.

Adopted unanimously.

By B. M. Reynolda, for Committee on Nominations, reported the following ticket :

President—Warren D. Parker, Geneva.

Vice President—J. Burnham, Waupaca.

Secretary—W. A. De LaMatyr, Mazomanie.

Treasurer—H. A. Gaylord, Sheboygan.

Executive Committee—O. R. Smith, Janesville; A. Everett, Oshkosh; G. S. Albee, Racine; R. Graham, Kenosha; S. H. Carpenter, Madison.

B. M. REYNOLDS,

C. M. TREAT,

J. K. PURDY,

Miss M. J. RIDER,

JENNIE COLEMAN,

Committee.

On motion of A. Earthman, the report was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the Association.

The Secretary cast the ballot, and the persons nominated were declared duly elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

By R. Graham, for Committee on Qualification of Teachers:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's address as relates to the Qualification of Teachers, report as follows:

The Pupil is but an instrument in the hand of the Teacher, therefore, the necessity of character, *well established*, is imperatively demanded.

The principal element in a noble representative teacher is integrity and honesty of purpose.

Then follows magnetic force and *sympathy*, and in order to the perfect union of these, the equally important point, to understand the nature and wants of the pupil.

Next to character, is knowledge.

The successful instructor must have a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of what he designs to teach.

Character and knowledge, combined with experience, constitute ability to teach.

Character is the result of training, and while many teachers have not as yet availed themselves of the means to secure the necessary discipline, yet we believe that a deeper sense of responsibility is permeating the great body of our teachers. We bear testimony to the noble work being done in our state normal schools, and earnestly hope every teacher will seek admission to these schools as they may find opportunity, that they may become thoroughly fitted for their appropriate work.

We regard the county associations and teachers' institutes as valuable aids to the better qualifications of teachers, and urge every county superintend-

ent to hold, as required by law, the annual institute, and trust every teacher will make faithful endeavor to attend the same.

We respectfully ask our state legislature to make attendance upon such institutes obligatory upon each teacher, and that when such attendance is certified by the county superintendent such teacher shall receive pro rata compensation, as if in the school room, provided the institute is held during a term of school.

R. GRAHAM,
O. M. TREAT,
W. A. DE LAMATTE.

Adopted.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of Madison, delivered an address on University Education.

Mr. O. R. Smith, for committee on resolutions, made the following report:

The committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

1. *Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Oshkosh for their generous hospitality in entertaining members of this association, and to the several hotels for reduced rates.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the board of education of the city of Oshkosh for generously allowing the use of their new and elegant high school building for the sessions of the association.

3. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the Chicago & Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Western Union, and the Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroads, and to the Fox & Wolf River and Goodrich Line of Steamers, for giving to the members of this association free return over their several lines of travel.

4. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to Mr. H. S. Chandler and his associates for their enlivening music.

5. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to J. C. Converse, of Beloit, Rev. E. Towne, of Chicago, Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of the State University, E. Townsend, Esq., of N. Y., and J. W. Hoyt, M. D., of Madison, for their entertaining and instructive lectures.

6. *Resolved*, That we recognize the power of the Press as an educator, and hereby express our obligations to the Press of the state for their courtesies to this association, and to the papers of this city for their report of our proceedings.

7. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered, to the retiring officers, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

8. *Resolved*, That the *School Monthly* be adopted as the organ of this association, provided that it involves the association in no expense—and that the proceedings of this session be published in full in the *Monthly*.

O. R. SMITH,
S. S. ROCKWOOD,
B. M. REYNOLDS.

Unanimously adopted.

President Kerr then declared the seventeenth annual session of the State Teachers' Association adjourned *sine die*.

Attest.

ALEXANDER KERR,
President.

S. H. CARPENTER, *Secretary.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the doings of the Board of Regents, and the condition of the Normal Schools for the year ending August 31st, 1869.

At the meeting of the Board commencing September 30, 1868, the by-laws were thoroughly revised, and in accordance therewith five standing committees were organized and appointed as follows :

An Executive committee,

A committee on Finance,

A committee on Supplies,

A committee on Employment of Teachers, and

A committee on Course of Study and Text Books.

At the meeting December 2, 1868, the committee on Teachers' Institutes reported as paid for institute expenses :

Through accounts audited to County Superintendents	\$884 58
To Robert Graham, salary and expenses	561 70
Amount expended for institute season	<u>\$1,446 28</u>

Regents Fairchild, Smith and Craig were appointed committee on Teachers' Institutes for ensuing year, and authorized to expend

not to exceed \$2,000 during the year, and not to exceed \$50 to any institute.

The committee engaged Prof. Graham to conduct institutes, at a salary of \$1,000 and expenses, and since March nearly the whole of his time has been given to the work, which has been successfully prosecuted to the great advantage of the teachers attending the institutes.

The site of the Oshkosh Normal School was fixed on lot 10, block 125, in the 5th ward of the city of Oshkosh, and the Executive committee were instructed to procure plans for the building and let the contract for construction.

Meeting of the board held January 27, 1869,

Oshkosh obtained, and
 relating to the require-
 ments.

Oshkosh building
 tract (after adver-
 Co., of Sheboygan

Falls, for \$39,000, the price was
 items mutually computed at \$3,485, with stipulation that (at the
 option of the board,) the building should be fully completed for the
 additional \$3,485, making the price to finish the building accord-
 ing to plans and specifications, \$43,350.

The contract was approved by the board, and at a subsequent
 meeting the contractors were notified that they would be required to
 complete the building at the stipulated price—\$43,350.

The building committee reported on Platteville and Whitewater
 buildings, with estimates of amount necessary to finish the latter.
 By order of the board, the executive committee subsequently di-
 rected Hon. N. M. Littlejohn, superintendent in the erection of
 Whitewater building, to finish the building according to the plans
 and specifications, which has been done, the principal item of ex-
 pense being the completion of the tower, which was let by contract
 for the sum of \$1,400. A bell was also purchased, costing
 \$438 29.

At this meeting it was ordered that a special committee of three
 members of the board be appointed each year, previous to close of

last term of schools, to attend examination and assist in conducting same.

The President reported tuition from Platteville school, from October 9, 1866, to July 1, 1868, amounting to \$1,864 70, collected and paid into state treasury, in accordance with instructions of the board at its last meeting.

At the annual meeting, held at Madison, July 15, 1869, the following officers were elected :

William Starr, President.

Hanmer Robbins, Vice President.

A. J. Craig, Secretary.

The executive committee were authorized to have one or more skylights put in the roof of Oshkosh building ; also to have gas pipes put in during the erection of the building.

The faculty of each of the normal schools were authorized and instructed to make cabinet collections for illustrating the natural sciences, and to establish a system of interchange with other schools and institutions ; provided that no expense shall be incurred without the sanction of the executive committee, who are authorized to expend not to exceed \$200 for collections, shelves, cases, etc., for each school for current year.

The secretary's salary was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The supply committee were authorized to print 1,000 copies of catalogue for each normal school. The executive committee reported bills for improvement and decoration of school grounds at Whitewater—total amount expended \$552.20, of which \$382.70 was donated by citizens, teachers and students ; the balance, \$169.50, was ordered paid by the board.

The executive committee were authorized to so arrange the closing of terms in normal schools as not to close on same day, or to interfere with the State University commencement.

At this session the board unanimously adopted the following resolution :

" WHEREAS, By previous action of this board, normal schools have been organized at Platteville and Whitewater, and the erection of a school building commenced at Oshkosh ; and

"WHEREAS, By the Platteville and Whitewater schools, and the State University, the educational wants of the southern portion of the State are tolerably provided for, while the northern, north-eastern and north-western portions of the State are entirely destitute of State educational institutions; therefore, in order to obviate any misunderstanding which may be occasioned by previous resolutions,

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this board, the fourth normal school should be put in operation in the sixth or fourth congressional district."

Insurance has been effected for the term of five years, at three per cent., upon Platteville building, furniture, &c., for \$30,000; upon Whitewater building, furniture, &c., for \$35,000. This expenditure seems large, but having adopted the policy of insuring, it seems economy to insure for a long period, thereby obtaining cheaper rates.

The Board have made the following regulations for admission to the normal schools. In the case of more than six applicants from any one Assembly district, the President and Secretary are authorized to assign the excess to any unrepresented district, so that no student shall be excluded as long as there is a vacant seat in the school.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Adopted by the Board July, 1866.

1. Each Assembly district in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county, (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the Principal of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said Principal, in the branches required by law for a Third Grade certificate, except History and Theory and Practice of Teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the Principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

"I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the Schools of this State."

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the School in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age ; and a certificate of attendance may be granted by the Principal of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

On the 9th day of September, 1868, the Normal School building at Platteville was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The schools at Platteville and Whitewater are now fully organized, and are in successful operation ; and the following statements show the Faculty, Course of Study and number of pupils in each, for the years 1868-9.

Platteville School.

FACULTY.

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Principal.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

A. H. TUTTLE,
Professor of Natural Science.

FANNY S. JOSLYN,
Preceptress.

J. H. TERRY,
Principal of Academic Department.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model School.

A. M. SANFORD,
Vocal Music.

FLORENCE WHITE,
Gymnastics.

Normal Students—

Ladies	81	.....
Gentlemen	69	.....
Total	150	

Preparatory and Academic—

Ladies	67	.....
Gentlemen	98	.....
Total	165	

Model School 49

Grand total 364

The senior class at Platteville having completed a full three years' course, graduated at the close of the summer term.

The full class is given below :

SENIOR CLASS.

Names.	Postoffice.	Dist.	County.
Funk, Lewis.....	East Troy.....	3	Walworth.
Grigsby, Melvin.....	Potosi.....	2	Grant.
Hutton, Andrew.....	Badger.....	1	Portage.
Jones, Richard H.....	Platteville.....	3	Grant.
Marshall, Ella.....	Platteville.....	1	Grant.
Newberry, Geo. W.*.....	Burlington.....	2	Walworth.
Rait, James.....	Badger.....	1	Portage.
Schroeder, Alvena E.....	Platteville.....	1	Grant.
Sprague, Edward H.....	Lancaster.....	3	Grant.
Virgin, Mary E.*.....	Platteville.....	3	Grant.

* Were not graduated.

Whitewater School.

FACULTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Theory and Practice of Teaching.

J. T. LOVEWELL, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Latin Language.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

Mrs. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress, and Teacher of English Literature, French and Drawing.

Miss CLARINDA D. HALL,
Teacher of Grammar, Geography and History.

Miss HELEN M. BOWEN,
Teacher and Critic in Academic Department.

Miss ETTA CARLE,
Teacher and Critic in Intermediate Department.

Miss SARAH A. STEWART,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

HARVEY H. GREENMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

SAMUEL R. ALDEN,
Teacher of Elocution.

FOLAND P. FOWLER,
Teacher of Gymnastics.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Three courses of study are established—

- 1st. *An Institute Course of one term.*
- 2d. *An Elementary Course of two years.*
- 3d. *An Advanced Course of three years.*

The institute course is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who desire to familiarize themselves with the most approved methods of teaching the subjects mentioned in the course.

The elementary and advanced courses will have for their object, thorough drill in the branches pursued, accompanied with instruction in the best methods of teaching them.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

CLASS B.—FIRST YEAR.

First Term—

Higher Arithmetic.
Grammar and Analysis.
Geography, Use of Globes, Map Drawing.
Reading, Orthography, and Impromptu Composition.
Select Reading, Declamation and Gymnastics.

Second Term—

Algebra.
History of the United States.
Chemistry.
Penmanship and Reading.
Essays, Select Readings, Declamations and Gymnastics.
Lectures on Practice of Teaching twice a week.
Criticism Lessons before the school daily.

Third Term—

Geometry.
Physiology.
Civil Government.
Impromptu Composition.
Essays, Declamations, Select Readings, and Gymnastics.
Weekly Lectures by the Preceptress to the Ladies on Practical Life.
Criticism Lessons daily.

CLASS A.—SECOND YEAR.

First Term—

Natural Philosophy.
Rhetoric.
Drawing and Book-keeping.
Practice in Training Department.
Essays, Select Readings, Declamations, Gymnastics.

PUPILS.

Normal Students—

Ladies	95	....
Gentlemen	77	....
Total	172	

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Grammar Department—

Misses	41	....
Boys	47	....
Total	88	

Intermediate Department—

Boys	27	....
Girls	28	....
Total	55	

Primary Department—

Boys	26	....
Girls	21	....
Total	47	

Grand total..... 262

The following is a brief synopsis of the condition of the Income Fund and the several Building Funds at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, as appears from the books of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State :

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands	\$11,761 81	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	34,895 00	.....
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School	1,864 70	.....
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School	2,810 50	.....
Transferred from Whitewater Normal School building fund	880 99	.....
	<u>\$52,212 50</u>	.....

Disbursements.

Expense of Regents	\$859 83	
Platteville Normal School	14,584 01	
Oshkosh Normal School	50 50	
Whitewater Normal School	16,884 27	
Institutes	2,089 75	
Expenses	1,327 57	
Whitewater Normal School building fund, chap. 128, G. L. 1869	5,000 00	
Platteville Normal School building fund, chap. 128, G. L. 1869	4,000 00	
School fund income, chap. 537, G. L. 1865	11,726 41	
Refunded on account of overpayment of interest	148 02	
	<u>\$52,212 50</u>	<u>\$56,520 36</u>
Balance September 30, 1868	21,792 50	.....
Balance September 30, 1869	17,484 64	
	<u>\$74,005 00</u>	<u>\$74,005 00</u>

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance in the fund October 1, 1868.....	\$2,175 62
Town of Platteville	2,500 00
Transfer from Normal School fund income, as per act of legislature, chap. 123, laws of 1869....	4,000 00
	<u>\$8,675 62</u>
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Work and material on building.....	\$3,857 14
Heating apparatus.....	738 85
Balance in the fund September 30, 1869.....	4,079 63
	<u>\$8,675 62</u>

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Transfer from Normal School Fund Income.....	\$5,000 00
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
N. M. Littlejohn, work and materials for building.	\$2,960 75
S. A. White, furniture.....	649 55
B. Waine, work on building.....	17 50
Transfer to Normal School Fund Income.....	880 99
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>
Balance September 30, 1868.....	968 68
Balance September 30, 1869.....	1,459 89
	<u>\$5,968 68</u>
	<u>\$5,968 68</u>

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
City of Oshkosh	\$20,000 00
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Galaway, Rogers & Co., work and material for building	\$14,414 00
Balance September 30, 1869.....	15,686 00
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Board has received during the year :

From tuition fees at Platteville.....	\$1,864 70
From tuition fees at Whitewater.....	2,810 50
From city of Oshkosh donation to Building Fund	80,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$84,675 20</u>

All of which has been paid into the state treasury.

A detailed statement of expenditures is herewith submitted.

10 GEN. PUB. LAM.,

EXPENDITURES.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1868.				
Oct. 2	525	J. E. Thomas.....	Expenses as Regent.....	\$32 00
Oct. 2	526	Henry Lines.....	do.....do.....	65 80
Oct. 2	527	H. Robbins.....	do.....do.....	19 00
Oct. 2	528	N. Williams.....	do.....do.....	21 50
Oct. 2	529	Wm. E. Smith.....	do.....do.....	13 00
Oct. 2	530	Wm. Starr.....	do.....do.....	27 25
Oct. 2	531	A. H. Weid.....	do.....do.....	50 10
Oct. 2	532	E. H. Craig.....	Clerk work for Board.....	5 00
Oct. 2	533	A. J. Craig.....	Expenses as Regent.....	10 15
Oct. 2	534	Atwood & Rublee.....	Printing.....	76 50
Oct. 2	535	S. A. White.....	Expenses as Regent.....	62 80
Oct. 2	536	Chas. H. Allen.....	Supplies for Platteville Normal School.....	649 80
Oct. 2	537	J. E. Thomas.....	Insurance on Normal School buildings.....	1,504 00
Oct. 2	538	Wm. Starr.....	Expenses as Regent.....	87 53
Oct. 2	539	C. A. Buttle.....	Heating apparatus for Platteville Normal School.....	339 16
Oct. 2	540	Wm. Starr.....	Transportation of Regents to Platteville.....	28 00
Oct. 2	541	C. H. Allen.....	Work on Platteville School building.....	1,846 46
Oct. 2	542	Sam'l Shaw.....	Institute expenses.....	49 48
Oct. 2	543	Chas. B. Jennings.....	do.....do.....	4 50
Oct. 2	545	S. A. White.....	Furniture for Whitewater Normal School.....	649 55
Oct. 2	546	Chas. Keil.....	Skeleton.....do.....do.....	51 00
Oct. 2	547	W. H. Bullock.....	Microscope &c.....do.....do.....	93 90
Oct. 2	548	L. H. Rann.....	Printing.....do.....do.....	43 00
Oct. 19	549	D. E. Lyon.....	Institute expenses.....do.....do.....	50 00
Oct. 19	550	A. W. Hammond.....	do.....do.....	20 20
Oct. 19	551	S. A. White.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	102 96
Nov. 20	551a	R. H. Clark.....	Institute expenses.....do.....do.....	8 00
Nov. 20	552	L. Merrill.....	do.....do.....	50 00

Nov. 20	558	Geo. P. Kenyon.....	Institute expenses.....	7 00
Nov. 20	554	R. L. Reed.....	do.....do.....	10 00
Nov. 28	555	A. H. Weld.....	do.....do.....	31 00
Nov. 28	556	J. Q. Emery.....	do.....do.....	36 00
Nov. 28	557	D. J. Brothers.....	do.....do.....	40 00
Nov. 28	558	Geo. W. Putnam.....	do.....do.....	34 00
Nov. 28	559	R. Graham.....	Salary and expenses conducting Institutes.....	861 70
Nov. 24	560	A. A. Spencer.....	Institute expenses.....	34 20
Nov. 28	561	C. W. Clinton.....	do.....do.....	50 00
Nov. 28	562	J. F. Devine.....	do.....do.....	50 00
Nov. 28	563	Geo. W. Bird.....	do.....do.....	15 75
Nov. 30	564	Jas. Hannan.....	do.....do.....	40 00
Dec. 2	565	O. W. Kellogg.....	do.....do.....	50 00
Dec. 2	566	J. P. Hubbard.....	do.....do.....	10 00
Dec. 2	567	L. M. Hayes.....	do.....do.....	35 00
Dec. 2	568	D. H. Tullis.....	Bookkeeping for Board.....	15 00
Dec. 2	569	E. H. Craig.....	Clerk work.....	5 00
Dec. 2	570	J. E. Thomas.....	Expenses as Regent.....	33 80
Dec. 2	571	W. Starr.....	do.....do.....	28 00
Dec. 2	572	S. A. White.....	do.....do.....	10 00
Dec. 2	573	W. C. Wiltford.....	do.....do.....	9 50
Dec. 2	574	H. Robbins.....	do.....do.....	19 25
Dec. 2	575	N. Williams.....	do.....do.....	4 75
Dec. 2	576	Henry Lines.....	do.....do.....	16 80
Dec. 2	577	J. E. Thomas.....	Insurance on Normal School buildings.....	452 00
Dec. 4	578	S. Parks.....	Institute expenses.....	25 00
Dec. 4	579	Atwood & Rublee.....	Printing.....	30 00
Dec. 4	580	Chas. H. Allen.....	Supplies for Platteville Normal School.....	187 18
Dec. 4	581	S. A. White.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	530 81
Dec. 4	582	S. A. White.....	do.....do.....	16 10
Dec. 4	583	J. T. Lovewell.....	do.....do.....	35 00
Dec. 4	584	O. Arey.....	do.....do.....	53 45
Dec. 4	585	A. J. O'neary.....	do.....do.....	28 75
Dec. 4	586	J. J. Brown.....	do.....do.....	38 60

Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1868.				
Dec. 4	587	Wm. DeWolf.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	\$84 95
Dec. 4	588	Dietsch Blocki & Co.....	do.....do.....do.....	877 87
Dec. 4	589	H. F. Thiele & Co.....	do.....do.....do.....	8 00
Dec. 4	590	H. Z. Williams.....	do.....do.....do.....	7 87
Dec. 4	591	Green & Swan.....	do.....do.....do.....	897 80
Dec. 4	592	R. Warne.....	Work on.....do.....do.....building.....	17 50
Dec. 8	593	T. Regenfuss.....	Institute expenses.....	60 00
Dec. 9	594	Theo. Coleman.....	do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Dec. 26	595	G. F. Witter.....	do.....do.....do.....	10 50
Dec. 16	596	O. Arey.....	Salary of Miss Whipple.....	60 00
1869.				
Jan. 15	597	I. N. Cundall.....	Institute expenses.....	16 90
Jan. 29	598	W. C. Whitford.....	Expenses as Regent.....	16 50
Jan. 29	599	Wm. Starr.....	do.....do.....do.....	24 90
Jan. 29	600	H. Robbins.....	Work and material on Platteville building.....	2,010 68
Jan. 29	601	A. A. Weld.....	Expenses as Regent.....	47 30
Jan. 29	602	J. E. Thomas.....	do.....do.....do.....	28 85
Jan. 29	603	H. Robbins.....	do.....do.....do.....	21 00
Jan. 29	604	H. Lines.....	do.....do.....do.....	60 80
Jan. 29	605	S. A. White.....	do.....do.....do.....	0 50
Jan. 29	606	A. J. Craig.....	do.....do.....do.....	4 50
Jan. 29	607	H. Robbins.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	834 58
Jan. 29	608	Wm. Starr.....	Disbursements of Executive Committee.....	500 00
Jan. 29	609	Wm. Starr.....	Expenses of Building Committee.....	48 52
Jan. 29	610	S. A. White.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	110 55
Jan. 29	611	Chas. H. Allen.....	do.....Platteville.....do.....	457 79
Feb. 1	612	C. A. Butties.....	Balance on Heating Apparatus for Platteville Normal School.....	409 69
Mar.	613	R. Graham.....	Services in Institute.....	15 00

Mar. 1	614	W. H. Bright.....	Institute expenses.....	80 60
Apr. 3	615	Galaway, Rogers & Co.....	Work and materials on Oshkosh building.....	912 00
Apr. 5	616	R. Graham.....	Salary and expenses conducting Institutes.....	200 00
Apr. 8	617	J. P. Hubbard.....	Institute expenses.....	16 00
Apr. 17	618	Chas. H. Allen.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	189 00
Apr. 19	619	C. W. Clinton.....	Institute expenses.....	16 00
Apr. 19	621	M. Leahy.....	Heating Apparatus for Whitewater Normal School.....	880 99
Apr. 19	622	S. A. White.....	Furniture..... do.....	662 05
Apr. 20	623	J. I. Foot.....	Institute expenses.....	26 00
May 10	624	A. Boynton.....	do..... do.....	7 50
May 10	625	N. M. Littlejohn.....	Materials and work on Whitewater Normal School building.....	2,960 76
June 14	626	Galaway, Rogers & Co.....	do..... do..... Oshkosh..... do.....	2,691 30
June 14	627	R. R. Grandall.....	Institute expenses.....	26 60
June 21	628	R. R. Graham.....	Salary and expenses of conducting Institutes.....	200 00
June 26	629	S. A. White.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	278 91
June 26	630	G. M. Treat.....	Institute expenses.....	5 00
July 5	631	Galaway, Rogers & Co.....	Work and materials on Oshkosh Normal School building.....	2,768 20
July 16	632	H. Lines.....	Expenses as Regent.....	42 38
July 16	633	H. Robbins.....	do..... do.....	21 00
July 16	634	J. E. Thomas.....	do..... do.....	46 80
July 16	635	S. A. White.....	do..... do.....	12 60
July 16	636	W. C. Whitford.....	do..... do.....	7 05
July 16	637	Wm. Starr.....	do..... do.....	19 60
July 16	638	O. Arey.....	Supplies for Whitewater Normal School.....	166 90
July 16	639	Henry Lines.....	Work on Oshkosh..... do..... building.....	60 60
July 16	640	M. P. Rindlaub.....	Printing.....	102 00
July 16	641	Seifert & Lawton.....	do..... and engraving.....	29 00
July 16	642	Paul & Co.....	do..... do.....	12 00
July 16	643	Jerman & Brightman.....	do..... do.....	8 00
July 16	644	German Printing Co.....	do..... do.....	10 30
July 16	645	Finney & Davis.....	do..... do.....	4 00
July 16	646	Chicago Republican Co.....	do..... do.....	25 00
July 16	647	E. A. & G. R. Meneely.....	Bell for Whitewater building.....	488 99
July 16	648	John G. Clark.....	Expenses examiner at Platteville.....	10 00

Expenditures--continued.

Date.	No.	To whom Paid.	For what Paid.	Amount.
1899.				
July 16	649	W. W. Likens.....	Expenses examination at Platteville.....	\$31 50
July 16	650	H. Colman.....	do.....do.....Whitewater.....	7 30
July 16	651	D. H. Tullis.....	Bookkeeping for Board.....	15 00
July 16	652	A. J. Craig.....	Expenses as Regent.....	23 58
July 16	653	E. H. Craig.....	Clerk work for Board.....	18 75
July 16	654	A. H. Weld.....	Expenses as Regent.....	50 50
July 16	655	O. H. Allen.....	Supplies for Platteville Normal School.....	180 66
July 16	656	W. Starr.....	Disbursements of Executive Committee.....	300 00
July 17	657	S. A. White.....	Work on grounds and sidewalk at Whitewater.....	201 35
July 28	658	L. M. Hawes.....	Expenses examiner Whitewater.....	6 00
Aug. 7	659	Galaway, Rogers & Co.....	Work and Material on Oshkosh building.....	2,965 20
Aug 12	660	R. Graham.....	Salary and expenses conducting Institute.....	171 10
Aug. 20	661	Ranu & Parsons.....	Printing.....	95 70
TEACHERS' SALARIES.				
1898				
Oct. 2	1	Chas. H. Allen.....	Salary Platteville Normal School.....	250 00
Oct. 2	2	D. McGregor.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 2	3	D. Gra. Furnman.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 2	4	J. H. Terry.....	do.....do.....do.....	140 00
Oct. 2	5	A. H. Tuttle.....	do.....do.....do.....	125 00
Oct. 2	6	F. S. Joslyn.....	do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Oct. 2	7	E. A. Graham.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Oct. 2	8	H. Treganowan.....	Salary Janitor Platteville Normal School.....	120 00
Oct. 2	9	O. Arey.....	Salary Whitewater Normal School.....	250 00
Oct. 3	10	H. E. G. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Oct. 3	11	J. T. Lovewell.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 3	12	S. H. Stewart.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00

Expenditures—Teachers' Salaries—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1899				
Feb. 29	108	A. H. Tuttle.....	Salary Platteville Normal School.....	\$125 00
Feb. 29	109	F. S. Joelyn.....	do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Feb. 29	110	E. A. Graham.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Feb. 29	111	A. M. Sanford.....	do.....do.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 29	112	H. Treganowan.....	do.....do.....do.....	40 00
Mar. 29	113	C. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....	250 00
Mar. 29	114	J. T. Lovewell.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 29	115	J. J. Brown.....	do.....do.....do.....	120 00
Mar. 29	116	H. E. G. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Mar. 29	117	S. N. Stewart.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Mar. 29	118	E. J. Bryant.....	do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Mar. 29	119	E. S. Carle.....	do.....do.....do.....	55 00
Mar. 29	120	H. M. Bowen.....	do.....do.....do.....	55 00
Mar. 29	121	D. Schwitzgebel.....	do.....do.....do.....	40 00
Mar. 29	122	Chas. H. Allen.....	do.....do.....do.....	250 00
Mar. 29	123	D. G. Furnak.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 29	124	D. McGregor.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 29	125	J. H. Gerry.....	do.....do.....do.....	140 00
Mar. 29	126	A. H. Tuttle.....	do.....do.....do.....	125 00
Mar. 29	127	F. S. Joelyn.....	do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Mar. 29	128	E. A. Graham.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Mar. 29	129	A. M. Sanford.....	do.....do.....do.....	25 00
Mar. 29	130	H. Treganowan.....	do.....do.....do.....	40 00
Apr. 8	131	F. White.....	do.....do.....do.....	25 00
May 7	133	O. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....	250 00
May 7	134	J. T. Lovewell.....	do.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 7	135	J. J. Brown.....	do.....do.....do.....	120 00
May 7	136	H. E. G. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....	100 00
May 7	137	S. A. Stewart.....	do.....do.....do.....	70 00

[illegible]

Expenditures—Teachers' Salaries—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1869				
June 1	172	G. L. Hall.....	Salary Whitewater Normal School.....	\$88 00
June 1	173	S. R. Alden.....	do.....do.....do.....	35 00
June 1	174	F. P. Fowler.....	do.....do.....do.....	25 00
June 21	175	Chas. H. Allen.....	do.....Platteville.....do.....	250 00
June 21	176	D. McGregor.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	160 00
June 21	177	D. G. Purman.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	160 00
June 21	178	J. H. Terry.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	140 00
June 21	179	A. H. Tuttle.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	125 00
June 21	180	F. S. Joslyn.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	80 00
June 21	181	E. A. Graham.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
June 21	182	A. M. Sanford.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	23 00
June 21	183	H. Treganowan.....	do.....Janitor do.....do.....	40 00
June 21	184	O. Arey.....	do.....Whitewater.....do.....	260 00
June 21	185	J. T. Lovewell.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	160 00
June 21	186	J. J. Brown.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	120 00
June 21	187	H. E. G. Arey.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
June 21	188	S. A. Stewart.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
June 21	189	E. S. Carle.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	65 00
June 21	190	H. M. Bowen.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	55 00
June 21	191	C. L. Hall.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	55 00
June 21	192	S. R. Alden.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	25 00
June 21	193	F. P. Fowler.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	25 00
June 21	194	D. Schwartzgebel.....	do.....Janitor do.....do.....	40 00
July 19	195	O. L. Hall.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	12 00
July 28	196	H. H. Greenman.....	do.....Music Teacher Whitewater Normal School.....	72 00
July 28	197	H. Treganowan.....	do.....do.....Platteville.....do.....	40 00
July 28	198	D. Schwartzgebel.....	do.....do.....Whitewater.....do.....	40 00
Aug. 30	199	H. Treganowan.....	do.....do.....Platteville.....do.....	40 00
Total				\$51,089 44

The buildings at Platteville and at Whitewater are finished, and although not as completely furnished with apparatus, library and cabinets as we desire, yet as much has been done in that direction as the board felt warranted in doing.

The board has adopted the policy of a small appropriation for cabinet collections, with a system of collection of specimens by the faculty, and an interchange with other schools and societies, which it is believed will in time furnish each school with valuable cabinets illustrating natural history and science.

It has been our aim that the schools should be sufficiently provided with apparatus and cabinets, to so illustrate the elementary principles of natural science as to fit the graduates for the work of thorough elementary instruction in our public schools, whence the great majority of our population graduate, to enter no other school except the every-day school of practical life.

We hope and expect from the graduates of our normal schools such instruction in our public schools as shall tend to lay the foundations of correct methods in the acquisition of natural science—in order that what our children do learn shall be of practical use, and not need unlearning in the future.

Mostly by donations from teachers, students and citizens, much has been already done to fit up and ornament the grounds at Platteville and Whitewater with trees, shrubbery and flowers; and we hope, with very little expense to the fund, to present such surroundings at the Normal Schools as shall cultivate the taste and emulation of every teacher and friend of public schools in our state.

The friends of popular education are everywhere awaking to the importance and necessity of more general and thorough plans for the education of teachers for our public schools; indeed, it may be considered *the* educational problem of the age, how our teachers can best be qualified and fitted for their work, which is not only the administration of our public schools, but their regeneration and reinvigoration in a new life.

In the work of establishing Normal Schools, our state is already moving to the front rank; and it is to be hoped that nothing may be done by those who shape the policies of the state to make a backward step necessary, but that whatever is requisite to increase the

number and efficiency of our Normal Schools may be done with no grudging hand.

When it is remembered that so many of our teachers were comparatively untried in the special work of normal instruction, and that each school required systematic organization from materials more or less crude, and with teachers more or less inexperienced and unacquainted with each other, it is believed we have cause for special gratulation in the work and results so far accomplished.

In closing my report of the doings of the board, I bear willing testimony to the public spirit which has characterized the actions of its members; not only in the gratuitous discharge of duties requiring much time, but in the spirit and zeal with which they have labored to do their whole duty, in fostering, protecting and developing the great interests committed to their charge.

And I should certainly do injustice to the feelings of myself and other members of the board, did I fail to acknowledge how much the cause of normal school education is indebted to his Excellency Governor Fairchild, and to yourself, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the hearty and active sympathy and co-operation rendered us by yourselves, not only as members ex-officio of the board, but as the executive and chief educational officer of the State.

WILLIAM STARR,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

II.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PLATTE-
VILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Dec., 1869.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the following
report of the progress and condition of this State Normal School:
The faculty, as at present constituted, is as follows:

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
President.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

A. H. TUTTLE,
Professor of Natural Science.

FANNY S. JOSLYN,
Preceptress.

J. H. TERRY,
Principal of Academic Department.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model High School.

A. M. SANFORD,
Vocal Music.

AUG. MICHAELIS,
German.

COURSES OF STUDY AND TRAINING.

Three courses of study were adopted by the Board :

1. *An Institute Course.*
2. *An Elementary Course.*
3. *An Advanced Course.*

The Institute course is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who possess the necessary scholastic requirements, yet feel the need of professional training. It will consist of a rapid review of the various subjects taught in our common schools, with lectures upon the best methods of teaching the same ; lectures upon the organization, classification and government of schools, and the school law.

The object of the Elementary course is to fit students to become teachers in the common schools of our State, and will consist of a thorough drill in the studies pursued, experimental lectures on methods of instruction, and, if practicable, practice in the Model School.

The Advanced course should fit teachers for the Higher Department of Graded Schools in the State, and, as will be seen from the detailed statement of the courses of study, is both thorough and practical.

Students in the advanced course will have extended practice in the Model School, under the eye of experienced teachers, who will, by kindly criticisms and pointed suggestions, strive to make the practice conform to the theory of instruction.

By circumstances, and the action of the Board, the three courses are virtually abolished, and we have but the third, or full course.

We have neither instructional force nor room to provide for the "Institute course." At the time when such a class would be in attendance, we have, for the last two years, been filled with pupils, more or less regular in attendance, but entering, of necessity, the regular classes. The Faculty have taught from *four* to *six* classes per day, and it is hardly possible to do more, especially when these classes number, as many of ours do, sixty pupils.

COURSE OF STUDY.

	FIRST YEAR.				SECOND YEAR.				THIRD YEAR.		
	Preparatory.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	4d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.
MATHEMATICS...	Ment. & Written Arithmetic.	Higher Arithmetic.	El. Algebra.	El. Geometry.	Higher Arithmetic complete.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry and Surveying.	Astronomy.
LANGUAGES.....	Gram., orthog. and etymology.	Syntax and Analysis.	and Composition.	Rhetoric.	Criticism.	Latin or German.	Latin or German.	Latin or German.	Latin or German.	Eng. Literature and science of Language.	Essays.
NAT. SCIENCE....	Geography.	Geography & Phytology.	Mapping.	Physical Geography.	Natural Philosophy.	Zoology.	Botany.	Botany.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Geology.
MISCELLANEOUS..	Reading and spelling.	Reading and Spelling.	U. S. History.	Constitution and sciences of Government.	Political Economy.	Gen. History.	Mental Philosophy.	Mental Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Essays.	
PROFESSIONAL...		Theory and Art of Teaching.				Theory and Art of Teaching.				Educational History and practice in model school.	

In addition to the above, students will receive instruction and drill in Penmanship, Vocal Music, Outline and Perspective Drawing, and the use of the Dictionary and Calendar.

The Elementary course comprises the studies of the first two years, with the following exceptions: Higher Algebra, Latin or German, and Criticism omitted, Professional Training, Extemporaneous Composition and Essays taking their place.

This, with the exception of General History and Perspective Drawing we have been able to accomplish. General History has been omitted for want of time, and Perspective Drawing, as we have this year no teacher of this branch.

The course of study is a little severe. It could, however, be easily accomplished had all who enter received the proper amount of discipline from preparatory studies. As it is, most pupils are compelled to give four years to the course.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The methods of instruction are intended to be natural and thorough, it being the design to make each recitation an illustrative exercise in the art of teaching. Before leaving a study, pupils will be required not only to know what pertains to it, but to be able to do with accuracy and facility those things for which the study should prepare them. To secure this, the recitations will consist of *training* rather than *teaching*.

In the studies which should be taught in our public schools the knowledge must be especially clear and well defined. In the more advanced branches, which are introduced to give general information, the effort will be to give a general knowledge, with sufficient specific training, and such love of the study, that there will be both the ability and inclination to complete, after leaving the school, what has there been begun.

TEXT BOOKS.

Text books are furnished to students at a charge of from one dollar to one dollar and a half per term. It is well for students, however, to bring with them such books as they may have, for reference. A large reference library of text books is accessible to pupils, consisting of most of the modern text books published.

EXAMINATIONS.

The several classes have weekly written examinations or reviews, and at the close of each term a public oral examination. During the last term of the year the board of examiners, appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, visit the school and examine, or cause to be examined, such classes as they may choose from those taught during the year. A full record of these examinations is kept, and a summary from them makes up the student's final standing.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission should provide themselves with the nomination from their county or city superintendent before presenting themselves at the school. The examinations for admission are held on the first day of the term, and studies assigned.

Those who, upon examination, are found to possess the necessary qualifications are at once admitted to the full privileges of the school upon signing the following :

"In consideration of advantages furnished me by the State of Wisconsin, I make the following declarations: I ——— ———, do hereby declare that my design in entering this school is to fit myself for the business of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in this State after leaving the normal school. I will report to the principal of the normal school at Platteville as often as twice every year for at least two years, and once each year thereafter, so long as I remain a teacher. When I leave the work of teaching, I will notify the principal of the school aforesaid, with my reasons therefor."

Those who, in the opinion of the faculty, can fit themselves to enter in one term, are assigned to the preparatory class, and if any fall below this, to the model school.

The examinations are chiefly written, and the papers are filed for future reference. Candidates are admitted to advanced classes if properly qualified, but as the professional instruction and drill can not be given in less than one year, none are permitted to graduate in either course with less attendance.

Academic pupils, and those who are not willing to make and carry out the above declarations, will be charged a tuition fee.

Of those who have received instruction in the school, a large

number have not fulfilled the agreement to report to the principal of the school, and we are therefore ignorant of their whereabouts. Nor are we able to furnish any report of how many who have been taught in the school are now teachers. Might it not be well to furnish county superintendents with a list of these delinquencies in their nominees that they may be better able to judge of moral character?

MODEL SCHOOL.

The law giving the board authority to establish normal schools, requires also the establishment of a model school or school for practice.

In pursuance of this, the model school was opened at the time of the opening of the normal school.

The school is under the immediate charge of an experienced principal, and students in the normal school are, after having been sufficiently instructed in the theory of teaching, required to teach one or more classes in the model school.

By this arrangement, the model school is supplied with an abundant corps of teachers, and pupils attending it receive systematic instruction and training in the various branches of study prescribed in its course.

CONCLUSION.

The attendance upon the school has gradually increased, until during the recess of the public schools we have all that can be accommodated. There is also a large increase in the numbers in the regular classes. The senior class the present year numbers sixteen, against eight last year, and the other classes are proportionately increased. Two of the present senior class are availing themselves of the provision of the board which allows pupils taught in other institutions to graduate after a year's training in the normal school. Were this regulation more generally understood, it might largely increase the usefulness of our normal schools. In some degree proportionate to the increase in attendance has been the increase in zeal and earnestness on the part of those fitting themselves for teachers. We have, indeed, few who are sent to school. The school is thus gradually taking higher ground, and the board

who have its interests in keeping may confidently expect that its efficiency will be made more and more manifest.

Calendar for 1870.

Spring term commences May 17th, closes July 14th. Examination of graduating classes July 12th and 13th. Graduating exercises July 14th.

Fall term commences September 6th.

Thankful for the consideration extended to us, both by the board, and by yourself, sir, officially,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,

President.

Report of Examining Committee.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR : The committee appointed as visitors and examiners of the normal school at Platteville beg leave to report :

LOCATION.

This normal school is located at Platteville, a healthy and handsome village of 2,500 inhabitants, in Grant county, Wisconsin. The village is about twenty-four miles north from Galena, Illinois, some fifteen miles from the Mississippi river, twenty-two miles west from Darlington, and about eighteen miles southwest from Mineral Point. Four miles east of the village stand the Platte Mounds, in La Fayette county, from whose summits may be seen the most beautiful agricultural portion of the state. Groves, prairie, mines of lead, soil of abundant fertility, improvements developing every year into magnificence, and an energetic people, make this section desirable for both tourist and resident. Within 1870 the Dubuque, Platteville and Milwaukee Railroad will be completed to Platteville thereby increasing its prosperity and importance. The citizens

justly take deep interest in the success and advancement of the normal school; and this interest should be increased by all proper appliances, for the mutual benefit of both school and people.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of one main stone edifice, three stories high, formerly the Platteville academy, forty feet wide facing the south, and seventy feet long running north. West of this main structure is a new building, two stories high, forty feet wide on south and sixty feet long towards north. Uniting these two buildings is a structure, corridor, three stories high, thirty-two by forty feet, also of stone. Under all the buildings is a basement, supplied with six furnaces for heating. The buildings are conveniently divided into recitation rooms, library, cabinet, study rooms, and hall or chapel, and afford every desired comfort for teachers and pupils. The grounds, consisting of about two and a quarter acres, are surrounded by a picket fence, painted white, and are planted with young trees and some shrubbery. The buildings are all of a bluish variegated limestone, faced, well and solidly built, finely lighted and ventilated, good cornices, and the whole, both buildings, out-buildings, grounds and improvements, indicate taste, health, neatness and excellent order. The aggregate cost value of the buildings and grounds is about \$40,000.

THE SCHOOL.

There are eight teachers—five gentlemen, three ladies. The academic year of forty weeks, for the year past, was divided into three terms; the fall term opened September 8, and closed December 24, 1868; the winter term opened January 5, and closed April 9, 1869; the spring term opened April 19, and closed June 25, 1869. The number of days taught during the year was—fall term, 78; winter term, 69; spring term, 48; total days, 195. The number of pupils in attendance during the year was as follows:

Normal Department—	
Ladies	52
Gentlemen	71
	<hr/> 153
Model Department	49
Preparatory and Academic	163
	<hr/>
Total	<u>365</u>

The percentage of regular attendance was—

Normal Department .....	.99½
Preparatory and Academic.....	.96

The percentage of punctuality was—

Normal Department .....	.99½
Preparatory and Academic.....	.96

Average age in Normal Department—

Ladies, years	19
Gentlemen, years.....	20½

Your committee, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 16, 17 and 18, examined the classes embraced in the following schedule :

Department.	Class.	Teacher.
Junior, Normal.....	Physical Geography.....	Prof. Tuttle.
Middle,...do.....	Criticism	Prof. Allen.
Senior,...do.....	Astronomy.....	Prof. McGregor.
Preparatory.....	Geography	Miss Joslyn.
Junior, Normal.....	Rhetoric.....	Prof. Purman.
Senior,...do.....	English Literature.....	Prof. Allen.
Senior,...do.....	Geology	Prof. Tuttle.
Middle, Normal.....	Higher Algebra.....	Prof. McGregor.
Model,...d.....	Botany	Miss Joslyn.
Irregular.....	Latin "B".....	Prof. Purman.
Senior, Normal.....	Theory and Practice of Teaching	Prof. Allen.
Mixed.....	Vocal Music "B".....	Prof. Sanford.
Mixed.....	Vocal Music "A".....	Prof. Sanford.

Your committee also examined the methods of teaching in the preparatory and the model department, and attended the recitation of classes therein. Our visit to the school was unheralded, unexpected; our examination was as thorough as our time allowed. We went, not for the purpose of writing a eulogy, but to inform ourselves of the real condition of the school, and to perform our duty as examiners fearlessly and honestly. The result of our labors was, to our minds, gratifying. We found the institution in prospering condition; the buildings not only commodious but handsome; both teachers and scholars awake to their respective duties.

Nevertheless, as the school was not opened until October 9, 1866, it cannot be expected that within so brief a period, it has reached

an ultimate degree of advantages, usefulness or excellence. A building on the east side of the present main edifice, similar in size and style to that erected by the state on the west side, and corresponding to it, is imperatively needed so soon as the finances of the state will permit, for rooms where the students may board and lodge. Now, all the scholars must find board in the village. We submit that better order and discipline, better advancement, more *esprit du corps*, a finer and healthier scholastic atmosphere, are attainable and assured, by the students boarding together in academic buildings provided for the purpose, than by being all dispersed throughout a village.

Stated hours of required physical exercise we also regard as a desideratum in this institution. Not that we would recommend a separate professorship of calisthenics or gymnastics; but if all the students were divided into two classes, the gentlemen in one class, the ladies in another, and thoroughly drilled each day in physical training, it would be found that mental force would be increased with bodily health and strength. For the gentlemen, military drill is a splendid and masterly exercise. We unhesitatingly recommend its adoption in every Normal School of the state.

We would also suggest even greater attention to reading and elocution. The *manner* always is only next in importance to the *matter*. As one great object of the Normal Schools is to qualify teachers for their holy and responsible work, surely to instruct them how to read and declaim excellently; how to stand, move and act gracefully; how to be finished in manner as well as cultivated in mind—is of prime and vital importance. Too little attention is paid to this noble subject. A professorship, comprising physical training, rhetorical reading and elocution, with a rule requiring all the scholars to take daily lessons, we regard as very necessary and full of the happiest prospective results.

A further requisite, as we regard it, is a carefully digested code of rules for the discipline and police of the school. The grand rule, "Do right," is well so far as it goes. It is perfect as a text, in addressing and developing the moral sense; but it cannot be expected that students coming from all quarters of the country, raised differently, with different dispositions, and many perhaps for the first

time absent from their schools at home, can be successfully governed and perfectly tutored for months, without any written rules of order or discipline in the institution. To proceed thus, is at best but a hazardous experiment. As the village becomes more populous, and the number of students increases, the adoption of such wisely considered rules will be found more and more necessary; soon indispensable. They should be adopted now. We ask your careful attention to this portion of our report. The Faculty at Platteville are every way worthy and well qualified to execute this trust and duty for the good of all concerned.

In conclusion, we will add that the normal school at Platteville is already an honor to the state. Though young, it is already making a creditable history. It is the foundation of a broad and comprehensive usefulness. The early and systematized adoption of the improvements and requisites above stated, will add to its field of labor and duty, still brighter omens and incentives, still better facilities, as your committee believe. The teachers, one and all, are the right ones in the right place; the students genteel, earnest, thorough. Other topics, connected with the school, we had intended to treat, but in the hope that the above suggestions will be first considered and adopted, we forbear.

Remembering the kindness that welcomed our stay at Platteville, appreciating the many real excellencies in this normal school, and hoping it will soon be one of the great mental and moral centres of the whole state, we remain,

With thoughtful consideration,

Yours for true education,

JOHN G. CLARK,
W. W. LIKENS,
HENRY S. MAGOON.

Platteville, Wisconsin, August 31, 1869.

III.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITE-WATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—Since the date of my last report this Institution has steadily progressed. The departments have worked harmoniously together and satisfactory results have been reached. The members of the faculty have been unremitting in their labors, and the students have co-operated willingly. Changes have occurred in the faculty, but nothing of a nature to impede seriously the progress of school. The general character of the students will compare favorably with that of those in other Normal Schools, while a larger percentage of males is in attendance than in similar eastern Institutions. The school is not local in its influence. Students from remote parts of the State are in constant attendance, and both gentlemen and ladies who have been in the care of the school for a season are already at the work for which they have partially prepared themselves. During the present term forty have been sent out to the work of teaching, and so far as they have been heard from, are giving satisfaction to their patrons.

The demand for well qualified teachers has exceeded the power of the Institution to supply. The wages offered students for services during the winter have varied from thirty to eighty dollars per month. For teachers competent to take charge of graded schools, from one thousand to twelve hundred a year have been freely tendered. Of this latter grade of teachers, the school has as yet furnished none, but during the coming year our first class will graduate, when the Institution will be able to meet this demand to a limited extent.

The first term was opened April 22, 1868, and 48 pupils were registered in the normal department, and 102 in the training department. During the present term 147 have entered the normal

department, and 120 in the training department, making a total in all departments of 272. Junior, middle and senior classes have been formed, thus perfecting the organization of the school, and affording to all who may desire to connect themselves with the institution an opportunity to enter regularly those classes to which their examination will admit them.

The literary qualifications of the students have not been all that could be desired; but when the circumstances under which the school opened are fairly considered, there can be found no just cause of discouragement. In point of earnestness, devotion to the work of teaching, and a higher moral sense of the responsibilities to be assumed, the pupils will disappoint no reasonable expectations.

The whole number of students in attendance during 1869 is 384.

LOCATION.

This school is located at Whitewater, Walworth county, a village containing from three to four thousand inhabitants, and situated on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway. It is only a few miles from the junction of the Chicago and Northwestern with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road, and about one hundred miles northwest of Chicago. It is thus easy of access, and located in the most densely populated portion of Wisconsin.

The ground on which the normal school building stands, is found, by recent surveys, to be the highest point between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and the wide extent of rolling prairie, oak openings and small lakes which it overlooks, renders its position one of great beauty.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The edifice is new, built of cream-colored brick, and is of the modern style of architecture. It is one hundred and eight feet long, by fifty-seven wide, and three stories high above the basement. The whole building is heated by steam, thoroughly ventilated, and no necessary labor or expense has been spared, to adapt it to the purposes for which it has been designed.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres, which have been handsomely graded and ornamented with walks, lawns, evergreens,

shrubs and flowers, the whole designed to illustrate to the students the necessary surroundings of the school-house—to cultivate the æsthetic as well as the reasoning powers, and to awaken in the students a love of nature which shall find practical expression wherever they may be called to labor.

DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION.

The design of the school is to furnish teachers for the public schools of the state, thoroughly trained for their profession.

In its organization it consists of a normal and a training department. The normal department is to provide thorough instruction in all the studies pursued, conducted in accordance with the most approved methods in teaching. The students will thus be familiarized with the best methods of instruction at the same time that they are acquiring the knowledge necessary for their profession. As first impressions are the most enduring, it is thought that drill in studies and methods of teaching should run parallel with each other.

The training department consists of three sub-departments—the primary, intermediate and academic. Its object is to test the pupils' power of self-control, their capacity to govern others, and to afford them an opportunity to practice modes of teaching with which they have been made familiar in the normal department. This practice will be had under the supervision of experienced instructors, who will point out their errors, commend their excellencies, suggest to them means of improvement, and thus enable students to determine for themselves whether they are qualified to undertake the arduous work of teaching.

During this period of work in the training department the pupils are called forward with their classes, in the assembly room, and their method of management subjected to the close but kindly criticism of teachers and fellow students. They are thus enabled to overcome any natural diffidence, and to correct such errors of manner and method as would otherwise be liable to form pernicious habits highly detrimental to their future work. Other criticism lessons are also interspersed with the daily work of the school, testing and strengthening the power of management in the pupil, as

well as the perception of a necessity of thorough drill at the hands of the teacher.

PRIVILEGES OF THE PUPILS.

All normal pupils will receive their tuition free. A well selected reference library will be open to the students at all times. A portion of this library has already been obtained, to which all students have access. All necessary text books will be furnished for the slight charge of one dollar per term. If students own books on the subjects of the courses of study, they will do well to bring them, together with such books of reference as they may possess.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Three courses of study are established—

- 1st. *An Institute course of one term.*
- 2d. *An elementary course of two years.*
- 3d. *An advanced course of three years.*

The Institute course is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who desire to familiarize themselves with the most approved methods of teaching the subjects mentioned in the course.

The elementary and advanced courses will have for their object thorough drill in the branches pursued, accompanied with instruction in the best methods of teaching them.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

This department possesses a fair supply of chemical and philosophical apparatus which furnishes facilities for the illustration of most subjects embraced under Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Instruction in the use of apparatus and directions for extemporizing the simpler kinds, as well as practice to some extent in the actual manipulations of the laboratory, have been furnished. Physiology, wherever possible, has been illustrated by the microscope and by actual dissection of subjects from the lower animals. An attempt has been made during the present term to collect a cabinet illustrative of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology and Botany, which has been attended with unexpected success. The register entries amount to 302, embracing over 2,500 specimens, all donations. Aside from this, three Lithological collections, made in the vicinity, have been

prepared for use in the various departments. Donations to these collections are earnestly desired. Full credit upon the records and upon the labels will be given for everything presented.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

A teacher of light gymnastics is connected with the school. A sufficient apparatus for the pupils now in attendance has been secured, and the classes brought into successful training. We believe that such exercise, wisely managed, gives vigor to the body and activity to the brain, and that it is thus time and strength saved to the pupil.

As a result of a brief introduction of these exercises between the hours of study and class work, it is found that the health of the pupils during the past year has been maintained at a higher average than is common.

PROMPT ATTENDANCE.

It is desirable that the pupils should reach Whitewater one or two days before the opening of the school. This will give them sufficient time to secure suitable places for boarding, and to prepare themselves to enter promptly upon the discharge of their duties as students. On arriving, pupils will report themselves at the principal's office in the school building, where all necessary assistance will be rendered them by the faculty. They will retain their checks until after boarding places have been secured, when their baggage will be delivered. Examination for classification will commence at nine o'clock on the first morning of the term.

BOARD.

Board can be obtained in Whitewater at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week. Facilities will be afforded for club board or self board to such as may desire it. Those adopting this method of board may bring their expenses within two dollars per week, though a different plan is perhaps more favorable for study.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Primary Department—The Primary Department is conducted partly upon the Pestalossian system, and the rooms are already fur-

nished with a fair amount of material for this work. It is open to the pupils of the normal department for observation in the system of object teaching, and for practice under the eye of the critic.

Intermediate Department.—This department, in which the elements of arithmetic, geography, map drawing and history are given, is also open to practice to the pupil teachers of the normal department.

Academic Department.—This department includes the highest grade of pupils in the training school. These pupils, where their studies correspond, are placed in the same classes with the normal pupils, having thus all the facilities of instruction given in the higher department. This gives them the best educational facilities that an academy can afford.

The school being composed of teachers and those preparing for the work of teaching, its discipline and moral tone can be maintained at a higher average than in ordinary schools, the pupils, in all departments, working harmoniously with their teachers, and find their happiness in appropriate school duties. There are few academies where the appointments of the school room are as desirable, or the libraries and apparatus as complete as may be found here.

Instruction in linear, perspective and water-color drawing and oil painting, and in instrumental music, can be obtained at moderate prices. Instruction in elementary drawing is given in these departments without extra charge.

ADMISSION TO TRAINING SCHOOL.

Application for admission to the training department should be made either in person or by letter to the principal, or to the Hon. S. A. White.

The rates of tuition in this department are as follows :

Primary	30 cents per week.
Intermediate	40 .....do.....
Academic	70 .....do.....
Lessons on piano	\$12 00
Linear drawing	6 00
Water-color drawing	6 00
Oil painting	12 00

SCHOLARSHIP AND DEPORTMENT.

A daily record is kept of the recitations and deportment of each pupil, and entered on the books of the institution for future reference, so that the character and scholarship of the pupil can at any time be called up, enabling us to place at once in the hands of those requiring information on these points, a transcript of their work while here.

SUPERVISION.

All necessary supervision will be held over the habits and deportment of the pupils in their boarding houses. They will be held to a strict account for the keeping of study hours, and no calls will be allowed during the time set apart for this purpose. No ladies of the normal school will be allowed to receive calls from gentlemen after 6 o'clock in the evening, or to ride or walk with them without permission from the principal.

Such rules of upright lady-like and gentlemanly deportment will be given to the pupils as will tend to their growth in moral excellence and in that cultivation of manners which may place them as models before their pupils when they are called to teach. All pupils are expected to yield ready obedience to the regulations of the school, as it is self-evident that no others are suitable candidates for the work of teaching.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two active literary societies have been organized and are now in successful operation.

THE STUDENT'S DAY.

One day in each term the faculty retire and give the care of the Institution into the hands of the students. From among their number a temporary Principal, Preceptress and Professors are chosen, who take entire charge of the school and conduct its exercises.

The object of thus putting the Institution under the care of the students is to test their moral culture, their executive ability and their devotion to their work. Thus far this day's work has been most successfully performed, the best results obtained, and the day is held to be the most profitable one of the term.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Scholastic year is divided into three terms : The first to commence on the first Tuesday of September, and to consist of sixteen weeks ; the second to commence on the Tuesday succeeding New-Year's day, and to consist of fourteen weeks ; and the third to consist of ten weeks, and to end on the last day of June.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER AREY,
President.

Report of the Examining Committee.

To Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR : Having been appointed by you to visit the White-water Normal School, we would respectfully report that we met on the 9th and 10th instants, and to the best of our ability discharged our duty.

The beauty of the grounds impressed us favorably. Carefully protected shade trees surrounded the campus, gracefully traced walks were made, and great skill, taste and labor had been expended in ornamenting the front grounds.

The building has been constructed, finished and furnished in a manner creditable to our state, and due care seems to have been exercised to preserve this valuable property in good condition. In the rooms of the model school were found pictures, flowers, and collections of plants, minerals and shells. If our teachers, who are trained here, go forth with true ideas of what a cultivated taste may do to make a school room attractive, this will not be the least of the results attained here.

We visited every department, and heard recitations conducted by every teacher, and by several of the normal pupils. All the teachers seem to be ably and enthusiastically engaged in their work. It

was soon evident that though in very few schools, of any class, are the sciences and literature taught more thoroughly than here, such instruction is by no means the chief business.

How to make the best teachers is the one dominant thought.

Thorough mental discipline, facility and accuracy of expression, and an earnest spirit of investigation, are the characteristics of the pupils.

The teachers and scholars, while retaining a due reverence for authority, are no slaves to text books. These were scarcely seen in the classes, and the pupils were required, when the subject would allow, to study their lessons topically and to consult various authorities.

In the model school the very best methods of teaching are practiced by experienced teachers.

In this and in their own classes, the normal pupils have the privilege of seeing the best methods pursued, and of perfecting themselves by actual practice.

All teachers feel that the most difficult part of teaching is the interesting and profiting of primary scholars. The primary department of the model school seemed perfection. With such patterns, and with the methods used in the school to induce the normal scholars to equal the models, we do not see how any one, who has any adaptation to teaching, can fail to succeed.

We were not present at the meetings of the literary societies, but learned from the students that two interesting societies, one among the ladies and one among the gentlemen, met weekly.

The government of the school is neither license nor tyranny, but a system of self-government, under regulations—regulations which must be heeded to secure membership in the school.

The opening religious exercises of each day were deeply impressive. We have seldom seen a gathering, even in the churches, more devout, or a more general participation in the exercises.

Just such a healthful moral and religious influence appeared to pervade the school as will assist in making successful teachers and good citizens.

Such of the committee as are superintendents wish to add that the majority of those teachers in their respective districts who have

attended the normal school, give evidence of having received from it great profit.

We cannot close without congratulating you, and through you the Board of Regents, and the people of Wisconsin, that such a school is established in our state, that it is manned by such an able faculty, and especially that there stands at its head such a perfect master of his profession as Professor Oliver Arey.

ELON LEE,
HENRY COLEMAN,
S. M. HAWES,
Examining Committee.

WHITEWATER, Wis., June 10, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1870.

H. D. BARRON.....	ST. CROIX FALLS
R. B. SANDERSON.....	BURKE.*
F. O. THORPE.....	FOND DU LAC.
JOHN G. McMYNN.....	RACINE.
J. O. COVER	LANCASTER.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1871.

H. H. GRAY.....	DARLINGTON.
AUG. L. SMITH	APPLETON.
B. R. HINCKLEY.....	OCONOMOWOC.
SAM'L FALLOWS.....	MILWAUKEE.
JACOB S. BUGH.....	WAUTOMA.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.

ANTHONY VAN WYCK.....	MILWAUKEE.
ANGUS CAMERON	LA CROSSE.
C. S. HAMILTON.....	FOND DU LAC.
J. C. GREGORY	MADISON.
N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	MADISON.

* Post Office address, Madison.

OFFICERS.

O. S. HAMILTON,

PRESIDENT.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, R. B. SANDERSON, J. O. GREGORY,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. DEAN,

SECRETARY.

WM. E. SMITH, *State Treasurer,*

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To His Excellency, **LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,**

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

In compliance with the requirements of section 12 of the law of 1866, re-organizing the University, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Board of Regents on the condition and progress of the University during the past collegiate and fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1869.

The Faculty and Instructors are as follows:

P. A. CHADBOURNE, M. D., LL.D.,

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, LL.D.,

Vice President and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, A. M.,

Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,

Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

JOHN E. DAVIES, M. D.,

Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

ADDISON E. VERRILL, A. M.,

Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Entomology.

HON. L. S. DIXON, LL.D.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLN, LL.D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. BYRON PAINE, LL.D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. H. S. ORTON,
Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

WM. F. VILAS, LL.B.,
Professor of Law.

D. B. FRANKENBURGER, PH. B.,
Instructor in Preparatory Department.

R. B. ANDERSON, PH. B.,
Instructor in Languages.

MISS CLARISSA L. WARE,
Preceptress of Female College.

MISS CLARA D. BEWICK, PH. B.,
Teacher of Latin and History.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
Teacher of English Branches.

MISS FRANCES BROWN,
Teacher of Music.

MISS LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

I. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Candidates for admission to the College of Arts are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations; and must be at least fifteen years of age.

Candidates for advanced standing must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in studies equivalent to them.

The following is the course of instruction in this department:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics..... Elementary Algebra.
Language..... Sentential Analysis.
History..... United States.
Lectures..... Health and Methods of Study.

Elective..... French, Latin, Greek and Scandinavian Languages.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics..... Elementary Algebra completed.
Plane Geometry.
Language..... Analysis and Composition.
Geography..... Physical.
Natural History... Lectures.

Elective..... French, Latin, Greek and Scandinavian Languages. Book Keeping.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Solid Geometry.
<i>Language</i>	Craiks' English of Shakespeare.
<i>Science</i>	Elements of Natural Philosophy. Physiology.
<i>Elective</i>	French, Latin, Greek and Scandinavian Languages.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Higher Algebra—Loomis.
<i>German</i>	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
<i>Natural History</i>	Botany,
<i>History</i>	Roman Empire.
<i>Elective Studies</i>	Practical Botany and Agriculture, French and Latin.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Algebra completed—Loomis. Conic Sections “
<i>German</i>	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
<i>History</i>	Mediæval—Student's France.
<i>Elective Studies</i>	History of Useful Plants, Physical Geography, Climatology, French and Latin.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation—Loomis.
<i>German</i>	Select Prose and Poetry.
<i>Natural History</i>	Botanical Analysis—Gray's Manual.
<i>History</i>	Modern—Student's France.
<i>Elective Studies</i>	Horticulture, French, Latin.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis
 Analytical Geometry—Loomis.

Rhetoric Day's Art of Discourse.

Chemistry Youmans.

Natural History... Mineralogy—Dana.

Human Anatomy .. Lectures.

Elective Studies... Laboratory Practice, *Qualitative Analysis*,
Blowpipe Analysis.

SECOND TERM.

Physics Snell's Olmsted begun—Lectures.

Civil Polity Political Economy—Perry.

Chemistry Organic and applied.

Natural History... Zoology begun—Agassiz.

Elective Studies... Differential and Integral Calculus, Laboratory
 Practice, *Quantitative Analysis*.

THIRD TERM.

Physics Snell's Olmsted completed—Lectures.

Civil Polity International Law, Constitution of the
 United States.

Natural History... Zoology completed.
 General Physiology.

History England—Student's Hume.

Elective Studies... Natural History of Domestic Animals, Ento-
 mology.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

- Astronomy*..... Snell's Olmsted, and Lectures.
Mental Philosophy. Haven, and Lectures.
English Literature. Shaw.
Aesthetics Bascom.

Elective Studies... Examination of Soils—Forestry.

SECOND TERM.

- Rhetoric* Bascom,
Logic Whateley.
Moral Philosophy. Hopkins, and Lectures.
English Literature. Lectures.
Natural History... Geology and Mining.

Elective Studies... Modern Languages, Chemical Analysis, Determinative Mineralogy.

THIRD TERM.

- Natural Theology*.. Chadbourne.
Evidences Lectures.
History Guizot's History of Civilization.
 General Review.

Elective Studies... Reviews.

Critical Essays, Declamations, and Forensic Disputations, weekly during the year.

This College was organized especially to meet the requirements of Congress in granting the appropriation of land for industrial schools. Its object is to provide not only for a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the application of science as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. One hundred students are now in its regular classes,

and nearly all of the University students should be reckoned as belonging to this college, making an aggregate of one hundred and fifty, exclusive of the preparatory classes. The departments of Agriculture and Engineering are both branches of this college.

The whole income from the congressional grant has, up to this time, amounted to less than \$6,000; of this income only \$2,333.05 has been expended. The Experimental Farm was the generous gift of the people of Dane county. The farm buildings were erected and other permanent improvements made with the balance of the Dane county grant not expended in the purchase of the land. But means for the working of the farm, the fitting up and supplying the Analytical Laboratory and other scientific appliances, as well as all expense for instruction, have been supplied entirely from the University funds, excepting the small sum mentioned above. Iowa has a yearly income of over \$30,000 for her Agricultural College; Michigan secures to her college a sum nearly as large. We have had from the Congressional grant, for three years, an average income of less than \$2,000 annually, with which nothing could have been done without the aid of the University.

For an account of the farm, the experiments, and the general condition of the Department of Agriculture, I beg leave to refer to the report of Professor W. W. Daniells, hereto annexed.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the number of students pursuing special scientific studies pertaining to industrial pursuits is constantly increasing, and much of the work done by them is of a high order. The committee appointed by the Regents to conduct the examination the present year, use the following language in reference to the classes in science:

"The examiners take pleasure in mentioning in particular the proficiency attained by classes in the natural sciences. There was shown a thoroughness of knowledge and breadth of attainment that placed them abreast of classes instructed in the older scientific schools of our land. It is with not a little pride that we accept as a fact the advance of the institution into the front rank in this department of instruction."

In these special departments, the labor of instructing becomes very great, as little can be done for the students in classes. Thus

far we have been able to meet all demands made upon the University for instruction, and it is confidently hoped that funds will be secured from sale of lands to provide for new departments as they are needed.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

BOTANY.—Structural Botany, including microscopic examination of tissues and other minute structures. Physiological Botany, including the germination and growth of plants. Systematic Botany, or classification of plants, including a discussion of the general principles of classification in the different departments of Natural History. The limitations of species and origin of varieties. with exercises in Botanical analysis.

Second Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—Location of farm. Division into fields. Arrangement and planning of farm buildings. Farm implements. General principles of tillage. Principles of Drainage. Laying out and construction of drains. Methods of seeding. Harvesting of crops.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGY.—Dews, Frosts, Fogs, Clouds, Rain, Hail, Snow, Winds and local causes affecting climate, as proximity to mountain chains, to forests, or to bodies of water. Effect produced by the removal of forests, or by planting screens of timber. Meteorological instruments, their methods of use and advantages to the agriculturist.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.—Botanical characteristics and geographical distribution of the natural orders, with their relative importance. The genera and species having agricultural value, those having commercial or medical value, those having ornamental value, and those which are noxious or detrimental—as weeds or poisonous plants.

HORTICULTURE.—Hot beds, their construction and use. Methods of propagation of plants, by layers, by cuttings, by budding, by grafting, &c. Transplanting. Varieties of small fruits, and the best means of cultivating them. General management of nurseries. Production of new varieties. Landscape gardening.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

CHEMISTRY.—The Forces, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism. Chemical affinity and the laws of chemical combination. The Elements, their history, properties, combinations and uses. Applications of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures. Laboratory practice will be begun as soon as the student has become sufficiently advanced, taking up the special reactions of the elements, and the laws of chemical decomposition and precipitation.

Second Term.

ZOOLOGY.—Principles of classification. Descriptive Zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals in accordance with their natural affinities, into classes, orders, families, &c. Natural history of domestic animals.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Composition of organic bodies and their special characteristics. Chemistry of germination, of nutrition, of vegetable growth, of decomposition, of fermentation, of saponification.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Including general analysis, analysis of Minerals, Blowpipe analysis, analysis of soils, manures and ashes of plants. Volumetric analysis and its applications to acidimetry and alkalimetry.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—General principles of farm economy. Care and feeding of Stock. Manures, animal, vegetable and mineral, their management and mode of application. Preparation of the soil for particular crops. Cultivation of crops. Management of grass lands. Improvement of soils by physical means, as draining, subsoiling, &c. Conducting experiments. Industrial Statistics.

ZOOLOGY.—General Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Embryology. Entomology, including classification of insects. Habits of noxious species and best means of checking their ravages. Habits of beneficial species.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

FORESTRY.—Planting and management of Forest Trees. Soils adapted to their growth. Value of different kinds of trees for fuel, building and other purposes.

GEOLOGY.—Dynamical and descriptive. Origin of soils. Building Materials. Coal and Metals.

Second Term.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Composition of soils. The relations of air and moisture to vegetable growth. Connection of light, heat and electricity with growth of plants. Chemical changes attending vegetable growth. Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, fallowing, draining, &c. Preparation, preservation and composting of manures. Artificial manures. Methods of improving soils by chemical means, by mineral manures, by vegetable manures, by animal manures. Chemical composition of the various crops. Chemistry of the dairy.

Third Term.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Breeds of domestic animals, their characteristics and adaptation to particular purposes. Principles of stock breeding. Veterinary surgery and medicine.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

It will be noticed that the same branch sometimes occurs in different parts of the course. In some cases this has been found necessary in properly arranging the studies into terms. In other cases this necessity arises from the different methods in which the same subject will be discussed; these methods belonging to different departments of instruction, some of them adapted to students in the earlier, and others to those in the later part of the course.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND MILITARY TACTICS.

The following military exercises and course of study have been adopted :

MILITARY EXERCISES.

I. There shall be a drill in some one of the different arms of the service, at least three times each week, when the weather permits.

II. *Drills.* The drills shall comprise practical instruction in the schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, Field Artillery and Dismounted Cavalry.

III. *Dress Parades.* There shall be an evening Dress Parade of the Battalion at such times as may be deemed necessary for instruction and exercise.

IV. *Undress Parades.* Parades, without arms, shall be made at such times as may be found necessary.

V. *Guard Mounting.* The ceremony of mounting and turning off guards will occur as often as may be deemed necessary for instruction. Students will be instructed in the duties of Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard and Sentinel.

VI. Practical instruction in the Field, in laying out and constructing field fortifications and other military works, will be given the class pursuing the study of Military engineering.

COURSE OF STUDY AND MILITARY EXERCISES.

I. The Course of Study will comprise Civil and Military Engineering, Infantry, Cavalry, Field, Garrison and Siege Artillery Tactics, Advanced Guard and Outpost, &c., Ordnance and Gunnery, Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial and Army regulations.

II.—*Seniors.*

First Term.

Civil and Military Engineering, Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Field Artillery.

18 SUP. PUB. ILL.

Second Term.

Civil and Military Engineering.

Third Term.

Civil and Military Engineering, Review of Studies of preceding terms.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion and Dismounted Cavalry.

III.—*Juniors.*

First Term.

Infantry Tactics.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Field Artillery.

Second Term.

Cavalry, Field, Garrison and Siege Artillery Tactics, Ordnance and Gunnery.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial and Army Regulations.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company, Battalion and Dismounted Cavalry.

IV.—*Sophomores.*

First Term.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company, and Battalion.

Second Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Dismounted Cavalry.

V.—Freshmen.

First Term.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion.

Second Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion.

Col. Pease having been relieved from duty here, the Regents have as yet been unable to secure a successor. But all students in the University who desire instruction in military tactics have been well provided for by the employment of Mr. D. B. Frankenburger as Drill Master.

II. THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra to Quadratic Equations; in English, Latin and Greek Grammar; in Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero's Orations and in three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; and must be at least fifteen years of age.

Candidates for advanced standing must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in those equivalent to them.

The following is the course of instruction in this Department, which is intended to be equal to that of the best colleges, where Ancient Languages are made an essential part of the course :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Latin Livy—Lincoln.
Greek Xenophon's Anabasis—Boise.
History United States—Eliot.
Lectures Laws of Health and Methods of study.
Elective French.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics Geometry
Latin Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.
Greek Xenophon's Memorabilia—Robbins.
History Greece—Smith.
Elective French.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Geometry, completed.
<i>Latin</i>	Horace—Odes.
<i>Greek</i>	Memorabilia, continued.
<i>Antiquities</i>	Greek and Roman.
<i>History</i>	Rome—Liddell or Smith.

Elective French.

Themes and Declamations during the year. Latin and Greek
Composition through the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Higher Algebra—Loomis.
<i>Latin</i>	Horace—Satires and Epistles.
<i>Greek</i>	Homer—Iliad.
<i>German</i>	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
<i>Natural History</i>	Botany.
<i>History</i>	Roman Empire—Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Algebra, completed—Loomis. Conic Sections.
<i>Latin</i>	Histories of Tacitus—Tyler.
<i>Greek</i>	Æschylus Prometheus—Woolsey.
<i>German</i>	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
<i>History</i>	Mediæval—Student's France.

THIRD TERM.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation—Loomis.
<i>Latin</i>	Captives of Plautus—Proudfit.
<i>Greek</i>	Demosthenes—Olynthiacs and Philippias— Champlin.
<i>German</i>	Select Prose and Poetry.
<i>Natural History</i>	Botanical Analysis—Gray's Manual.
<i>History</i>	Modern—Student's France.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year. Latin composition through the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Rhetoric</i>	Day's Art of Discourse.
<i>Mathematics</i>	Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis. Analytical Geometry.
<i>Chemistry</i>	Youman's and Lectures.
<i>Natural History</i> ..	Mineralogy—Dana.
<i>Human Anatomy</i> ..	Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

<i>Physics</i>	Snell's Olmsted begun—Lectures.
<i>Civil Polity</i>	Political Economy—Perry.
<i>Chemistry</i>	Organic and applied.
<i>Natural History</i> ...	Zoology begun—Agassiz.
<i>History</i>	England—Students' Hume.
<i>Elective</i>	Calculus.

THIRD TERM.

Physics..... Snell's Olmsted, completed, with Lectures.
Civil Polity..... International Law, Constitution of the United
 States.
Natural History.. Zoology completed.
 General Physiology.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy Snell's Olmsted, and Lectures.
Mental Philosophy Haven, and Lectures.
English Literature. Shaw.
Aesthetics Bascom.

SECOND TERM.

Rhetoric Bascom.
Logic Whateley.
Moral Philosophy. Hopkins, and Lectures.
English Literature. Lectures.
Natural History... Geology and Mining.

THIRD TERM.

Natural Theology.. Chadbourne.
Evidences Lectures.
History Guizot's History of Civilization.
 General Review.

Critical Essays, Declamations, and Disputations weekly during the year.

III. PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER COLLEGES.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Students are admitted at any time; but those who are not Collegiate graduates must be twenty years of age to enter this Department.

The following is the prescribed course of study :

FIRST TERM.

Judge ORTON Personal Property. Partnership. Corporations. Contract of Sale.
Prof. CARPENTER... Criminal Law.
Judge COLE..... Domestic Relations.
Prof. VILAS The Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts.
Common Law Pleadings.

SECOND TERM.

Judge ORTON The Law Merchant, covering negotiable paper, suretyship and guaranty. Insurance. Fixtures.
Prof. CARPENTER... Contracts.
Judge PAINE..... Practice.
Prof. VILAS Equity Pleading, Pleading under the Code.

THIRD TERM.

Judge ORTON The Law of Real Estate, Uses, Trusts, Powers and Wills.

Assisted by a Member of the Dane County Bar on the Law of Taxes and Tax Titles.

Prof. CARPENTER... Bailment and Agency.
Judge DIXON..... Equity Jurisprudence.
Prof. VILAS. Law of Evidence.

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THE COLLEGE OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

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Ex 2:1 Exercise: Verbal and Sentential

2016 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

1. **Introduction**

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Level of difficulty	Control	Low	High
Easy	95	85	75
Medium	85	75	65
Hard	75	65	55

2. Results

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

• **2.11**

Figure 1

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Elementary Algebra, completed.
<i>Language</i>	Craik's English of Shakspeare.
<i>Science</i>	Botany.
<i>History</i>	Ancient.
<i>Elective</i>	French, Latin.

Second Term.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Plane Geometry.
<i>Science</i>	Physiology.
<i>History</i>	Medieval.
	General Exercises.
<i>Elective</i>	French, Latin.

Third Term.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Solid Geometry.
<i>English Language</i> .	Rhetoric.
<i>Natural Science</i> ...	Botanical Analysis.
<i>History</i>	Modern.
<i>Reviews</i>	Studies of the year.
<i>Elective</i>	French, Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

<i>Mathematics</i> . . .	Higher Algebra.
<i>English Language</i> .	Criticism and Literature.
<i>Natural Science</i> ...	Zoology.
	General Exercises.
<i>Elective</i>	Latin, German.

Second Term.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Higher Algebra completed.
<i>English Language</i> .	Literature.
	History of English Literature—Lectures.
<i>Polity</i>	Constitution and Science of Government.
	Political Economy.
<i>Elective</i>	Latin, German.

Third Term.

<i>Philosophy</i>	Natural.
<i>Philosophy</i>	Mental.
<i>Mathematics</i>	Plane Trigonometry.
<i>Reviews</i>	Studies of the year.
<i>Elective</i>	Latin, German.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.

<i>Mathematics</i>	Spherical Trigonometry.
<i>Natural Science</i> ...	Chemistry.
<i>Philosophy</i>	Moral.

Second Term.

<i>Natural Science</i> ...	Astronomy.
	Geology.
<i>Philosophy</i>	Moral.
<i>History</i>	Civilization—Guizot.

Third Term.

<i>Aesthetics</i>	Bascom.
<i>Natural Theology</i> .	Chadbourne.
<i>Evidences</i>	Lectures,
	Essays and Reviews.

Elective.—Ancient and Modern Languages throughout the year.

In addition to the prescribed course in this College, young ladies are instructed in any study taught in the College of Letters or Arts, for which they are prepared. They may also attend all University lectures. Instruction in this department is given by the President and Professors of the University as their services are required. Ladies receive the same degrees as gentlemen for the same or equivalent courses of study.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in Literature and Science than it seems possible to attain in the present state of our colleges, under the ordinary class system.

Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to this course as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents.

The studies are optional; but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

Students who have pursued this course for one year, on satisfactory examination, are entitled to the Master's Degree.

SECTION I. NATURAL HISTORY.

Botany.
Mineralogy.
Geology.
Mining.

II. CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Philosophy and Physics.
Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.
Applied Chemistry.

III. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

Pure Mathematics.
Mechanics and Physics.
Astronomy.
Engineering.

IV. PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY.

History and International Law.
Psychology and History of Philosophy.
History and Criticism of Eng. Literature.

V. PHILOLOGY.

Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures.
Comparative Philology.
Modern European Languages.

Some young men who have graduated are able to pursue certain studies in this course, and at the same time to render such services as instructors as to pay their expenses. These young men can secure in this way a rank in scholarship and an experience in instruction and government that will qualify them for high positions as professors and teachers.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The object of this department is to fit young men for entering either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. Each member of the Faculty has a general direction of the studies pertaining to his department, and renders such assistance as may be required. Those who enter this department are subject to the same rules, and allowed the same privileges as College Students.

The Course of Study is now reduced to one year. The optional courses in Latin and Greek, however, offer ample opportunities for those who desire to prepare for the College of Letters.

It is expected that the time will soon come when this Department can be abolished. But for the present it seems to be essential to the welfare of the University, not only in securing numbers for the higher classes, but also a grade of scholarship essential to the best interests of the institution.

It is the aim of the University to meet the educational wants of every student in the State. The courses of study as laid down are intended to be the mere outlines of work. In the optional studies and post-graduate course there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the Institution.

By vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

LECTURES.

Lectures are given in connection with the recitations, and some subjects are taught entirely by lectures, the students being required to take notes, and to recite upon the lectures, as when a text-book is used.

The following are the regular courses of Lectures :

To the SENIOR CLASS on Mental and Moral Philosophy, by the President ; on Geology and Mining by Prof. Davies ; on Rhetoric and Evidences, by Prof. Carpenter, and on Astronomy, by Prof. Sterling.

To the JUNIOR CLASS, on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Physiology, by Prof. Davies ; on Comparative Zoology, by Prof. Verrill ; on History and Civil Polity, by Prof. Allen ; on Mechanics and Physics, by Prof. Sterling, and on Rhetoric and English Literature, by Prof. Carpenter.

To the SOPHOMORE CLASS, on Structural and Systematic Botany, by the President ; on Practical Botany and Agriculture, by Prof. Daniells, and on History by Prof. Allen.

To the FRESHMAN CLASS, on the Laws of Health and Methods of Study, by the President ; on History, by Prof. Allen ; and on Natural History in its relations to the Arts, by the President and Prof. Davies.

To ALL THE CLASSES, on Philology by Prof. Feuling.

To SPECIAL STUDENTS on Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. Daniells.

PROGRESS AND WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In order that the progress of the University since its reorganization may be distinctly seen, I append here a statement of the attendance of students during the Fall terms of each year, as also the aggregate attendance during the same years, to-wit :

Number of students fall term 1866.....	179
1867.....	236
1868.....	318
1869.....	370
Aggregate number of students 1866-7	304
1867-8	394
1868-9	495

The aggregate for 1869-70 will be much larger than ever before.

The difference in the attendance at the Fall terms, and the total attendance for the year, arises mainly from the fact that a large number of students are not able pecuniarily to attend the whole year. Some portion of the year must be devoted to earning the means of attendance, and thus, with many, it requires a course of five or more years, in place of four, to reach the graduating standard.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the University has steadily grown in usefulness, until now it is attracting attention from other states than our own, and has taken a high stand among the educational institutions of the country.

With increased accommodations that will attract students by reason of moderate expenses and other aids to college education, the University will continue to grow until it shall stand alongside the greatest and best of American colleges.

While the Regents have received this growth in prosperity with feelings of the utmost pride and pleasure, and have labored

with singular unanimity to this end, they yet feel that it is almost entirely due to the energy and wisdom of President Chadbourne, and the zealous co-operation of the College Faculty.

I do not think that in any College of the land there can be found a more devoted body of teachers. Their labors, from the President down, have been incessant, and far beyond the measure of labor ordinarily allotted to instructors in other institutions.

But I now beg your attention to this fact, to wit: *That with the present buildings and accommodations, the University has reached the verge of its usefulness.*

To make this apparent, I will state our immediate necessities.

First—A FEMALE COLLEGE.—At the date of writing this report, there are in attendance at the University 245 young men, while the total number that can be accommodated in the College buildings is 90, and that only by putting, in some cases, four men in the same room. It is true a portion of these young men are in the Preparatory Department, but nearly 200 of this number would be entitled to rooms were that department abolished; and they are a class of young men who are in a large measure educating themselves, and who as a rule make the best scholars. They seek education for its own sake, and they are the men who leave behind them in the College an example of energy, and who, as they go forth into the world, are those from whom are drawn the men of mark and distinction. It is to such young men that we ought to extend every aid to college education.

The great items of expense in College life, are board and room-rent. The University ought to be able to furnish the room-rent at very low rates, and in such manner as to enable the students to live by themselves, or at commons. If we could do this, our young men would not be driven to looking through the city for boarding places. Madison is not proverbially a cheap place in which to live, and there, as elsewhere, the price is according to the demand.

As the number of students increases, so does the cost of weekly board, until many of the best young men have either to shorten their stay at college, or find cheaper colleges.

We need for the young men every particle of the room occupied

by the young ladies, and to this end, we are in immediate want of a building to be used as a Female College.

The subject of educating young men and young women together, has been urged upon the consideration of the Regents, but I do not deem it necessary now to say more on that topic than this, that this building is needed whatever system is adopted, and that some of the classes are now so large that they have to be divided for recitation, and others ought to be divided; and that with the future growth of the University, as it has grown in the past, all regular classes in both Colleges will ere long have to be divided into sections for recitation.

This want of room for young men is keeping away from us many who would be glad to come, and the result must continue to injure us until we can provide for them. The room in the University Hall, now occupied exclusively by the young ladies, is greatly needed for a lecture room. It is the only room in the University, except the chapel, large enough to accommodate some of the classes for lectures, if the young ladies attend as they now do.

Second.—We need a PUBLIC HALL for the use of the College Societies, for declamation and for chapel exercises. There is not in any of our present buildings a room large enough to accommodate the young men of the University. Rooms for public meetings of the College Societies we have not, and the young men are driven into town to hold their meetings. All this is wrong, and works as a draw back to the University, and will do so until remedied.

Third—WE NEED AN OBSERVATORY.—With the munificent grant of lands by Congress for the purposes of a University, it was the design to have a school where education in literature and practical science might be had by all who desired it; but even to this day, the University of a great State, with a million of people, has not the instruments for teaching practical astronomy, nor the means of buying them. We have not even a transit instrument for the determination of local time, and in all the State there is not a good telescope.

The grounds of the University furnish a site for an observatory equal to any in the United States. Without this indispensable aid

in teaching astronomy, our institution is hardly worthy to be called a University.

If there is any legacy which a prosperous people ought to leave to posterity, it is to place within the reach of our sons and daughters the means of education in its highest and most beneficent forms. An appropriation which shall not exceed in amount a per capita assessment of ten cents, will place our University in the van of all colleges west of the great lakes. With such aid from the State as our immediate wants require, with a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, with a President whose practical wisdom and every energy is in the interest of the students, and with an able faculty, complete in identity with the reputation of the school, there shall result an institution to which future statesmen and patriots shall turn with reverence as the Alma Mater where they were taught all that is good and noble for which man can strive.

Much has been done, and is still doing in other State schools to place the means of good, though limited, education within the reach of all. Our normal schools are sending out teachers, and our high schools, though limited in number and influence, are doing something each year as preparatory schools. All these are productive of great good, but to make the system complete, they should culminate in that higher standard which can only be reached by an University education. This is no fanciful theory—it is what every practical man can plainly see will result in the greatest possible good to the coming generations of our noble State.

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

It seems appropriate here to call attention to what the state has done in support of its university, and to compare it with what has been and is being done by our sister state of Michigan.

The grants of land for university purposes to each of these states were equal. In Michigan, the legislature, as a *first step*, advanced to its university the sum of \$100,000 for buildings, which has since become a *gift*. In addition to this sum, that state gives annually, from its treasury, the sum of \$15,000, to be added to the large income of its university fund. At the same time it has been giving \$20,000 yearly for the running expenses of its Agricultural Col-

lege, besides other liberal appropriations. The legislature, at its last session, gave to this college \$70,000 for two years expenses and to erect a building. Under the liberal encouragement of the state, an institution has grown up at Ann Arbor, which in some respects is at the head of all colleges in the country, and is a just source of pride, not only to the citizens of the state, but of the country.

In comparison with this, let us see what our own state has done, or rather has *not* done for its own university.

Section 6, of article 10, of our state constitution, ordains as follows :

“ The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the ‘university fund,’ the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University.”

It is clear that the framers of our State constitution held it to be the duty of the State to provide not only a site but buildings for a University ; but in direct violation of the above constitutional provision, the legislatures of 1857, '59 and '61, took from the University fund a sum exceeding \$100,000, and erected therewith the present College buildings.

The University has also been charged by the State for the management of its funds, an aggregate sum of \$11,909 83, which has been taken from its funds and paid into the treasury of the State.

For two years past the State has paid annually to the University the sum of \$7,303 76, as interest on the money taken ten years ago for erecting the buildings, making altogether \$14,607 52.

The difference between this last sum and the amount paid to the State for clerk hire is \$2,697 69, and *is the total amount that the State has ever given to the University.*

It is almost a matter of wonder that, under this illiberality on the part of the state towards its chief educational institution, we have even a creditable university in existence ; and if to-day we have such an institution, what may it not become in a few years under such fostering care as other states show to their universities ?

CONCLUSION.

The following estimate, in the order of our necessities, is submitted :

For Female College building.....	\$50,000
For public hall and chapel	15,000
For observatory and apparatus.....	25,000

The most urgent of these wants is the Female College. Without it, growth for the University is out of the question. It must remain what it now is or recede.

In the cramped accommodations of the present buildings there is neither comfort nor pleasure to the teacher or student ; and without the hope of something better, the courage of those most interested must give way. May we not hope that you will bring this matter before the next Legislature in such manner as will result in the relief we so much need ?

It will be seen from the report of the Secretary, annexed, that the sale of lands during the past summer, none of the proceeds of which can be used for building purposes, will add materially in the future to the University income, so much so, indeed, that with the increased receipts, from a larger number of students, we shall be prepared to meet the expenses arising from a larger instructional force. The President of the University already recommends the appointment of a Tutor in English Language and History, a Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Engineering, a Professor of Botany and Horticulture, and a Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering. This additional force is needed, not only to meet the wants of the increasing number of students, in special science, but to relieve the overburdened Professors and Tutors.

The Regents are encouraged to believe that the State will not refuse the just demands of the University, and it is in that hope that this report is respectfully submitted.

C. S. HAMILTON,
President of Board of Regents.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

REPORT OF PROF. W. W. DANIELLS.

HON. CHARLES S. HAMILTON,

Pres't of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work upon the University farm, since November 1, 1868.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the direction of the Farm Committee, the entire grounds west of University Hall have been surveyed and platted into acre lots, to facilitate ready reference to any part of the farm in keeping a record of experiments, and in communications to the committee and to the Board of Regents. Each lot is designated upon the plat by a letter and number, by which it may be readily distinguished from all others.

A fence has been built across the farm, from north to south, between series of lots 15 and 16, making a large pasture in the western portion of the farm. From the centre of the south line of Lot E, 13, a fence has been built west, to intersect the above fence, and from the same point south to the railroad.

Lots B and C, 12, the west half of B and C, 11, and east half of B and C, 13, have also been fenced from the remainder of the farm, making two hundred and thirty rods of substantial board fence that has been erected, and giving three fields that may be used as pastures.

The grading, begun last year, of the avenue leading from the farm house to the exit into Mary street, is completed. From

west end of this avenue, a second avenue, running across the railroad to University avenue, has been opened and partially graded.

The screen of Norway spruce, on the south line of lots D has been completed to the west line of D 10. From this point, another screen running north to the centre of the west line of H 10, has been planted. The plants in each of these screens are eight feet apart, and are intended to serve as a barrier against west and south-west winds.

Evergreens have also been planted along the borders of the drives from the front entrances, to the dormitory buildings, to University Hall and to the President's house.

The seedling evergreens in cultivation last year, have been again transplanted. The arbor-vitae and Norway spruce have grown well and appear to be healthy and vigorous. The white pine have not done well from the first. Quite a large proportion are dead, and still others have an unhealthy appearance.

Fifteen hundred European larch of one year's growth, were planted last spring. They were procured for the purpose of testing the value of this tree as a timber for cultivation.

Upon lots 5 G., H. and I., and 6 G., H. and I, five hundred apple trees of the following varieties have been planted :

Early Joe,	Tallman Sweet,
Red Astrachan,	Plumb's Cider,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Bailey's Sweet,
Fall Orange,	Seek-no-further,
St. Lawrence,	Golden Russet,
Fameuse,	Walbridge.

These are all varieties that have been thoroughly tried and are known to be hardy. Half of the trees were of two years, and half of three years' growth. All were good, stocky plants, from roots grafted at the crown, and nearly all have made an unusual growth for the first season after planting.

These hardy varieties were planted for a standard farm orchard. It is hoped another year we may be able to plant some of those varieties, the value of which, in our climate, has not yet been tested. Different methods of planting have been tried, and various methods

of winter protection will be followed. The results obtained will be given in future reports.

A vineyard of one thousand Concord, and five hundred Delawares, has been planted upon lots D., 5 and 6, and the south half of E., 5 and 6. The season has been favorable, and the vines have made an excellent growth.

The Concords were planted 10x8, 10x6, and 8x6 feet apart, the Delawares 8x6 feet. Each alternate row was trenched four feet in width to the depth of eighteen inches, the remaining rows being loosened only to the depth of ten inches. This will furnish an opportunity of testing the question which some have lately raised, whether the grape does best with deep or with shallow culture, keeping the roots near the surface that they may receive more of the sun's heat. Forty bushels of ashes to the acre were sown upon this ground in 1868. No other fertilizer has been used. Forty-five apple trees have also been planted upon these lots for the purpose of comparing the effects of a southward with those of a northward exposure in the orchard.

The west half of lots 11, E, F and G, the east half of 12, E, F and G, lots 14, E and F, and 15, E and F, have been cleared and plowed, and will be ready for cultivation another year.

The farm house, which was being built at the time of my last report, is completed, and has been occupied since January last by the farm superintendent.

DONATIONS.

The Experimental Farm has received donations during the past year as follows, exclusive of those to the State Horticultural Society :

From Hon. M. K. Young, Glen Haven, Wis., 1 bbl. Early Rose potatoes, and samples of thirty-six varieties, among which is the White Rose, a seedling originating with Mr. Young.

From "The Union Fertilizer Co.," of N. Y., 1 bbl. of their "Insect and Worm Destroyer, and Fertilizer." A report of the use of this as an "Insect Destroyer," will be found under Experiments.

From Stephen W. Underhill, Croton Landing, Westchester Co., N. Y., the following seedling grapes :

3 Senasqua,
2 Croton,
2 marked 8-12.

The vine of the Senasqua has many resemblances to the Concord. The plants are healthy and have made a fine growth. The vine and leaf of the Croton appear much like the Delaware. The fruit of this variety is spoken of in the highest terms by those fruit committees who have had an opportunity to test it.

The vines of 8-12 have made a strong growth, but the leaf shows a slight tendency to mildew.

From Slater & Hansen, Madison, Wis., one corn cultivator, which does excellent work.

From Dean & Harriman, Madison, Wis., one Munroe's patent Botary Harrow.

This is an excellent implement, doing at least twice the work of an ordinary square harrow.

EXPERIMENTS.

A scheme of experiments for the year was prepared by me, and submitted to the Board of Regents, for their approval, at their meeting in February.* From that list the Farm Committee chose the following as those best adapted to present facilities for conducting experiments.

1st. Wheat—To try raising winter wheat by protecting from winds by belts of timber. The trial to be made with both red and white varieties.

2d. Profits of Wheat and Corn Raising—Cultivate an equal quantity of ground in each, keeping an account of the cost and value of production; the value of crop to be the average of market values for five years in this market.

3d. Drill and Hill Planting—Try the comparative values of drill and hill planting with corn and potatoes.

4th. Potatoes—Let experiments of last year be repeated to

verify results, and take the same in connection with amount of rain falling; to be continued throughout another year at least.

5th. *Corn as a Forage Crop*—Try a few acres by drilling, and the same quantity by broadcast sowing.

In accordance with these instructions, the following experiments have been performed:

WINTER WHEAT.

Experiments are now in progress with the following varieties:

Treadwell, white, seed from Michigan.

Mediterranean, red, seed from Michigan.

White Winter Touzelle, imported from France, seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Profits of wheat and corn raising was necessarily omitted on account of the late date of receiving the instructions.

DRILL AND HILL PLANTING CORN.

The result of this experiment was as follows:

Taking the product of drill planting as 100 for a basis of comparison, hill planting yielded 94.6, or 5.4 per cent. less than the drills. That planted in drills contained 11.4 per cent. of soft corn, that in hills 10.9 per cent. The general appearance of the corn in hills was much the best, the ears being larger and filled out better at the tips.

CORN AS A FORAGE CROP.

Equal quantities of land were sown to corn broadcast, and planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, in each case using seven bushels of seed to the acre.

That planted in drills gave the largest yield* of the best forage, That sown broadcast being much the coarser.

Equal quantities of land were sown broadcast at the rate of eleven bushels of seed to the acre, and planted in drills with seven bushels as before. In this case the yield was in favor of broadcast sowing.

*I am obliged, in these experiments, and in top dressing grass with ashes, to give the *estimated* results, as we have as yet no facilities for weighing such products.

One reason of more seed being required with broadcast sowing is that the seed cannot all be covered with a harrow, so that birds and gophers are attracted to the field and carry away much that is uncovered.

A better method for those having grain drills, is to sow nine bushels of seed to the acre, using each third tooth of the drill.

POTATOES.

The land upon which these potatoes were grown, was sward upon which no crop had ever before been raised, plowed in fall of 1868. Soil clay loam with clay subsoil. Marked with a plow three and one-half feet apart. Planted one foot apart in row, May 4th and 5th. The seed was covered uniformly three inches in depth, and was prepared as follows :

Table 1.

Plat.	Method of preparing seed.	No. lbs
1	Large, whole, one in a place	146½
2	Large, cut in 8 pieces, 1 piece in a place	46
3	Small, whole, 1 in a place	68
4	Small ends, cut in 8 pieces, 1 piece in a place	12½
5	Seed cuts of potatoes of ordinary size, 1 piece in a place	26
6	Potatoes of ordinary size without seed ends, 1 in a place	102
7	The same as No. 2	44½
8	Single eyes, 1 in a place	18

June 1st, plants coming up. June 12th, cultivated once in a row and sowed on ashes at the rate of thirty bushels per acre. The same relative growth of tops was observed that was noticed in 1868, viz. : No. 1 much the largest, Nos. 3 and 6 next in size. Cultivated second time, and hoed July 6th. Dug October 11th and 12th yielding as follows :

Table 2.

Plat.	Yield in lbs.	Bushels per acre.	Yield in lbs. of 1 lb. seed.	Size.
No. 1	1,009	350	6.2	Very large.
2	778	270	16.9	Large.
3	800	278	13.8	Large.
4	683	237	54.6	Large.
5	777	270	29.8	Large.
6	858	281	8.4	Large.
7	702	244	15.7	Large.
8	617	214	47.4	Large.

No. 1 yields most per acre, yet gives smallest increase for one pound of seed.

It will be noticed that generally, although not uniformly, as the yield increases, the rate of increase for one pound of seed diminishes.

As in last year's experiment, the size of the seed seems to affect the size of the product but slightly: The single eyes gave the smallest yield, as before, but the difference was much less marked than last year. With the exception of Plat No. 1, which gave the largest potatoes, the size was very uniform throughout. No. 4 appeared to contain fewer potatoes that were very small than any other plat. The yield corresponds to the comparative growth of tops. No. 1 largest, No. 3 and 6 next in order.

That there is a difference in the yield that cannot be attributed to the size of the seed, or the method of cultivation, will be seen by comparing Nos. 2 and 7, which were treated precisely alike, yet one yields twenty-six bushels per acre more than the other. This is a further proof of the difficulty of securing those uniform conditions in agricultural experiments, which will enable one to draw correct conclusions from a limited number of trials.

In Table No. 3 will be found the per cent of yield given by each method of planting for 1868 and 1869, the means of Nos. 2 and 7 in each case being taken as a basis of comparison.

Table 3.

Plat.	1868.	1869.
No. 1	107	124
Mean of Nos. 2 and 7	100	100
No. 3	98	106
No. 4	98	92
No. 5	93	105
No. 6	115	109
Mean of Nos. 2 and 7	100	100
No. 8	73	83

Numbers 2 and 7 are taken as a basis of comparison, because they correspond most nearly to the usual method of preparing seed.

HILL AND DRILL PLANTING.

Taking hill planting at 100 as a basis of comparison, and drill planting gives 78.8 per cent. This yield is upon adjacent rows, the products having been carefully weighed.

To determine the value of the "Worm and Insect Extirminator and Fertilizer," of the Union Fertilizer Company of New York, as a remedy for the Colorado potato beetle, one oz. of the "Fertilizer" was mixed with the earth of each hill of six rows through the center of the field, and for six successive mornings (July 5th to 11th) the vines were sprinkled with a solution of the "Fertilizer." This treatment had no visible effect upon the insects.

When harvested, an equal number of hills upon which no "Fertilizer" had been used, but from which the beetles had been picked by hand, yielded 180 lbs.; with "Fertilizer," as above, 164 lbs.

This experiment does not show the value of this substance as a fertilizer, but that it is of no value as a remedy for the Colorado potato beetle. The reason of a smaller yield, is doubtless that the "Fertilizer" did not kill the insects, while upon that with which this plat is compared they were all destroyed by hand picking.

In experimenting with the potato beetle, one part by weight of Paris green, mixed with eight parts of wood ashes, was found to be effective in destroying them. Yet, spreading upon land in cultiva-

tion an active mineral poison, as is the subarsenite of copper, the poisonous properties of which are not destroyed by decomposition of the salt containing them, is, at the best, of doubtful propriety.—Hand-picking has given us the most satisfactory results. The cost of this method of destroying the beetles has been \$1.25 per acre for each time of picking.

The number of times it will be found necessary to pick the beetles, will depend upon warmth and wetness of the season, as they multiply more rapidly in dry, hot weather. Last year five times was not too many. This year three times has been sufficient.

EXCELSIOR OATS.

Seed from Department of Agriculture. 16 1-2 quarts weighed 25 3-4 lbs. Sowed upon 1-4 of an acre, May 18th, soil rich clay loam, with clay sub-soil. Growth very rank. Began lodging before heading out. When harvested were three-fourths laid. Crop harvested August 11th and threshed August 19th, yielding 9 bushels. One bushel weighed 27 lbs. The straw was badly affected with rust and mildew.

The land upon which these oats were sown would, in ordinary seasons, have been the best we have in cultivation, but the unusual amount of rain this season had an injurious effect upon all our crops planted upon level land, these oats among others.

Three other varieties of oats furnished by the Department of Agriculture, the White Schonen, Black Swedish and Somerset, were sown, but the heavy rains ruined them entirely.

Of those varieties of cabbage which have been in cultivation, the Schweinfurt Quintal, and Marblehead Drumhead, (cannon ball variety), are the only kinds that promise to be of special value. Lenormand's short-stemmed Cauliflower also promises well.

Upon one portion of the land prepared last year for mowing, unleached ashes were sown last spring, at the rate of forty bushels per acre. The estimated yield upon this portion of the field was double that upon any other portion.

The grass was mostly Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*), and white clover; the soil clayey with clay subsoil.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Laboratory has been so far completed as to furnish excellent facilities to students in Analytical Chemistry. All necessary apparatus has been purchased so that this department of the University is meeting all the demands made upon it at present.

Laboratory practice is elective in all departments of the University, except that of Agriculture; yet the number of students desiring instruction in this branch is much larger than last year, and doubtless will continue to increase from year to year.

The course of instruction in qualitative analysis is divided into four series, as follows:

1. Simple salts in solution.
2. Simple salts in solid form, including blow-pipe analysis.
3. Mixtures, and double salts in solution, including the separation of bases.
4. Mixtures, complex compounds, soils, ores, and refractory minerals.

The four series include one hundred analyses, leading gradually from the most simple to the most complex.

BOTANY.

After the regular course of lectures in Structural and Systematic Botany, I delivered a course to a class of eighteen special students, upon the minute structure of plants, embracing the use of the microscope, and upon Economic Botany.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The record of meteorological observations, which for several years has been omitted, was resumed at the beginning of the present year, and is now under my direction. The following tables* contain the principal results of the observations to November 1st.

The system adopted is that of the Smithsonian Institution, the hours of observation being 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

The temperature is given in degrees and tenths F.

*The tables are omitted from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The amount of cloudiness is expressed by a number indicating the tenths of the sky overcast. The following abbreviations are used :

St.—Stratus.
 Cu.—Cumulus.
 Cir.—Cirrus.
 Nim.—Nimbus.
 Cu.-St.—Cumulo-stratus.
 Cir.-St.—Cirro-stratus.
 Cir.-Cu.—Cirro-cumulus.

The direction of the wind is taken for eight points of the compass, the figures accompanying represent the force on a scale from 1, a very light breeze, to 10, a most violent hurricane. In the summary of observations, the winds are classified in four divisions, SW. and W., etc., being placed together, and the percentage of winds from each direction is given for each month.

The height of the barometer is indicated by inches and decimals, and corrected for the expansion above 32°.

The "force or pressure of vapor" expresses the weight of moisture in the air, by indicating in inches the height of a column of mercury that is sustained by it.

"Relative humidity" shows the per cent. of complete saturation existing at the time when the observation is made.

Latitude 43 deg., 5 min. N.

Longitude 12 deg., 24 min. W.

Height above the sea 1,068 feet.

The season has been a remarkable one in many respects.

January and February were mild and pleasant, with only an average amount of snow and rain. March was exceedingly cold and dry. The average temperature for the first half of the month being 6 degrees colder than the mean of either January or February, while the rain-fall was less than half an inch. April was also cold, with less than the usual quantity of rain. During May, June, July and August, 20.69 inches of rain fell, much more than the usual quantity.

The summer was very cloudy, and was remarkable for a peculiar

haziness of the atmosphere, even when no clouds were visible. The mean temperature of September was but 5 degrees below that of August, which, with the lateness to which the frost held off, added greatly to the value of the corn crop of the country.

W. W. DANIELLS,
Prof. of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

*Annual Report of the President of the University of Wisconsin,
for the year ending August 31, 1869.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Madison, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1849.
4. Names of the members of the Faculty, with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
P. A. Chadbourne, Prest..	Mental and Moral Philosophy.....	\$3,000
J. W. Sterling, Vice Prest.	Natural Philosophy and Astronomy..	1,800
John B. Parkinson	Mathematics	1,800
S. H. Carpenter	Rhetoric and English Literatnre	1,800
William F. Allen	Ancient Languages and History.....	1,800
John B. Feuling	Modern Lang. and Comp. Philology..	1,800
John E. Davies	Natural History and Chemistry.....	1,800
Col. W. R. Pease	Military Engineering and Tactics.....	.....
W. W. Daniells.....	Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry	1,800
A. E. Verrill	Comp. Anatomy and Entomology....	800
Hon. L. S. Dixon	Law.....	.....
Orsamus Cole	Law.....	.....
Byron Paine	Law.....	.....
J. H. Carpenter	Law.....	1,925
William F. Vilas	Law.....	500
Amos H. Thompson	Tutor	1,200
Isaac S. Leavitt	English Branches Prep. Department.	200
Miss Elizabeth Earle.....	Preceptress in Female College.....	800
Clarissa L. Ware.....	Associate Preceptress.....	600
Frances Brown	Music	Fees.
Louisa Brewster	Drawing and painting.....	Fees.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	95	31
6. Number who graduated last commencement	18	6
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	9	.....
8. Number of students in the junior class.....	23	.....
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	34	.....
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	18	.....
11. Number of students not in regular classes.....	42	.....
12. Number of students in the preparatory department...	193	.....
13. Number of students in law class.....	15	.....
14. Number of students in female college.....	.....	150

15. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, including experimental farm	164,356
16. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$260,000 00
17. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	110,000 00
18. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	286,224 54
19. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	25,698 57
20. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	7,639 00
21. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	18 00
22. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	18 00
23. One pupil from each assembly district in the state admitted without payment of tuition.	

For a full account of the different departments of the University—of its income and expenditures—I beg leave to refer to the report of the Board of Regents.

P. A. CHADBOURNE,
President of University of Wisconsin.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Board of Trustees of Beloit College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beloit, Rock county.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., Pr.	History and Civil Polity	\$1,800 00
Rev. Jos. Emerson, A. M..	Greek Language and Literature.....	1,500 00
Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1,500 00
Rev. Wm. Porter, A. M. . .	Latin Language and Literature.....	1,500 00
Rev. Jas. Blaisdell, A. M. .	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy...	1,500 00
Rev. L. S. Rowland, A. M. .	Rhetoric and English Literature....	1,500 00
Jas. H. Eaton, Pu D.	Chemistry and Natural Science	1,500 00
John P. Fisk, A. M.	Prin. Preparatory and Normal Dep't.	1,500 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	147	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	13	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....	13	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....	20	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....	15	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....	29	.....
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	11	.....
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department...	150	.....

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution—	
College site.....	16
Other lands in Wisconsin	892
In other States.....	1,104
	<u>2,012</u>
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—	
College site.....	\$10,000
Other lands.....	8,000
	<u>\$18,000 00</u>
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	52,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	110,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	12,160 00
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	4,029 00
19. *Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
20. *Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	20 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	<u>16,190 00</u>

The summer term begins April 20, 1870, continues 12 weeks.

The fall term begins September 7, 1870, continues 15 weeks.

The winter term begins January 4, 1870, continues 13 weeks.

A. L. CHAPIN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

CARROLL COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Carroll College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Carroll College
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Waukesha.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1846.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
W L. Rankin, A. M.....	President	\$844 61
Various Assistants.....	.....	428 32

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated..	19	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement (1869).....	6	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	.....	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	.....	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	6	.....
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes .....	.....	.....
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department ..	70	34

*Hereafter the rates will be \$36 and \$36, respectively.

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	14
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$3,500 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	10,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition. ....	.....
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,461 63
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	40 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	25 to 35
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	1,461 63

WALTER O. RANKIN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Lawrence University, for the year ending August 31, 1869.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Appleton.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Geo. M. Steele, D.D., Pres.	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200
Hiram A. Jones, A. M....	Ancient Languages.	800
James O Faye, A. M.....	Chemistry and Physics.....	800
Wilbur F. Yocum, A. M..	Mathematics.....	800
A. Schindelmeisser, A. M..	Modern Languages and Music.....	800
Miss Emma L. Knowles..	Preceptress—English Lit. and Latin.	500
Miss Sarah E. Pierce.....	Drawing and Painting.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	69	40
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	7	6
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	8	.....
8. Number of students in the junior class.....	8	7
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	9	6
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	24	10
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	8	20
12. Number of students in the preparatory department ..	112	58

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, about.. 1,000

14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—	
Grounds	\$30,000
Other lands, about.....	4,000
	<hr/> \$34,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	70,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	87,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	4,200 00
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year*.....	2,200 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board*.....	37 90
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	25 20
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	<hr/> 6,800 00

GEO. M. STÉELE,
President of the Board of Trustees.

MILTON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Milton College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Milton College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Wilton, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, as an academy (1844); as a college (1867).
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M.	Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences.	\$1,000 00
Edward Searing, A. M.	Latin and Greek Languages.....	800 00
Shepard Rockwood.....	Pure Mathematics	800 00
Jonathan D. Bond.....	Penmanship & Commercial Instruction	175 00
Miss A. M. Fenner, A. M..	English Language and Literature....	400 00
Miss Mary F. Bailey	German and English Languages	300 00
Mrs. Emma J. Utter.....	Instrumental and Vocal Music	700 00
Mrs. Ruth H. Whitford....	Painting and Penciling	350 00
Miss Jane C. Bond	English Language and Literature....	300 00
Miss Ida Springstube	German and French Languages.....	400 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated, including Academy	24	37
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	.....	4
7. Number of students in the Senior class .....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class	8	1
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....	10	10
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....	44	29
11. Number of students not in the Regular classes	70	50
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department...	72	58

*Including incidentals and library fees.

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	283
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$5,400 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution,	31,100 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	4,325 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	360 95
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	4,617 40
19. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board	27 to 33
20. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board	21 to 27
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	5,046 26

W. C. WHITFORD,
President of Board of Trustees.

MILWAUKEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Female College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Milwaukee Female College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, city of Milwaukee.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1848, chartered in 1851.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Mary Mortimer	Moral and Mental Science.....	\$4,000
Sarah W. Bigelow.....	Geography and History.....	
Helen M. Phillips	Mathematics and Natural Science.	
Phebe L. Bull.....	English Language and Composition	
Mary Worcester	Latin	
Sarah E. Marsh.....	Primary School	
Mary Phillips.....	English Studies.....	Inc. of Dep.
A. G. Faville and Carrie Mortimer	Music.....	
E. Collins.....	Drawing and Painting	
Marie Sexte.	French and German.....	

	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	76
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	7
7. Number of students in the senior class	8
8. Number of students in the junior class	12
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	14
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	9
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	14
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.....	129

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, $3\frac{1}{2}$ city lots.	
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$20,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	20,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	6,098 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per year, not including board.....	60 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	45 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869	900 00

Spring and summer term for 1870, begins February 9, and continues 20 weeks. Board and tuition \$275 per annum.

ALPHA C. MAY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the North-Western University, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, North-Western University.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Watertown, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1864.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. L. O. Thompson, A. M.	Mathematics.....	\$1,000 00
Rev. T. Meumann, Ph. D..	Greek Language and Literature.....	1,000 00
Rev. August Ernst, A. M..	Latin Language.....	1,000 00
Rev. F. W. Stellhorn, A. M.	Ethics and German Language	1,000 00
Rev. R. Adelberg, A. M...	Assistant Professor.....	
Rev. Chas. Straden.....	Assistant Professor.....	
Mr. John Kaltenbrunn....	Principal Preparatory department...	750 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....		
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....		
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....		
10. Number of students in the Freshman class	3	
11. Number of students not in the regular classes		
12. Number of students in the Preparatory department...	105	20

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	\$8
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$7,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	21,500 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	61,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	12,187 14
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	618 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	5,000 00

LEWIS O. THOMPSON,
President of the Faculty.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Prairie du Chien College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Prairie du Chien College
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Prairie du Chien.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
W. S. Perry.....	Principal.....	\$1,000 00
Miss L. A. Chittenden	English Department.....	*400 00
J. W. Hartel.....	Teacher of German, French and Music	*600 00
Miss S. H. Prince.....	Principal of Primary Departmet ...	*300 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	51	55

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution ...	.....
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution .....	.....
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	\$45,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	1,096 87

* And board.

18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	2,100 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
21. Rates of tuition in primary department per annum, not including board.....	20 00
22. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869....	2,700 00

E. W. PELTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of Racine College, for the year ending August 31, 1869,

1. Corporate name of the institution, Racine College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Racine.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1853.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. J. De Koven, D. D....	Warden	\$1,500 00
Edward B. Spalding.....	Head Master.....	1,800 00
Rev. H. Wheeler, B. D....	Mathematics	1,500 00
Rev. G. W. Dean, A. M....	Classics	1,500 00
Rev. A. Falk, Ph. D.....	German and History.....	1,400 00
Rev. C. J. Machen, B. M....	Music	1,500 00
Rev. R. G. Hinsdale, A. M..	Natural Science.....	1,500 00
Rev. J. L. Elmendorf, D. D..	English Lit. and Philosophy.....	1,300 00
D. Marvin, Jr., A. M.....	Greek.....	1,000 00
Rev. C. A. Spalding, A. M..	Mathematics	1,000 00
Rev. T. D. Pitts, B. D....	English Literature	1,100 00
M. S. V. Heard, A. M.....	Latin	
W. B. Hall, A. M.....	Master of the upper school	1,200 00
G. S. Meade, A. B.....	Master of the middle school	1,000 00
G. R. Hallam, A. B.....	Master of the lower school	1,000 00
T. K. McAfferty.....	Elocution	1,200 00
M. La Bernbaire.....	French.....	1,000 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	4	
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	4	
8. Number of students in the junior class	9	
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	11	
10. Number of students in the freshman class	7	
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	9	
12. Number of students in the preparatory department ..	149	

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	90
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$9,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution..	75,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition .....	.....
18. Amount received for tuition, including board, during the current year.....about	63,500 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, including board.....	500 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, including board	400 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, including repairs, during year ending Aug. 31, '69....about	63,500 00

JAMES DE KOVEN,
President of the College.

RIPON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Ripon.
3. Year when the institution was founded as a college, 1863.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. W. E. Merriman, A. M.	Mental and Moral Science.....	\$800 00
Rev. E. H. Merrell, A. M.	Greek	750 00
Theodore Wilder, A. M....	Mathematics and Astronomy.....	700 00
W. M. Bristoll, A. M.....	Latin	700 00
Joseph M. Geery, A. B....	Rhetoric	700 00
John C. Fillmore	Music .....	.....
George C. Duffee, A. B....	English studies.....	400 00
Also three female teachers .....	.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	6	7
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	1	2
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	3	5
8. Number of students in the junior class.....	11	3
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	8	3
10. Number of students in the freshman class	15	9
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	.....	.....
12. Number of students in the preparatory department...	148	128

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, besides College site.....

14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution	\$700 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	65,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	7,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	650 00
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year	4,500 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	24 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	21 00
21. Amount paid on account of the expenses of the institu- tion, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869	None.

WILLIAM E. MERRIMAM,
President of the Board of Trustees.

WISCONSIN FEMALE COLLEGE.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the
Wisconsin Female College, for the year ending August 31, 1869.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Wisconsin Female College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Fox Lake
3. Year when the institution was founded, under present management, 1862.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Miss Mary L. Crowell.....	\$300 00 and board.
Miss Alvira L. Stevens	200 00 "
Miss Sarah C. Horne.....	200 00 "
Miss Annie B. Sewell.....	200 00 "
Miss Lucinda S. Hulbert.....	200 00 "
Miss Emma J. Kelly.....	Music.....	.....

	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated since 1864	17
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	8
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....	8
8. Number of students in the Middle class.....	10
9. Number of students in the Junior class.....	7
10. Number of students in the Preparatory department.....	74

11. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	4
12. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$8,000 00
13. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	25,000 00
14. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....

15. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	} Income almost entirely from board and tuition.	
16. Amount received for tuition during current year..		
17. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....		\$25 00
18. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board		25 00
19. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1889.....		.....

JASON DOWNER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ALBION ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Albion Academy and Normal Institute, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Albion academy and Normal Institute.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1854.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. A. R. Cornwall, A. M.	Metaphysics and Latin.....	\$1,000
J. Beardsley, A. M.....	Mathematics and Greek.....	750
Thure Kumlein, A. M.....	Curator Cabinet.....	600
J. C. Millard, B. P.....	Elocution.....	
Miss S. R. Hobart.....	Preceptress.....	300
Miss A. F. Wells.....	Instrumental Music.....	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	34	34
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	3	3
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	Not reported.	
8. Number of students in the junior class.....		
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....		
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....		
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....		
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.....		

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	210
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$2,250 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	35,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	500 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	

20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869

O. R. HEAD,

President of the Board of Trustees.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the German and English Academy, of Milwaukee, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, German and English Academy.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milwaukee.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1851.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
P. Englemann	Mathematics and Natural Sciences ..	\$1,000 00
W. Schleif	Ancient Modern Languages.....	1,000 00
F. W. Cilley	English Grammar, Composition, etc.	750 00
Miss M. Everts	English branches in the ladies' depart.	600 00
Miss A. Baison	German branches in the ladies' depart.	500 00

In the Elementary department there are two German and two English teachers. For drawing, one teacher, for needlework two teachers.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	.....	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior class	15	14
8. Number of students in the Junior class	32	14
9. Number of students in the Preparatory department ..	121	54

10. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, 2 lots in first ward.
11. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution \$5,000 00
12. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution, 10,000 00
13. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate
14. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.
15. Amount received for tuition during the current year..... 7,200 00
16. Rates of tuition in Collegate department per annum, not including board..... 42 00

17. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board..... 24 to 30
18. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869!.....

HENRY MANN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

JEFFERSON LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Liberal Institute for the year ending August 31, 1869.

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Jefferson Liberal Institute.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Jefferson, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, April 12, 1866.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Prof. Elmore Chase, A. M.	Natural Sciences and Ancient Lang.	.....
Mrs. M. E. Chase.....	French, Painting, Drawing, Geography	.....
Miss E. M. Beckwith.....	Higher English.....	.....
Miss M. J. Swart.....	Common English.....	.....
T. F. Van Nedour.....	Commercial Department.....	.....
Miss Nettie Horton.....	.....	.....
Miss Bell Giles.....	Instrumental and Vocal Music.....	.....
Chas. A. Goldammer.....	German.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	.....	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class of Ladies' Collegiate Course.....	.....	2
9. Number of students in the First Year of Ladies' Collegiate Course.....	.....	7
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	8	.....
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....	64	60
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	10	18
13. Number of students in the Commercial Department, not in other classes.....	18	.....

14. Number of acres of land owned by the institution..... 4
15. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.... \$5,500 00
16. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution 27,000 00
17. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....
18. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....

19. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,688 69
20. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	27 00
21. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	17 00
22. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	<u>1,688 69</u>

J. W. OSTRANDER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

PATCH GROVE ACADEMY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Patch Grove Academy for the year ending August 31, 1869.*

1. Corporate name of the Institution, Patch Grove Academy.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Patch Grove.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865.
4. Names of members of faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
W. Bradley Clark, A. M. . .	Higher English and Classics.....	\$1,500 00
Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb... .	Common English.....	600 00
Miss Emma McLean.....	Vocal and Instrumental Music.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		
7. Number of students in the academy.....	40	50

8. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	1½
9. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$300 00
10. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	8,000 00
11. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
12. Amount of income for the current year from all sources, except tuition.....	.....
13. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,600 00
14. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
15. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	25 00
16. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.....	<u>30 00</u>

WM. HUMPHREY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. I.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME
FOR 1869.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportion- ment.
ADAMS—		
Adams	142	\$68 74
Big Flats	30	15 10
Dell Prairie	222	104 84
Easton	115	54 05
Jackson	179	84 13
Leola	37	17 39
Lincoln	323	104 81
Monroe	145	68 15
New Chester	124	58 28
New Haven	410	192 70
Preston	57	26 79
Quincy	86	40 32
Richfield	93	43 71
Rome	59	27 73
Springville	115	54 05
Strong's Prairie	334	156 98
White Creek	85	39 95
Total	2,456	\$1,154 32
BAYFIELD—		
Bayfield	124	\$62 98
BROWN—		
Bellevue	226	\$134 42
Depere	158	74 26
Depere, village	379	178 13
Eaton	131	61 57
Fort Howard	779	366 13
Glenmore	203	95 41
Green Bay	320	150 40
Green Bay, city	1,393	654 71
Holland	526	247 23
Howard	323	151 34
Humboldt	272	127 84
Lawrence	437	205 39
Morrison	410	192 70
New Denmark	255	119 85
Pittsfield	125	58 75

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportion- ment.
Brown—continued—		
Preble	356	167 32
Rockland	293	137 71
Scott	665	312 55
Suamico	236	110 92
Wrightstown	366	172 02
Total	7,912	\$3,718 64
BUFFALO—		
Alma	343	161 21
Belvidere	198	90 71
Buffalo	427	200 69
Buffalo, city	74	34 78
Canton	97	45 59
Cross	248	114 21
Gilmanton	168	78 96
Glencoe	265	124 55
Maxville	148	67 21
Modena	52	24 44
Montana	157	73 79
Naples	265	124 55
Nelson	228	107 16
Waumandee	354	166 38
Total	3,009	\$1,414 23
BURNETT—		
Burnett	94	44 18
CALUMET—		
Brillion	219	102 93
Brothertown	629	295 63
Charlestown	490	230 30
Chilton	568	266 96
Harrison	477	224 19
New Holstein	631	296 57
Rantoul	264	124 08
Stockbridge	785	368 95
Woodville	353	165 91
Total	4,416	\$2,075 52
CHIPPEWA—		
Anson	84	39 48
Bloomer	309	145 23
Chippewa Falls	504	236 88
Eagle Point	382	179 54
La Fayette	224	105 28
Sigel	65	30 55
Wheaton	191	89 77
Total	1,759	\$826 73

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
CLARK—		
Grant.....	93	\$43 71
Loyal.....	57	26 79
Lynn.....	19	8 93
Mentor.....	97	45 59
Pine Valley.....	248	116 56
Weston.....	149	70 03
Total.....	663	\$311 61
COLUMBIA—		
Arlington.....	316	\$148 52
Caledonia.....	479	225 13
Columbus.....	955	448 35
Courtland.....	681	320 07
Dekorra.....	540	253 80
Fort Winnebago.....	309	145 23
Fountain Prairie.....	522	245 34
Hampden.....	404	189 88
Leeds.....	421	197 87
Lewiston.....	413	194 11
Lodi.....	651	305 97
Lowville.....	348	163 56
Marcellon.....	372	174 84
Newport.....	545	256 15
Otsego.....	511	240 17
Pacific.....	88	41 36
Portage City.....	1,496	703 12
Randolph.....	419	196 93
Scott.....	366	172 02
Springvale.....	325	152 28
West Point.....	331	155 57
Wyocena.....	497	233 59
Total.....	10,988	\$5,164 36
CRAWFORD—		
Clayton.....	591	\$277 77
Eastman.....	415	195 05
Freeman.....	460	216 20
Hauey.....	176	82 72
Marietta.....	200	94 00
Prairie du Chien.....	1,341	630 27
Scott.....	355	166 85
Seneca.....	453	212 91
Union.....	135	63 45
Utica.....	442	207 74
Wauzeka.....	358	168 26
Total.....	4,924	\$2,315 22

TABLE No I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
DANE—		
Albion.....	453	\$212 91
Berry.....	478	222 31
Black Earth.....	375	176 25
Blooming Grove.....	340	159 80
Blue Mounds.....	433	205 86
Bristol.....	447	210 09
Burke.....	164	77 08
Christiana.....	602	282 94
Cottage Grove.....	458	212 91
Cross Plains.....	592	278 24
Dane.....	401	188 47
Deerfield.....	477	224 19
Dunkirk.....	482	226 54
Dunn.....	243	114 21
Fitchburg.....	525	246 75
Madison.....	302	141 94
Madison, city.....	3,485	1,637 95
Mazomanie.....	674	316 78
Medina.....	443	208 21
Middleton.....	714	335 58
Montrose.....	445	209 15
Oregon.....	595	279 65
Perry.....	429	201 63
Pleasant Springs.....	483	227 01
Primrose.....	443	208 21
Roxbury.....	495	233 65
Rutland.....	456	214 52
Springdale.....	498	234 06
Springfield.....	509	239 23
Stoughton village.....	263	123 61
Sun Prairie.....	390	183 30
Sun Prairie, village.....	177	83 19
Vermont.....	521	244 87
Verona.....	458	215 26
Vienna.....	184	87 42
Westport.....	448	210 53
Windsor.....	405	190 35
York.....	403	189 41
Total.....	19,687	\$9,252 89
DODGE—		
Ashippun.....	679	\$319 13
Beaver Dam.....	542	254 74
Beaver Dam, city.....	1,340	639 80
Burnett.....	353	165 91
Calamus.....	461	216 67
Chester.....	360	169 20
Olyman.....	658	309 36
Elba.....	601	282 47
Emmett.....	578	271 66

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
Dodge—continued.		
Fox Lake.....	742	\$348 74
Herman.....	688	323 36
Hubbard.....	991	465 77
Hustisford.....	679	319 13
Lebanon.....	693	325 71
Leroy.....	554	260 88
Lomira.....	744	349 68
Lowell.....	1,039	488 33
Oak Grove.....	742	349 21
Portland.....	575	270 25
Rubicon.....	779	366 13
Shields.....	545	256 15
Theresa.....	905	425 35
Trenton.....	679	319 13
Waupun village.....	303	142 41
Watertown, 5th and 6th wards.....	1,049	493 03
Westford.....	515	242 05
Williamstown.....	910	427 70
Total.....	18,705	\$8,791 35
DOOR—		
Bailey's Harbor.....	108	\$50 76
Clay Banks.....	67	31 49
Egg Harbor.....	56	26 32
Forestville.....	70	32 90
Gardner.....	81	38 07
Gibraltar.....	131	61 57
Liberty Grove.....	61	28 67
Nasewaupsee.....	94	44 18
Sevastopol.....	139	65 33
Sturgeon Bay.....	235	110 45
Washington.....	134	62 93
Total.....	1,176	\$552 72
DOUGLAS—		
Douglas.....	219	\$102 93
DUNN—		
Dunn.....	306	\$143 82
Eau Galle.....	242	113 74
Elk Mound.....	119	55 93
Grant.....	55	25 35
Lucas.....	89	41 83
Menomonie.....	451	211 97
New Haven.....	90	42 30
Peru.....	77	36 19
Red Cedar.....	424	199 23

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
DUNN—continued.		
Rock Creek.....	49	\$23 03
Sherman.....	82	38 54
Spring Brook.....	345	162 15
Weston.....	102	47 94
Total.....	2,481	\$1,142 57
EAU CLAIRE—		
Bridge Creek.....	389	\$182 83
Brunswick.....	96	45 12
Eau Claire.....	423	198 81
Lincoln.....	61	28 67
North Eau Claire.....	201	94 47
Oak Grove.....	179	84 13
Otter Creek.....	208	97 76
Pleasant Valley.....	75	35 25
Washington.....	170	79 90
West Eau Claire.....	517	242 99
Total.....	2,813	\$1,082 98
FOND DU LAC—		
Alto.....	556	\$261 22
Ashford.....	823	386 81
Auburn.....	552	306 44
Byron.....	560	263 20
Calumet.....	701	329 47
Eden.....	666	313 02
Eldorado.....	717	336 99
Empire.....	432	203 04
Fond du Lac.....	475	223 55
Fond du Lac, city.....	5,501	2,585 47
Forest.....	529	248 63
Friendship.....	454	213 38
Lamartine.....	564	265 08
Marshfield.....	676	317 72
Metomen.....	642	301 74
Oakfield.....	485	227 95
Osceola.....	540	253 80
Ripon.....	415	195 05
Ripon, city.....	876	411 72
Rosendale.....	501	235 47
Springvale.....	452	212 44
Taycheedah.....	675	317 25
Waupun.....	484	227 48
Waupun, village.....	371	174 37
Total.....	18,747	\$8,811 09

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
GRANT—		
Beetown	757	\$855 79
Blue River	200	94 00
Bloomington	481	226 07
Boscobel	564	265 08
Cassville	483	227 01
Clifton	395	185 65
Ellenboro	312	146 64
Fennimore	628	295 16
Glen Haven	391	188 77
Harrison	378	177 66
Hazel Green	1,087	487 39
Hickory Grove	286	134 42
Jamestown	508	238 76
Lancaster	923	433 81
Liberty	318	149 46
Lima	401	188 47
Little Grant	151	70 97
Marion	278	130 66
Millville	98	46 06
Mount Hope	271	127 37
Muscoda	324	152 23
Paris	338	158 86
Patch Grove	338	158 86
Platteville	1,361	639 67
Potosi	1,194	561 18
Smelser	503	236 41
Waterloo	319	149 93
Watterstown	195	91 65
Wingville	282	132 54
Woodman	243	114 21
Wyalusing	326	158 22
Total	14,288	\$6,718 01
GREEN—		
Adams	348	163 56
Albany	573	269 31
Brooklyn	462	217 14
Cadiz	539	253 33
Clarno	617	289 99
Decatur	820	385 40
Exeter	387	181 89
Jefferson	661	310 67
Jordan	453	212 91
Monroe	1,488	699 36
Mount Pleasant	488	229 36
New Glarus	362	170 14
Spring Grove	487	228 89
Sylvester	428	201 16
Washington	328	154 16
York	359	168 73
Total	8,800	\$4,136 00

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
GREEN LAKE—		
Berlin	420	\$197 40
Berlin, city.....	1,114	523 58
Brooklyn.....	494	232 18
Green Lake.....	502	235 94
Kingston.....	325	152 75
Kingston, village.....	244	114 68
Mackford.....	515	242 05
Manchester.....	376	176 72
Marquette.....	342	160 74
Princeton.....	599	281 53
St. Marie.....	255	119 85
Seneca.....	142	66 74
Total	5,328	\$2,504 16
IOWA—		
Arena	821	\$385 87
Clyde	290	136 30
Dodgeville	1,629	765 63
Highland.....	1,274	598 78
Linden.....	878	412 66
Miffin	570	267 90
Mineral Point.....	491	230 77
Mineral Point, city.....	1,298	610 06
Moscow	317	148 99
Pulaski	523	245 81
Ridgeway	1,036	486 92
Waldwick	298	140 06
Wyoming.....	290	136 30
Total	9,715	\$4,566 05
JACKSON—		
Albion.....	628	\$295 18
Alma.....	220	103 40
Garden Valley.....	300	141 00
Hixton.....	351	164 97
Irving.....	371	174 37
Manchester.....	136	63 93
Melrose	321	150 87
Northfield.....	76	35 72
Springfield.....	277	130 19
Total	2,680	\$1,259 60
JEFFERSON—		
Aztalan	511	\$240 17
Cold Spring.....	305	143 25
Concord.....	569	267 43
Farmington.....	1,082	508 54
Hebron	459	216 73
Ixonia	689	323 83

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
JEFFERSON—continued.		
Jefferson.....	1,665	\$782 55
Koshkonong.....	1,180	554 60
Lake Mills.....	605	234 35
Milford.....	640	300 80
Oakland.....	439	206 33
Palmyra.....	678	318 66
Sullivan.....	660	310 20
Sumner.....	174	81 78
Waterloo.....	382	179 54
Waterloo, village.....	270	126 90
Watertown.....	931	427 57
Watertown, city.....	2,778	1,305 66
Total.....	14,017	\$6,587 99
JUNEAU—		
Armenia.....	110	\$51 70
Clearfield.....	48	22 56
Fourtain.....	221	103 87
Germantown.....	181	85 07
Kildare.....	309	145 23
Lemonweir.....	428	201 16
Lindina.....	440	206 80
Liabon.....	634	297 98
Lyndon.....	181	85 07
Marion.....	138	62 51
Mauston village.....	346	162 32
Necedah.....	294	138 18
Orange.....	87	40 89
Plymouth.....	294	138 18
Seven Mile Creek.....	401	188 47
Summit.....	303	142 41
Wonewoc.....	340	159 80
Total.....	4,750	\$2,232 50
KENOSHA—		
Brighton.....	516	\$242 52
Bristol.....	432	203 04
Kenosha city.....	1,590	747 30
Paris.....	387	181 89
Pleasant Prairie.....	517	242 99
Rardall.....	197	92 59
Salem.....	578	269 31
Somers.....	542	254 74
Wheatland.....	319	149 93
Total.....	5,073	\$2,384 31
Kewaunee—		
Ahnepee.....	574	\$269 78
Carlton.....	481	226 07

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—concluded.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
Kewaunee—continued.		
Casco.....	381	\$179 07
Franklin.....	302	141 94
Kewaunee.....	653	306 91
Lincoln.....	168	78 96
Montpelier.....	250	117 50
Pierce.....	250	117 50
Red River.....	353	165 91
Total.....	3,412	\$1,603 84
LA CROSSE—		
Bangor.....	450	\$211 50
Burns.....	372	174 84
Campbell.....	177	83 19
Farmington.....	557	261 79
Greenfield.....	253	118 91
Hamilton.....	330	390 10
Holland.....	270	126 90
La Crosse city.....	1,903	894 41
North La Crosse village.....	352	165 44
Onalaska.....	439	206 33
Shelby.....	149	70 03
Washington.....	283	133 01
Total.....	6,035	\$2,836 45
LA FAYETTE—		
Argyle.....	559	\$262 73
Belmont.....	388	182 36
Benton.....	327	388 69
Center.....	1,210	568 70
Elk Grove.....	541	264 27
Fayette.....	342	160 74
Gratiot.....	683	321 01
Kendall.....	231	132 07
Monticello.....	216	101 52
New Diggings.....	712	334 64
Shullsburg.....	1,241	583 27
Wayne.....	413	194 11
White Oak Springs.....	203	95 41
Willow Springs.....	478	224 66
Wiota.....	673	316 31
Total.....	8,767	\$4,120 49
MANITOWOC—		
Cato.....	700	\$329 00
Centerville.....	639	300 33
Cooperstown.....	690	324 30
Eaton.....	556	261 32
Franklin.....	656	308 32
Gibson.....	661	310 67

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
MANITOWOC—continued—		
Kossuth	862	\$405 14
Liberty	607	285 29
Manitowoc	400	188 00
Manitowoc, village	1,682	790 54
Manitowoc Rapids	685	321 95
Maple Grove	405	190 35
Meeme	645	308 15
Mishicott	671	315 37
Newton	808	379 76
Rockland	307	144 29
Schleswig	655	307 85
Two Creeks	197	92 59
Two Rivers	1,206	566 82
Total	13,082	\$6,125 04
MARATHON—		
Berlin	286	\$184 42
Knowlton	57	26 79
Maine	197	92 59
Marathon	20	9 40
Mosinee	153	71 91
Stettin	198	93 06
Texas	73	34 31
Wausau	120	56 40
Wausau, village	364	171 08
Weston	141	66 27
Wien	25	11 75
Total	1,684	\$767 98
MARQUETTE—		
Buffalo	324	\$153 28
Crystal Lake	234	109 98
Douglas	271	127 37
Harris	224	105 28
Mecan	154	72 38
Montello	350	164 50
Moundville	190	89 30
Neshkoro	194	91 18
Newton	167	78 49
Oxford	222	104 34
Packwaukee	238	111 86
Shields	193	93 06
Springfield	95	44 65
Westfield	219	102 93
Total	3,080	\$1,447 60

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin	706	\$331 83
Graa ville	922	433 34
Greenfield	866	402 33
Lake	793	373 24
Milwaukee	1,278	600 66
Milwaukee, city	23,660	11,120 20
Oak Creek	967	454 49
Wauwatosa	1,280	601 60
Total	30,461	\$14,316 67
MONROE—		
Adrian	239	\$107 63
Angelo	172	80 84
Clifton	168	78 96
Eaton	63	29 61
Glendale	261	117 97
Greenfield	171	80 37
Jefferson	290	136 30
La Fayette	134	62 89
Leon	479	225 13
Lincoln	354	166 38
Little Falls	234	109 98
Oakdale	233	109 51
Portland	172	80 84
Ridgeville	274	128 78
Sheldon	245	115 15
Sparta	1,293	607 71
Tomah	554	260 38
Wellington	153	71 91
Wilton	270	126 90
Total	5,739	\$2,697 33
OCONTO—		
Gillett	60	\$28 30
Little Suamico	103	48 41
Marinette	244	114 68
Oconto	282	132 64
Oconto, village	548	257 56
Pensaukee	134	62 98
Peshtigo	407	191 29
Stiles	104	48 88
Total	1,882	\$884 64
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton, city	1,324	\$622 28
Black Creek	38	17 86
Bovina	101	47 47
Buchanan	246	115 63
Center	393	184 71

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
OUTAGAMIE—continued.		
Dale	336	\$157 92
Deer Creek	39	18 33
Ellington	302	141 94
Freedom	333	156 51
Grand Chute	533	274 01
Greenville	592	278 24
Hortonia	423	198 81
Kaukauna	360	169 20
Liberty	97	45 59
Maple Creek	88	41 36
Osborn	149	70 03
Seymour	58	27 26
Total	5,462	\$2,567 14
OZAUKEE—		
Belgium	959	\$450 73
Cedarburg	1,127	529 69
Fredonia	738	346 86
Grafton	882	414 54
Mequon	1,365	641 55
Port Washington	1,150	540 50
Saukville	816	383 52
Total	7,037	3,807 39
PEPIN—		
Albany	59	\$27 73
Durand	279	131 13
Frankford	144	67 63
Lima	124	58 28
Pepin	312	146 64
Stockholm	137	64 39
Waterville	300	141 00
Waubeek	58	27 26
Total	1,413	664 11
PIERCE—		
Clifton	231	\$108 57
Diamond Bluff	170	79 90
Ellsworth	256	120 32
El Paso	103	48 41
Hartland	135	63 45
Isabelle	64	30 08
Martell	347	163 09
Oak Grove	295	138 63
Pleasant Valley	129	60 63
Prescott	394	185 18

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
PIERCE—continued.		
River Falls	469	\$220 43
Rock Elm	44	20 63
Salem	59	27 73
Trenton	124	58 28
Trimbelle	327	153 69
Union	58	27 26
Total	3,205	\$1,506 35
POLK—		
Alden	65	\$30 55
Farmington	180	84 60
Lincoln	97	45 59
Osceola	182	85 54
St. Croix Falls	156	73 32
Sterling	19	8 93
Total	699	\$328 53
PORTAGE—		
Almond	230	\$108 10
Amherst	260	132 20
Belmont	122	57 34
Buena Vista	177	83 19
Grant	29	13 63
Hull	123	60 16
Lanark	114	53 58
Linwood	17	7 99
New Hope	279	131 13
Pine Grove	122	57 34
Plover	350	164 50
Sharon	396	186 12
Stevens Point	25	11 75
Stevens Point, city	686	323 42
Stockton	149	70 08
Total	3,084	\$1,449 48
RACINE—		
Burlington	1,010	\$474 70
Caledonia	1,173	551 31
Dover	467	219 49
Mt. Pleasant	792	372 24
Norway	334	156 98
Racine city	3,411	1,603 17
Raymond	528	248 16
Rochester	355	166 86
Waterford	304	377 88
Yorkville	479	225 13
Total	9,353	\$4,395 91

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
RICHLAND—		
Akan.....	248	\$114 31
Bloom.....	407	191 29
Buena Vista.....	875	176 25
Dayton.....	423	198 81
Eagle.....	422	198 34
Forest.....	369	173 43
Henrietta.....	334	156 98
Ithaca.....	586	275 42
Marshall.....	388	182 36
Orion.....	270	126 90
Richland.....	617	289 99
Richwood.....	527	247 69
Rockbridge.....	385	180 95
Sylvan.....	220	108 40
Westford.....	246	115 62
Willow.....	210	98 70
Total.....	6,022	\$2,830 34
ROCK—		
Avon.....	343	\$161 31
Beloit.....	289	135 83
Beloit, city.....	1,612	757 64
Bradford.....	358	168 26
Center.....	477	224 19
Clinton.....	694	326 18
Fulton.....	755	354 85
Harmony.....	365	171 55
Janesville.....	382	179 54
Janesville, city.....	3,194	1,501 18
Johnston.....	436	204 92
La Prairie.....	291	136 77
Lima.....	385	180 95
Magnolia.....	510	239 70
Milton.....	709	333 23
Newark.....	450	211 50
Plymouth.....	509	239 23
Porter.....	488	229 36
Rock.....	496	223 12
Spring Valley.....	428	200 22
Turtle.....	436	204 92
Union.....	786	369 42
Total.....	14,391	\$6,763 77
ST. CROIX—		
Colton.....	130	\$61 10
Eau Galle.....	151	70 97
Emerald.....	54	25 33
Sun Prairie.....	486	204 92

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
St. Croix—continued—		
Hammond	226	\$106 22
Hudson	148	69 56
Hudson, city	642	301 74
Kinnikinnie	194	91 18
Pleasant Valley	225	105 75
Richmond	247	116 09
Rush River	180	84 60
St. Joseph	100	47 00
Somerset	134	62 98
Springfield	69	32 43
Star Prairie	232	109 04
Troy	182	85 54
Warren	124	58 28
Total	3,474	\$1,632 78
SAUK—		
Baraboo	1,047	\$492 09
Bear Creek	312	146 64
Dellona	46	21 62
Excelsior	306	143 82
Fairfield	328	154 16
Franklin	362	170 14
Freedom	388	188 86
Greenfield	291	136 77
Honey Creek	447	210 09
Ironton	401	188 47
La Valle	155	72 85
Merrimack	321	150 87
New Buffalo	379	178 13
Pairie du Sac	721	338 87
Reedsburg	347	163 09
Spring Green	469	220 43
Sumpter	324	152 28
Troy	286	134 42
Washington	372	174 84
Westfield	303	142 41
Winfield	226	106 22
Woodland	323	151 81
Total	8,104	3,808 88
SHAWANO—		
Angelica	89	\$18 33
Bell Plain	158	74 26
Hartland	96	45 12
Pella	137	64 39
Richmond	125	58 75
Shawano	25	11 75
Waukechon	20	9 40
Total	600	282 00

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
SHEBOYGAN—		
Greenbush.....	768	\$360 98
Herman.....	960	451 20
Holland.....	789	370 88
Lima.....	560	263 20
Lyndon.....	636	298 92
Mitchell.....	488	229 36
Moselle.....	113	53 11
Plymouth.....	931	437 57
Rhine.....	719	337 98
Russell.....	128	60 16
Scott.....	612	287 64
Sheboygan.....	170	79 90
Sheboygan Falls.....	543	396 21
Sheboygan Falls, village.....	486	228 42
Sheboygan, city.....	2,100	987 00
Sherman.....	553	306 91
Wilson.....	379	178 13
Total.....	11,335	\$4,827 45
TREMPEALEAU—		
Arcadia.....	364	\$171 08
Burnside.....	115	54 05
Ca'edonia.....	203	95 41
Etrick.....	96	45 12
Gale.....	391	230 77
Hale.....	50	26 32
Lincoln.....	156	78 32
Preston.....	103	48 41
Sumner.....	203	95 41
Trempealeau.....	647	301 09
Total.....	2,434	\$1,143 98
VERNON—		
Bergen.....	264	\$124 08
Christiana.....	488	229 36
Clinton.....	279	131 13
Coon.....	241	113 27
Forest.....	279	131 13
Franklin.....	385	180 95
Genoa.....	194	91 18
Greenwood.....	276	129 72
Hamburg.....	353	165 91
Harmony.....	246	115 62
Hillsborough.....	434	203 98
Jefferson.....	426	200 23
Kickapoo.....	423	198 81
Liberty.....	163	76 61
Stark.....	250	117 50
Sterling.....	345	162 15
Union.....	180	84 60

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
VERNON—continued—		
Viroqua.....	721	\$388 87
Webster.....	282	132 54
Wheatland.....	223	104 81
Whitestown.....	185	86 95
Total.....	6,637	\$3,119 39
WALWORTH—		
Bloomfield.....	441	\$307 27
Darien.....	550	258 50
Delavan.....	905	425 35
East Troy.....	590	277 30
Elkhorn.....	419	196 98
Geneva.....	809	380 23
La Fayette.....	400	188 00
La Grange.....	409	192 23
Linn.....	804	142 88
Lyons.....	343	161 21
Richmond.....	404	189 88
Sharon.....	682	320 54
Spring Prairie.....	453	212 91
Sugar Creek.....	372	174 84
Troy.....	407	191 29
Walworth.....	447	210 09
Whitewater.....	1,566	736 02
Total.....	9,501	\$4,465 46
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	925	\$434 75
Barton.....	547	257 09
Erin.....	629	295 63
Farmington.....	783	368 01
Germantown.....	855	401 85
Hartford.....	1,111	522 17
Jackson.....	865	406 55
Kewaskum.....	542	254 74
Polk.....	1,046	491 62
Richfield.....	781	343 57
Trenton.....	886	416 42
Wayne.....	808	377 41
West Bend, town.....	418	196 46
West Bend, village.....	428	198 81
Total.....	10,564	\$4,965 08
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	845	\$397 15
DeLafield.....	535	251 45
Eagle.....	437	205 39
Genesee.....	628	299 86
Lisbon.....	512	241 11

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
WAUKESHA—continued.		
Menomonee	958	\$450 26
Merton	589	276 88
Mukwanago	494	232 18
Muskego	615	289 05
New Berlin	712	324 64
Oconomowoc	1,033	485 51
Ottawa	406	190 82
Pewaukee	633	297 51
Summit	860	178 60
Vernon	518	241 11
Waukesha	1,244	584 68
Total	10,545	\$4,956 15
WAUPACA—		
Bear Creek	105	\$49 85
Caledonia	245	115 15
Dayton	375	176 35
Dupont	22	10 34
Farmington	298	140 06
Fremont	216	101 52
Helvetia	45	21 15
Iola	267	125 49
Larrabee	87	40 89
Lebanon	198	90 71
Lind	411	193 17
Little Wolf	192	90 24
Matteson	78	36 66
Mukwa	623	292 81
Royalton	284	133 48
St. Lawrence	260	122 20
Scandinavia	305	143 35
Union	72	33 84
Waupaca	607	285 29
Weyauwega	461	216 67
Total	5,146	\$2,418 62
WAUSHARA—		
Aurora	393	\$184 71
Bloomfield	420	197 40
Coleman	92	43 24
Dakota	129	60 63
Deerfield	55	25 85
Hancock	153	71 91
Leon	358	168 26
Marion	221	103 87
Mt. Morris	259	121 78
Oasia	240	112 80
Plainfield	322	156 04
Poyssippi	220	103 40
Richford	109	51 23

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
WAUSHARA—continued.		
Rose.....	106	\$49 82
Saxville.....	264	124 08
Spring Water.....	177	83 19
Warren.....	241	113 27
Wautoma.....	212	99 64
Total.....	8,981	\$1,871 07
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma.....	288	\$135 36
Black Wolf.....	331	179 07
Clayton.....	538	252 86
Menasha.....	1,134	532 98
Neeenah.....	1,257	590 79
Nekimi.....	511	240 17
Nepeuskun.....	433	203 61
Omro.....	1,134	532 93
Oshkosh.....	203	95 41
Oshkosh, city.....	4,173	1,961 31
Poygun.....	347	163 09
Rushford.....	881	414 07
Utica.....	440	206 80
Vinland.....	413	194 11
Winchester.....	566	266 03
Winneconne.....	611	287 17
Wolf River.....	188	88 36
Total.....	13,498	\$6,344 06
WOOD—		
Centralia.....	305	\$143 35
Grand Rapids.....	523	245 81
Lincoln.....	32	15 04
Rudolph.....	143	67 21
Saratoga.....	110	51 70
Seneca.....	44	20 68
Sigel.....	50	23 50
Total.....	1,207	567 29

TABLE No. I.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Adams.....	2,456	\$1,154 32
Bayfield.....	184	62 98
Brown.....	7,921	3,718 64
Buffalo.....	3,009	1,414 28
Burnett.....	94	44 18
Calumet.....	4,416	2,075 52
Chippewa.....	1,759	826 73
Clark.....	663	311 61
Columbia.....	10,988	5,134 36
Crawford.....	4,926	2,315 22
Dane.....	19,687	9,252 89
Dodge.....	18,705	8,791 35
Door.....	1,176	552 72
Douglas.....	219	102 93
Dunn.....	2,431	1,142 57
Eau Claire.....	2,319	1,089 93
Fond du Lac.....	18,747	8,811 09
Grant.....	14,283	3,712 01
Green.....	8,800	4,136 00
Green Lake.....	5,328	2,504 16
Iowa.....	9,715	4,566 05
Jackson.....	2,680	1,259 60
Jefferson.....	14,017	6,587 39
Juneau.....	4,760	2,232 50
Kenosha.....	5,073	2,384 31
Kewaunee.....	3,412	1,603 64
La Crosse.....	6,035	2,836 45
La Fayette.....	8,767	4,120 49
Manitowoc.....	13,032	6,125 04
Marathon.....	1,635	767 98
Marquette.....	3,080	1,447 60
Milwaukee.....	30,461	14,316 67
Monroe.....	5,739	2,697 33
Oconto.....	1,883	884 54
Outagamie.....	5,462	2,567 14
Ozaukee.....	7,037	3,307 39
Pepin.....	1,413	664 11
Pierce.....	3,205	1,506 35
Polk.....	699	323 53
Portage.....	3,084	1,449 48
Racine.....	9,353	4,395 91
Richland.....	6,022	2,830 34
Rock.....	14,391	6,763 77
St. Croix.....	3,474	1,632 78

TABLE No. I.—*Recapitulation by Counties—continued.*

Counties.	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
Sauk	8,104	\$3,808 88
Shawano	600	282 00
Sheboygan	11,335	5,327 45
Trempealeau	2,434	1,143 98
Vernon	6,637	3,119 39
Walworth	9,501	4,465 47
Washington	10,564	4,965 08
Waukesha	10,545	4,956 15
Waupaca	5,146	2,418 62
Waushara	3,981	1,871 07
Winnebago	13,498	6,344 06
Wood	1,207	567 29
Total	876,021	\$176,729 87

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days atten- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher dur- ing year.
ADAMS—continued.																
Strong's Prairie.....	4	4	1	1	179	161	340	340	3	266	372	120	43	13,693	13,857	675
White Creek.....	1	1	1	1	87	89	76	76	..	65	65	...	...	5,781	5,784	104
Totals.....	40	40	35	35	12,81	11,65	2,446	2,402	8	19	2,127	2,154	480	144,161	144,946	9,808
ASHLAND—no report																
La Pointe.....																
BARRON—no report.																
Barron.....																
BAYFIELD—																
Bayfield.....	1	1	....	....	70	68	138	138	....	48	48	....	....	4,146	4,146	185
BROWN—																
Bellevue.....	3	3	....	....	165	146	311	311	....	118	118	....	....	....	....	449
Dapere.....	3	1	1	1	87	66	153	90	....	74	74	....	....	4,888	4,888	975
Dapere, village....	1	1	....	....	194	234	448	448	....	287	287	....	....	18,140	18,146	180

Eaton	1	1	3	2	68	78	141	141	28	28	28	3,882	3,882	888
Fort Howard	3	2	...	...	406	407	818	818	526	526	526	52,711	52,711	...
Glennore	3	2	...	1	129	119	248	248	149	149	149	5,484	5,484	488
Green Bay	1	1	2	1	195	174	369	369	101	101	105	7,999	8,213	292
Green Bay, city	1	1	...	...	771	1,582	1,582	1,582	672	672	672	...	...	205
Holland	4	4	...	...	330	306	636	636	324	324	324	36,625	36,625	814
Howard	4	4	1	1	229	208	487	487	822	822	822	19,065	19,065	818
Humboldt	3	3	3	3	143	139	282	282	282	282	282	17,408	17,480	724
Lawrence	6	5	...	...	296	263	549	549	367	367	367	36,616	...	753
Morrison	6	6	...	...	245	231	476	476	309	309	310	19,703	19,771	858
New Denmark	5	5	...	...	142	151	293	293	167	167	167	8,469	...	668
Pittsfield	5	5	...	...	175	71	146	146	118	118	118	7,078	7,218	606
Preble	4	4	1	1	194	170	364	364	191	191	191	10,385	10,285	608
Rockland	5	5	1	...	151	148	299	299	233	233	233	16,941	16,941	675
Scott	4	4	2	2	306	274	580	498	376	376	376	18,672	18,672	718
Swamico	3	3	...	...	150	149	299	299	193	193	193	11,179	11,179	541
Wrightstown	7	7	1	1	269	230	499	499	446	446	447	22,293	22,321	1,178
Totals	67	65	16	14	4,545	4,380	8,925	8,770	5,225	5,225	5,225	317,388	220,070	11,147
BUFFALO—														
Alma	3	3	1	1	181	187	368	368	386	386	386	42,446	42,446	556
Belvidere	3	3	...	...	110	105	215	215	61	61	61	4,177	4,177	374
Buffalo	5	5	1	...	218	247	465	465	352	352	352	33,837	33,837	736
Buffalo, city	1	1	...	...	38	31	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	3	3	4	4	135	129	264	264	1	1	1	7,600	7,618	910
Cross	3	3	1	1	121	132	253	253	172	172	176	11,574	11,765	423
Glumantown	5	5	...	...	99	109	227	227	171	171	171	5,899	5,899	650
Glencoe	3	3	1	1	99	122	221	221	41	41	41	9,998	10,296	404
Marville	4	4	2	2	99	78	177	177	144	144	149	8,301	8,306	843
Modena	2	2	1	1	103	78	176	176	161	161	161	10,251	10,251	435
Montana	2	2	1	1	67	54	121	121	...	...	...	2,049	2,089	198
Naples	4	4	1	1	138	142	280	280	194	194	194	26,194	26,196	886

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dif. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
BUFFALO—continued.																	
Nelson.....	5	5	3	3	180	157	337	337	8	.....	232	322	.....	.....	7,115	7,115	943
Wauwatee.....	7	5	3	3	168	209	377	377	9	5	219	288	54	.....	14,584	14,638	.....
Totals	50	48	18	17	1,775	1,775	3,550	3,550	15	12	2,200	2,573	243	859	183,026	183,638	7,389
BURNETT—																	
Grantsburg.....	23	3	.....	.....	79	66	145	54	.....	5	76	81	.....	82	2,465	2,547	200
CALUMET—																	
Brillion.....	5	5	1	1	134	103	237	237	.....	.....	194	194	.....	.....	8,716	8,716	845
Brothertown.....	9	9	1	1	331	298	619	619	.....	2	347	349	.....	139	21,085	21,324	1,371
Charlestown.....	5	5	3	3	243	279	532	532	.....	3	389	392	.....	154	25,558	25,712	1,030
Chilton.....	6	6	4	4	296	249	545	545	.....	1	433	434	.....	42	39,730	39,762	1,165
Harrison.....	10	10	2	2	376	295	674	659	1	.....	373	374	6	.....	23,577	23,583	1,497
New Holstein.....	4	4	3	3	369	354	723	723	.....	.....	290	290	.....	.....	28,815	28,815	683
Rantoul.....	4	4	3	3	159	146	305	305	1	.....	174	175	10	.....	14,192	14,302	913
Stockbridge.....	3	3	1	1	392	408	800	800	1	6	573	584	1	336	48,677	48,914	1,339

Woodrille.....	4	4	3	3	196	194	389	389	1	387	288	17	617	15,392	15,385	925
Totals	55	55	21	21	2,486	2,328	4,814	4,799	3	1,315	8,081	17	617	215,682	216,263	9,756
CHIPPEWA—																
Anson	3	3	.....	.....	48	43	86	86	.....	64	64	.....	.....	3,369	3,369	371
Bloomer Prairie...	11	9	1	...	166	170	356	356	.....	191	191	.....	.....	13,491	13,491	1,107
Chippewa Falls ..	1	1	.....	.....	314	245	559	559	.....	371	371	.....	.....	41,137	41,137	180
Eagle Point.....	6	6	.....	.....	242	208	450	411	1	267	268	.....	28	13,491	13,519	719
Edson	2	1	.....	.....	41	38	79	79	.....	29	29	.....	.....	1,188	1,188	132
La Fayette.....	7	7	2	2	149	119	268	268	.....	204	204	.....	.....	17,188	17,188	1,160
Sigel	2	2	.....	.....	31	30	61	61	.....	32	32	.....	.....	1,405	1,405	242
Wheaton.....	5	5	.....	.....	108	98	201	194	1	138	125	2	19	7,181	7,200	504
Totals	37	34	3	3	1,089	951	2,040	1,994	1	1,281	1,284	2	47	98,350	98,397	4,415
CLARK—																
Grant	3	3	.....	.....	60	50	110	110	1	77	78	90	.....	3,963	4,053	374
Levis	2	2	.....	.....	21	18	39	39	1	38	39	.....	41	1,358	2,266	212
Loyal	5	4	.....	.....	78	72	150	139	.....	72	72	.....	.....	4,231	4,231	479
Lynn	1	1	.....	.....	14	9	23	23	.....	18	18	.....	.....	1,509	1,509	193
Mentor	2	1	.....	.....	54	46	100	100	1	67	68	48	.....	3,318	3,366	180
Pine Valley	3	3	2	2	137	126	263	263	1	105	187	.....	82	10,801	10,883	887
Weston	4	2	3	3	90	68	158	158	.....	107	107	.....	.....	10,454	10,454	493
Totals	20	16	7	6	454	389	843	830	2	494	569	138	123	35,534	36,662	2,817
COLUMBIA—																
Arlington	4	4	5	5	161	167	328	328	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,303	11,303	1,266
Caledonia	8	8	.....	.....	251	235	486	486	1	353	354	.....	25	18,092	18,117	1,090
Columbus	6	6	5	5	492	515	1,007	1,007	7	779	786	.....	306	72,532	72,532	1,748

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more mo.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days ch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
COLUMBIA—con.—																	
Courtland.....	7	7	2	2	299	316	615	615	2	12	513	600	120	184	53,123	49,499	1,517
Dakota.....	8	8	3	3	304	240	544	461	...	...	488	584	...	...	49,499	49,499	1,645
Fort Winnebago...	4	4	3	3	169	164	333	333	1	1	232	284	15	87	18,560	18,602	1,013
Fountain Prairie...	5	5	4	4	269	228	497	497	...	...	313	316	...	204	26,535	26,789	1,652
Hamden.....	8	8	4	4	198	205	408	408	1	6	275	282	33	122	15,136	15,292	1,135
Leeds.....	6	6	2	2	216	217	433	433	2	6	297	329	98	230	10,467	10,796	1,070
Lewiston.....	10	10	...	...	234	208	442	442	...	...	325	325	...	...	23,914	23,914	1,221
Lodi.....	5	5	7	7	305	334	639	639	2	5	433	490	...	19	39,072	39,091	1,646
Lowville.....	5	5	3	3	171	159	330	330	...	14	123	487	...	274	29,028	29,297	1,253
Marcellon.....	7	7	4	4	193	166	359	359	2	3	307	312	136	93	23,418	23,644	1,093
Newport.....	4	4	3	3	317	296	613	613	...	5	439	434	...	127	28,866	28,993	943
Otego.....	5	5	3	3	336	332	668	668	8	6	339	373	...	107	13,814	17,973	...
Pacific.....	2	2	2	2	56	44	100	100	...	3	74	77	...	186	6,109	6,245	598
Portage City.....	1	1	...	...	724	780	1,504	1,504	...	...	1,055	1,033	...	...	95,348	95,848	...
Randolph.....	10	10	1	1	213	214	427	427	2	4	329	340	...	337	25,034	25,544	1,535
Scott.....	8	8	2	2	193	163	356	356	...	2	347	349	...	63	22,336	22,603	1,510
Springville.....	6	6	3	3	107	149	306	306	2	12	236	270	109	455	19,260	19,824	1,589
West Point.....	6	6	3	3	186	165	351	351	...	4	266	270	...	75	21,038	21,108	1,306

Wyocena	8	8	4	4	4	267	289	506	506	1	4	435	440	37	104	34,347	34,488	1,780
Totals	133	133	63	63	63	5,711	5,586	11,247	11,164	24	101	8,096	8,565	548	2,913	657,451	611,697	26,660
CRAWFORD—																		
Clayton	13	13	2	2	2	330	308	638	638	1	1	478	480	7	6	27,991	28,004	1,954
Eastman	7	7	3	3	3	278	296	574	574	1	2	432	435	14	20	24,544	24,578	1,244
Freeman	6	6	7	7	7	242	222	464	464	23	16	324	363	57	708	10,546	11,311	1,763
Haney	3	3	5	5	5	111	86	197	197	4	....	161	165	41	....	12,539	12,580	1,357
Marietta	4	4	1	1	1	109	108	217	217	....	....	178	178	....	....	7,872	7,872	851
Prairie du Chien ..	9	9	1	1	1	678	679	1,357	1,357	....	2	924	926	....	56	89,064	89,120	1,748
Scott	8	8	3	3	3	194	163	367	367	....	....	304	304	....	....	16,687	16,687	1,232
Seneca	8	8	3	3	3	266	266	534	534	1	7	466	474	15	269	24,356	24,625	1,434
Union	3	3	1	1	1	61	48	109	109	....	3	98	101	....	94	5,094	5,188	507
Utica	7	7	4	4	4	237	212	449	449	2	2	417	421	17	31	19,108	19,161	1,438
Wauzeka	7	7	1	1	1	302	186	388	388	....	....	207	207	....	....	19,639	19,639	1,149
Totals	75	75	31	31	31	2,708	2,576	5,284	5,284	32	33	3,989	4,054	151	1,184	256,435	257,755	14,476

DANE—1st Dist.—

Albion	7	6	6	6	6	229	190	419	419	2	2	269	273	55	46	15,619	15,730	1,792
Blooming Grove...	6	6	3	3	3	230	229	459	459	....	....	143	143	....	....	10,989	15,159	889
Bristol	7	7	3	3	3	235	219	454	454	....	4	327	331	5	5	12,140	12,140	1,197
Burke	4	4	7	7	7	237	225	462	462	....	4	188	256	8	86	19,679	21,800	1,683
Christiana	4	4	7	7	7	311	299	610	542	1	19	475	495	23	379	25,457	25,889	1,472
Cottage Grove ..	4	4	7	7	7	316	293	584	584	4	....	196	277	....	....	....	14,201	1,284
Deerfield	11	11	1	1	1	243	213	456	456	....	3	220	223	....	95	14,872	14,487	1,340
Dunkirk	5	5	7	7	7	280	216	496	496	....	6	400	416	....	167	14,665	14,940	1,826
Duane	4	4	6	6	6	242	224	466	466	....	3	191	297	....	95	19,723	19,824	734
Medina	7	7	3	3	3	371	308	679	503	6	2	400	404	66	4,132	42,909	47,107	1,888
Pleasant Springs...	4	4	5	5	5	265	239	504	444	....	9	310	319	....	174	15,698	16,772	1,117
Rutland	7	7	1	1	1	288	240	528	528	1	7	444	400	8	121	27,018	24,210	1,476
Stoughton village...	....	....	1	1	1	149	167	316	316	....	....	282	282	....	....	19,700	19,700	180
Sun Prairie	3	3	6	6	6	180	161	341	341	....	....	184	184	....	....	8,802	8,802	1,834

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	DANE—1st dis.—con.															
	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each, been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.	
Sun Prairie Village.	95	94	85	83	4,535	4,076	8,611	8,307	16	67	5,510	5,812	211	5,668	348,237	23,872
Vienna.	2	2	6	6	103	110	213	213	222	226	303	324	89	19,854	20,684	194
Westport.	6	6	4	4	197	176	373	373	2	303	324	6	104	19,458	19,458	1,181
Windsor.	6	6	4	4	224	202	448	448	1	348	349	6	107	19,823	19,823	1,410
York.	8	8	2	2	218	204	420	420	3	318	321	45	10	18,769	18,976	1,588
Totals.	95	94	85	83	217	166	388	383	1	8	340	343	10	18,060	18,116	1,597
DANE 2d dis.—	5	5	3	3	245	216	461	461	184	184	262	270	104	12,694	12,694	596
Black Earth.	3	3	2	2	218	192	410	410	68	68	262	270	84	3,938	3,938	390
Blue Mounds.	4	4	1	1	220	228	448	448	1	7	262	270	104	15,598	15,782	788
Cross Plains.	5	4	2	2	331	291	622	622	2	3	578	572	94	31,186	31,186	616
Dane.	4	4	8	8	307	191	398	398	1	4	267	262	24	15,238	16,600	1,081
Fitchburg.	7	7	6	6	289	243	532	532	1	5	456	462	8	33,825	34,480	1,448
Madison.	2	2	4	4	149	164	318	318	3	3	192	195	125	16,238	16,868	926
Madison City.	2	2	3	3	1,779	1,861	3,640	3,640	1	11	1,880	1,850	15	196,145	196,145	1,400
Mauniantown.	2	2	3	3	844	838	1,682	1,682	1	1	594	606	15	56,763	56,763	366

Middleton.....	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	488	401	50	159	34,762	34,971	1,467
Montrose ..	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	401	404	58	115	27,787	27,980	1,084
Oregon	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	476	475	.....	.....	42,292	42,292	1,881
Perry	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	297	806	.....	138	10,282	10,421	682
Primrose.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	264	274	.....	248	10,261	10,511	455
Roxbury	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	216	216	.....	.....	12,042	12,042	1,128
Springdale.....	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	389	375	.....	180	18,845	18,976	1,067
Springfield.....	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	202	310	8	.....	9,472	9,480	1,469
Vermont.....	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	387	400	.....	119	16,090	16,200	878
Verona.....	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	282	286	.....	197	18,438	18,636	1,183
Totals.....	88	87	57	56	56	56	56	56	7,932	8,042	192	2,840	581,212	584,992	18,786
DODGE—1st Dist.															
Ashippun.....	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	572	576	38	181	36,325	36,325	1,701
Clyman	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	317	486	.....	149	29,728	29,768	1,618
Emmett.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	394	13	64	20,705	20,868	1,011
Herman.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	68	292	10	78	4,281	16,499	1,034
Hubbard.....	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	86	867	98	177	78,486	78,961	1,233
Hustisford	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	479	482	.....	180	26,982	27,112	1,429
Lebanon	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	252	252	.....	.....	16,838	16,833	977
Leroy	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	408	422	80	.....	27,769	27,857	1,043
Lomira.....	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	539	545	67	47	29,286	29,400	1,715
Rubicon	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	413	413	.....	.....	23,917	23,917	1,655
Theresa.....	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	305	305	.....	.....	19,422	19,422	1,000
Williamston.....	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	395	398	102	24	32,151	32,278	1,210
Totals	69	69	44	44	44	44	44	44	5,093	5,362	408	860	345,886	359,219	15,626
DODGE—2d Dist.															
Beaver Dam	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	369	374	2	9	23,289	23,381	1,566
Beaver Dam, city ..	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Barnett.....	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	351	355	.....	250	11,695	11,945	1,167
Calamus.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	391	395	.....	126	21,873	21,999	1,263

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Districts										Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- ing school 5 or more mo.	No. under 18 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher au- ring year.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																			
Dorset—2d Dist.—con.																													
Chester	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	165	175	340	340	4	4	288	287	257	22,752	33,009	1,687	
Elba	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	301	298	594	594	...	...	516	518	47	...	33,974	34,031	1,810
Fox Lake	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	364	359	728	728	1	1	437	441	64	...	39,664	39,821	1,444		
Lowell	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	534	472	1,006	1,006	4	4	738	738	62	...	65,203	65,338	2,143		
Oak Grove	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	396	325	721	721	1	1	487	489	36	...	38,865	38,828	1,455		
Portland	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	301	283	584	584	...	...	377	380	...	...	11,792	11,868	1,523
Shields	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	298	229	527	527	1	1	320	323	2	...	14,518	14,604	907		
Trenton	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	407	331	738	738	5	5	641	644	...	...	20,670	20,645	2,881
Waupun village	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	199	187	386	386	...	...	321	321	...	...	82,180	82,180	2,903
Westford	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	287	271	588	588	...	...	328	327	49	...	14,363	14,352	1,493
Totals	70	69	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	33	33	33	33	4,688	4,312	9,000	9,000	19	19	5,539	5,187	262	...	350,278	351,981	19,113		
DOOR—																													
Bailey's Harbor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	45	52	97	97	...	...	70	70	...	...	8,838	8,838	180
Brussels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	105	98	203	203	7	7	80	87	...	...	1,694	1,848	220
Clay Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	48	37	85	85	...	...	67	67	...	...	4,364	4,364	314

Egg Harbor.....	307	287	587	567	1	1	667	707	7	407	3,989	4,046	877
Forestville.....	507	497	927	937	.....	.....	397	397	.....	.....	3,980	3,980	198
Gardner.....	637	587	1157	727	.....	.....	707	707	.....	.....	2,508	2,508	316
Gibraltar.....	797	787	1577	1577	.....	1	1437	1447	.....	267	8,104	8,180	496
Jacksoport.....	187	117	297	.....	2	.....	237	327	.....	.....	4367	4367	78
Liberty Grove.....	537	387	917	567	.....	.....	647	647	.....	.....	2,566	2,566	224
Nasawaupsee.....	777	647	1417	1417	2	.....	1057	1077	9	.....	8,641	8,580	406
Savastopol.....	737	547	1327	1327	.....	1	987	947	.....	87	6,307	6,315	546
Sturgeon Bay.....	1117	1277	2387	2387	6	.....	2117	2177	1987	.....	12,648	12,676	574
Union.....	687	457	1137	1137	.....	.....	657	657	.....	.....	4,288	4,288	210
Washington.....	607	677	1277	1277	.....	.....	1127	1127	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Totals.....	347	7947	1,6787	1,5987	97	107	1,2097	1,2287	1447	2287	63,1327	63,5057	4,1247
DOUGLAS—													
Superior.....	37	1407	2917	2917	37	.....	2847	2877	357	.....	22,4547	22,4897	6797
DUNN—													
Colfax.....	227	187	407	407	.....	.....	387	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	1547
Dunn.....	1717	1757	3467	3467	37	.....	3197	2227	.....	2017	19,2667	19,4677	1,3907
Eau Galle.....	1917	1967	3877	3877	17	.....	1107	1417	.....	.....	9,3767	9,3767	6237
Elk Mound.....	667	577	1287	1287	.....	.....	567	537	.....	.....	2,8027	2,8027	4717
Grant.....	277	367	637	637	.....	.....	317	317	.....	.....	2,9677	2,9677	2267
Lucas.....	707	577	1277	1277	.....	.....	1057	1057	.....	.....	5,4327	5,4327	5007
Manomone.....	3167	2737	5887	5887	117	37	4007	4147	5937	1817	31,7377	32,3467	1,2087
New Haven.....	927	617	1537	1117	17	27	1047	1117	57	897	5,2237	5,2677	487
Penn.....	497	467	957	967	.....	.....	717	737	.....	317	4,2687	4,2897	3747
Red Cedar.....	1177	1017	2187	2187	17	27	2057	2107	67	287	9,7477	9,8557	6627
Rock Creek.....	647	537	1177	1177	.....	27	1057	1187	.....	.....	5,9847	5,9847	3867
Sheridan.....	147	127	267	.....	.....	.....	147	147	.....	.....	1,0757	1,0757	927
Sherman.....	577	417	987	987	.....	17	987	947	.....	347	4,7337	4,7777	3627
Spring Brook.....	2267	2137	4387	4387	17	47	3647	3697	77	897	24,3077	24,3847	9027

FOND DU LAC—

Alto.....	6	284	282	546	546	5	6	341	832	102	126	28,478	28,906	1,584
Ashford.....	7	404	865	769	698	.....	.....	561	561	.....	.....	31,096	31,096	1,427
Auburn.....	12	367	290	667	655	5	1	484	440	118	40	27,156	27,214	1,637
Byron.....	12	270	284	504	504	1	5	504	510	20	160	22,832	22,482	1,798
Calumet.....	5	369	334	693	693	3	3	250	260	60	120	25,083	25,243	978
Eden.....	10	355	317	672	672	.....	1	535	536	.....	49	23,709	23,758	1,658
Eldorado.....	7	391	321	712	712	3	.....	455	458	72	.....	87,612	37,684	1,144
Empire.....	8	329	308	482	482	2	.....	392	394	54	.....	28,546	28,600	1,288
Fond du Lac.....	8	260	206	465	465	2	.....	329	334	38	178	26,137	26,385	1,254
Fond du Lac city.....	1	2,417	2,697	5,114	5,114	.....	.....	2,800	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	9	354	269	623	623	4	3	389	396	14	130	37,444	37,681	1,454
Friendship.....	6	243	211	464	454	.....	.....	801	801	.....	.....	26,856	26,856	1,776
Lamarine.....	13	266	258	524	524	2	1	431	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,529
Marshfield.....	5	356	327	663	663	.....	.....	122	122	.....	.....	6,417	6,417	547
Metomen.....	13	263	253	516	516	.....	2	448	450	.....	88	22,967	23,040	1,968
Oakfield.....	6	249	214	463	463	.....	3	329	332	56	56	24,968	25,024	1,897
Oscola.....	10	266	285	551	551	.....	.....	445	445	.....	.....	38,485	38,485	1,243
Ripon.....	12	214	186	400	400	.....	1	268	270	29	46	17,224	17,299	2,038
Ripon city.....	9	392	481	878	878	.....	.....	645	645	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	9	238	232	470	470	.....	3	345	348	.....	47	16,945	16,992	1,581
Springvale.....	13	280	215	475	475	1	2	368	371	4	45	30,546	30,596	1,953
Taycheedah.....	8	359	311	670	670	2	.....	261	263	16	.....	19,364	19,379	1,253
Waupun.....	14	210	214	424	424	2	3	348	353	32	27	28,802	28,862	2,240
Waupun village.....	2	166	169	355	355	.....	.....	258	258	.....	.....	23,412	23,412	400
Totals.....	204	9,172	8,853	18,025	17,952	32	36	11,539	11,629	684	1,107	637,301	638,863	31,651

GRANT—

Beetown.....	8	365	376	741	741	.....	.....	620	622	.....	98	37,924	38,024	1,318
Bloomington.....	6	258	266	524	473	.....	2	164	166	.....	98	11,728	11,826	1,649
Blue River.....	4	139	129	268	268	.....	.....	183	183	.....	.....	11,430	11,430	744
Boscobel.....	1	301	296	597	597	.....	2	510	512	.....	48	55,570	55,618	990
Ossauville.....	5	197	237	434	434	.....	1	287	288	.....	.....	24,110	24,110	699

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more mos.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
GRANT—continued.																	
Clifton.....	7	7	5	5	280	209	439	439	394	394	394	394	.....	.....	28,065	28,065	1,587
Ellenboro.....	5	5	3	3	159	168	327	327	247	247	247	247	.....	.....	16,890	16,890	980
Fennimore.....	12	12	5	5	384	324	768	684	4	1	589	594	84	40	32,008	32,148	2,096
Glen Haven.....	5	5	2	2	246	192	438	488	.....	1	384	384	.....	54	28,522	28,522	1,123
Harrison.....	9	9	5	5	280	197	437	368	.....	.....	278	278	.....	.....	11,480	11,480	1,085
Hazel Green.....	7	7	.....	.....	501	530	1,031	1,081	.....	.....	786	786	.....	.....	55,662	55,662	1,482
Hickory Grove.....	5	5	4	4	217	177	394	394	1	2	289	292	3	31	15,863	15,913	1,179
Jamestown.....	5	5	.....	.....	248	204	452	452	8	.....	288	291	18	.....	19,611	19,639	917
Laicester.....	5	5	6	6	478	499	972	517	.....	.....	201	201	.....	.....	7,142	7,142	876
Liberty.....	7	7	2	2	159	153	312	312	1	.....	286	287	.....	.....	19,076	19,076	957
Lima.....	4	4	4	4	201	202	408	408	.....	.....	332	332	.....	.....	23,674	23,674	1,091
Little Grant.....	6	6	3	3	177	169	346	346	.....	.....	231	231	.....	.....	12,066	12,066	1,436
Marion.....	4	4	4	4	186	151	287	244	.....	.....	184	184	.....	.....	9,811	9,811	1,103
Millville.....	1	1	3	3	68	55	118	118	.....	.....	92	92	.....	.....	4,684	4,684	510
Mount Hope.....	3	3	4	4	165	157	332	310	.....	.....	272	272	.....	.....	16,511	16,511	1,068
Muscoda.....	5	5	.....	.....	146	155	301	323	2	.....	235	237	27	.....	15,472	15,499	697
Paris.....	4	4	3	3	176	168	344	344	.....	3	253	256	.....	32	16,280	16,318	1,044
Patch Grove.....	3	3	2	2	173	151	324	290	8	.....	338	336	39	.....	2,712	2,741	943

Platteville.	8	8	2	2	716	685	1,401	1,381	2	8	699	704	30	240	74,879	75,366	1,453
Potosi.	9	9	2	2	661	680	1,241	1,241	....	1	117	618	....	100	34,367	34,867	1,185
Smelter.	6	2	2	2	258	235	428	428	....	1	445	446	....	46	88,140	88,186	1,303
Waterloo.	7	7	....	....	170	168	328	328	2	2	192	196	14	47	11,501	11,568	943
Watertown.	4	4	1	1	130	111	231	231	....	3	151	164	....	126	1,726	1,852	773
Wingville.	5	5	3	3	195	151	346	346	....	2	308	810	....	8,890	8,890	1,162	
Woodman.	3	3	4	4	139	125	264	264	1	2	169	172	10	84	14,608	14,680	1,056
Wyalusing.	4	4	4	4	156	146	302	249	1	4	259	264	114	16	16,056	16,186	939
Totals.	174	174	79	76	7,759	7,366	15,115	14,225	19	83	9,998	10,020	829	1,011	658,765	668,845	34,124
GREEN —																	
Adams.	6	6	1	1	148	154	297	297	....	1	234	235	....	28	7,798	7,826	798
Albany.	7	7	2	2	260	279	539	539	....	5	438	441	....	319	35,476	35,795	1,494
Brooklyn.	5	5	5	5	226	217	443	443	2	5	415	420	55	138	38,697	38,080	1,490
Cadiz.	8	8	2	2	279	271	550	550	4	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clarno.	10	10	2	2	480	314	644	644	1	....	488	489	....	....	36,667	36,667	1,728
Deatur.	10	10	1	1	438	432	870	870	....	21	840	861	....	680	107,580	108,210	2,538
Exeter.	5	5	4	4	207	172	379	379	....	....	306	306	....	....	23,790	23,790	1,261
Jefferson.	6	6	4	4	384	354	688	688	2	4	612	618	17	73	41,652	41,742	1,453
Jordan.	5	5	1	1	240	214	458	458	2	1	335	338	79	....	19,241	19,320	1,453
Monroe.	5	5	6	6	714	769	1,438	1,438	....	4	1,187	1,191	....	207	101,553	102,860	1,418
Mt Pleasant.	8	8	2	2	249	238	487	487	....	2	400	402	....	86	27,605	27,691	1,495
New Glarus.	4	4	2	2	189	165	354	354	....	....	208	208	....	....	12,251	12,251	1,192
Spring Grove.	8	8	1	1	261	216	477	477	....	....	398	398	....	....	29,785	29,785	1,475
Sylvester.	4	4	5	5	222	188	410	410	....	2	403	405	....	11	12,866	12,878	1,839
Washington.	7	7	2	2	220	176	396	396	....	1	272	273	....	12	14,701	14,713	1,163
York.	4	4	4	4	264	238	502	502	....	....	253	253	....	....	13,197	13,197	1,069
Totals.	102	102	47	38	4,576	4,401	8,977	8,977	11	75	6,787	6,838	151	1,493	506,859	510,302	21,856
GREEN LAKE—																	
Berlin.	3	3	7	6	199	175	374	374	....	....	331	321	....	....	39,674	39,674	1,390
Berlin city.	1	1	....	....	607	561	1,168	1,168	....	4	751	755	....	....	10,516	2,420	....

Mifflin.....	9	9	3	339	248	577	577	3	6	416	418	.....	33,159	23,159	1,376
Mineral Point.....	11	11	1	357	290	647	647	2	4	441	447	49	25,558	25,579	1,580
Mineral Point City.....	6	5	1	334	610	1,344	1,344	3	.....	78	782	100	82,350	82,450	190
Moscow.....	6	5	1	314	208	432	432	.....	9	317	326	.....	15,639	15,894	790
Pulaski.....	6	5	1	239	280	519	519	.....	.....	396	396	.....	250	37,137	1,056
Ridgeway.....	13	13	3	561	505	1,066	1,066	.....	6	760	768	.....	207	40,768	2,808
Waldwick.....	6	6	.....	189	176	364	364	1	4	397	302	35	170	18,103	841
Wyoming.....	7	7	2	145	163	310	269	3	8	235	235	90	99	7,698	8,087
Totals.....	107	106	22	5,188	4,832	10,040	9,999	15	45	7,332	7,382	336	1,027	453,024	454,387
JACKSON—															
Albion.....	5	5	1	330	346	676	676	.....	1	474	475	.....	8	21,521	21,529
Alma.....	3	3	4	120	104	224	224	3	.....	277	279	28	.....	16,063	16,091
Garden Valley.....	5	5	4	175	142	317	317	.....	.....	307	307	.....	.....	13,307	1,120
Hixton.....	5	5	3	165	175	360	360	6	.....	248	249	123	.....	8,786	8,930
Irving.....	6	6	1	233	188	421	421	1	5	279	285	33	239	16,429	16,701
Manchester.....	4	4	1	67	70	137	122	.....	.....	87	87	.....	.....	3,772	3,772
Melrose.....	9	7	2	198	176	374	324	.....	1	270	295	.....	.....	14,326	14,345
Northfield.....	4	4	1	94	88	152	99	2	.....	100	102	31	.....	4,523	4,559
Springfield.....	4	4	1	134	135	269	241	.....	1	125	126	.....	.....	9,594	9,594
Totals.....	45	43	18	1,536	1,394	2,930	2,784	11	8	2,162	2,205	215	247	108,276	108,878
JEFFERSON—															
Axtalan.....	6	6	4	262	252	514	514	9	.....	316	325	45	.....	16,461	16,506
Gold Spring.....	4	4	2	159	161	320	320	.....	6	221	227	.....	101	13,343	13,243
Concord.....	4	4	7	332	283	605	605	.....	.....	490	494	.....	93	33,998	34,091
Farmington.....	8	8	3	472	476	948	948	.....	3	526	529	.....	109	30,713	30,822
Hebron.....	5	5	3	277	253	535	420	.....	.....	402	402	.....	.....	29,986	29,986
Ironia.....	9	9	4	377	347	724	724	2	.....	367	369	10	.....	23,603	23,613
Jefferson.....	15	15	4	997	915	1,912	1,912	3	3	806	810	35	58	62,366	62,454
Koshkonong.....	4	4	6	578	594	1,172	1,172	.....	9	967	976	.....	779	89,653	90,432
Lake Mills.....	2	2	9	297	304	601	601	4	5	446	455	138	369	43,233	43,746

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis-	No. Districts which have	Whole No. of parts of	Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis-maintain-ing school 6 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend-ed school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch.-been taught by qualified teacher during year.
JEFFERSON—continued																		
Milford.....	7	7	5	5	5	329	666	666	666	3	6	284	298	23	166	24,017	24,206	1,696
Oakland.....	5	5	7	7	7	148	319	319	319	.....	.....	319	819	.....	.....	14,845	14,845	1,638
Palmyra.....	4	3	7	7	7	287	639	639	639	.....	.....	484	484	.....	.....	38,457	38,457	1,632
Sullivan.....	4	4	6	6	6	317	674	674	674	.....	4	500	504	.....	811	29,768	30,069	1,689
Summer.....	1	1	4	4	4	102	200	200	200	.....	1	150	151	.....	70	13,981	14,001	627
Waterloo.....	4	4	6	6	6	271	528	528	528	4	1	450	455	55	82	28,642	28,729	1,305
Waterloo village.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	181	264	264	264	.....	.....	167	167	.....	.....	16,743	15,743	1,000
Watertown.....	8	8	3	3	3	484	961	961	961	2	.....	470	472	121	.....	38,680	38,761	1,728
Watertown city.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1,321	2,714	2,714	2,714	.....	.....	1,487	1,487	.....	.....	171,217	171,317	1,192
Totals.....	92	92	80	80	80	7,052	14,286	14,281	14,281	26	41	8,862	8,869	427	2,083	718,401	696,013	24,782
JUNEAU—																		
Armenia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	80	70	70	70	.....	2	58	60	.....	150	2,942	3,092	220
Clearfield.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	16	54	54	54	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	2,268	2,268	242
Fountain.....	6	6	1	1	1	120	255	255	255	.....	.....	201	201	.....	.....	12,923	12,923	944
Germantown.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	98	202	202	202	1	2	177	180	19	82	16,140	16,191	848
Kildare.....	4	4	2	2	2	156	299	299	299	4	.....	312	316	40	.....	23,726	23,766	784

Lemonweir.....	6	6	5	5	2	2	2	203	208	411	.....	.....	2	292	264	.....	39	15,937	15,976	1,174
Lindina.....	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	304	323	639	411	.....	2	379	381	.....	196	23,423	23,549	1,051
Lisbon.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	304	323	639	639	.....	4	532	568	.....	249	48,544	49,793	812
Lyndon.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	106	89	195	195	.....	.....	114	114	.....	.....	18,258	18,258	.....
Marion.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	62	128	128	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	9,043	9,043	374
Mauston village.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	167	398	398	.....	.....	239	289	.....	.....	40,539	40,539	176
Needah.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	197	204	401	401	.....	2	288	268	.....	110	11,844	11,954	780
Orange.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	40	82	82	.....	3	61	65	.....	50	3,586	3,767	322
Plymouth.....	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	150	124	274	274	.....	1	258	261	.....	40	15,074	15,142	728
Seven Mile Creek.....	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	228	201	429	429	.....	.....	337	337	.....	.....	19,793	19,793	1,485
Summit.....	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	189	144	313	313	.....	2	202	209	.....	57	9,524	9,696	814
Wonevot.....	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	182	190	372	372	.....	1	274	277	.....	47	21,475	21,572	966
Totals.....	66	65	29	28	28	28	28	2,809	2,173	4,432	4,432	.....	15	3,814	3,850	.....	900	990,022	991,296	11,723
KENOSHA—																				
Brighton.....	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	258	241	91	499	.....	1	377	380	.....	32	25,074	25,111	1,528
Bristol.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	196	196	.....	391	.....	2	303	311	.....	286	19,299	19,687	1,096
Kenosha city.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	804	1,546	1,546	.....	.....	704	704	.....	.....	125,355	125,356	200
Paris.....	3	3	9	9	9	9	9	206	178	333	333	.....	3	300	303	.....	91	16,668	16,779	1,781
Pleasant Prairie.....	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	250	269	519	519	.....	4	232	236	.....	241	28,857	28,898	1,911
Randall.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	100	92	192	192	.....	.....	117	118	.....	.....	8,842	8,842	511
Salem.....	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	291	268	549	549	.....	11	410	475	.....	464	36,769	37,609	1,684
Somers.....	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	299	269	568	568	.....	4	304	309	.....	274	25,816	25,800	1,978
Wheatland.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	180	188	368	368	.....	.....	190	198	.....	.....	7,016	7,088	811
Totals.....	45	45	33	33	33	33	33	2,521	2,494	5,015	5,015	.....	15	2,937	3,034	.....	1,388	288,017	289,983	12,099
KEWAUNEE—																				
Ahnepee.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	323	638	638	.....	3	369	373	.....	26	14,104	14,173	1,003
Carlton.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	241	505	505	.....	.....	156	156	.....	.....	8,196	8,196	644
Casco.....	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	258	235	493	493	.....	.....	234	238	.....	.....	19,615	19,669	990
Franklin.....	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	236	217	453	453	.....	2	276	278	.....	.....	19,164	19,187	687
Kewaunee.....	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	406	352	758	758	.....	6	351	357	.....	.....	30,847	30,911	879

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teachers du- ring year.
KWAUNEE—con.																	
Lincoln.....	3	3	.....	.....	1:4	76	210	317	.....	.....	116	116	.....	.....	9,672	9,672	350
Montpelier.....	4	4	.....	.....	176	141	317	317	4	4	134	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	6	4	.....	.....	148	142	290	290	.....	.....	157	157	.....	.....	.....	18,700	500
Red River.....	4	4	.....	.....	202	201	403	403	1	.....	145	145	.....	.....	14,486	14,588	640
Totals.....	46	44	3	3	2,140	1,927	4,067	4,067	20	5	1,938	1,980	433	26	134,684	135,066	5,499
LA ROSSE—																	
Bangor.....	6	6	3	2	244	224	468	468	.....	9	396	405	.....	246	29,405	29,631	1,042
Burns.....	5	5	4	4	191	181	372	372	1	1	388	340	14	56	23,484	23,553	1,802
Campbell.....	3	3	2	2	96	91	187	147	.....	1	97	98	.....	125	7,833	7,958	633
Farmington.....	9	9	2	2	314	279	593	593	.....	.....	549	549	.....	.....	25,022	25,022	1,442
Greenfield.....	4	4	2	2	189	118	252	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	9	9	3	3	406	389	795	795	1	19	482	502	.....	214	30,719	30,933	1,791
Holland.....	5	4	1	.....	156	134	290	290	.....	9	242	231	.....	143	14,788	14,931	518
La Crosse city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,030	1,048	2,078	2,073	.....	16	1,191	1,207	.....	1,036	108,266	109,301	600
N. La Crosse village.....	1	1	.....	.....	195	178	373	373	.....	2	823	823	.....	67	17,069	17,736	160
Onalaska.....	6	6	2	2	251	225	476	468	.....	.....	337	337	.....	.....	17,202	17,202	1,056

Shelby.....	3	3	2	2	123	108	231	231	1	181	182	22	11,669	11,669	649
Washington.....	4	4	1	1	160	157	817	817	1	186	187	47	12,697	12,644	456
Totals.....	55	54	22	20	8,305	8,122	6,427	6,369	2	4,322	4,388	14	1,955	298,653	300,822
LA FAYETTE--															
Argyle.....	6	6	2	2	251	216	467	467	1	271	276	48	20,490	20,538	1,122
Belmont.....	5	5	3	3	255	238	498	498	...	276	276	...	17,223	17,223	1,244
Benton.....	5	5	8	8	326	301	627	627	...	305	367	...	40,371	40,453	984
Blanchard.....	1	1	3	3	101	90	191	191	4	138	187	15	8,274	8,388	468
Center.....	8	8	2	2	471	472	948	948	...	684	779	...	168	80,328	1,469
Elk Grove.....	8	8	...	...	234	275	569	569	...	402	402	...	...	7,864	1,394
Fayette.....	10	10	...	...	245	229	474	474	...	418	452	...	...	16,744	594
Gratiot.....	8	8	7	7	380	324	654	654	1	489	600	22	314	33,940	2,313
Kendall.....	6	6	3	3	268	236	499	499	4	218	350	6	6	10,472	10,093
Monticello.....	4	4	2	2	92	97	189	189	...	215	215	...	...	17,241	17,241
New Diggings.....	4	4	...	...	408	354	757	757	...	489	439	...	...	25,922	489
Seymour.....	3	3	...	...	82	64	146	146	...	143	143	...	...	7,517	7,583
Shullsburg.....	6	6	1	1	627	624	1,251	1,251	...	856	862	...	...	67,144	67,650
Wayne.....	7	7	3	3	247	184	431	431	...	327	328	...	...	27,488	27,543
White Oak Springs.....	2	2	1	1	133	121	244	244	...	244	244	...	...	7,981	7,981
Willow Springs.....	9	9	1	1	242	231	478	478	...	861	861	...	...	20,157	20,157
Wiota.....	10	10	3	3	363	327	696	696	1	609	620	16	138	30,810	30,964
Totals.....	102	102	34	34	4,711	4,388	9,094	9,094	11	6,394	6,902	59	1,770	351,433	441,417
MANITOWOC--															
Oato.....	7	7	3	3	355	362	717	717	...	494	496	...	...	36,600	36,653
Centerville.....	5	5	...	...	347	298	645	645	...	261	261	...	...	22,291	22,291
Cooperstown.....	6	6	...	...	341	326	667	667	1	380	381	26	...	33,567	726
Eaton.....	6	6	...	...	289	280	569	569	1	294	297	1	60	26,105	26,166
Franklin.....	4	4	5	5	372	361	733	733	...	490	490	...	...	42,889	42,889

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis-															
	tricts in town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
MANITOWOC—con.																
Gibson.....	7	7	2	3	377	385	712	712	712	875	876	876	376	85,080	35,080	1,433
Kosuth.....	5	5	2	2	467	428	915	915	915	885	885	885	885	17,719	17,719	1,314
Liberty.....	3	3	2	2	280	320	600	600	600	457	457	459	459	10,180	10,320	688
Manitowoc.....	1	1	5	5	188	212	400	400	400	1	101	102	15	8,141	8,156	1,076
Manitowoc Rapids..	6	6	1	1	381	339	720	720	720	1	405	406	40	4,936	4,976	1,008
Manitowoc, village.	2	2	8	8	1,021	1,186	2,207	2,207	2,207	1	1,118	1,117	21	114,568	114,584	846
Maple Grove.....	4	4	3	3	257	235	492	492	492	183	182	182	182	6,490	6,490	825
Meeme.....	6	6	3	3	434	395	819	819	819	371	371	403	1224	22,697	24,024	839
Millicott.....	6	6	2	2	376	335	711	711	711	646	646	650	650	38,517	38,517	1,219
Newton.....	6	6	1	1	443	421	864	864	864	354	354	354	354	34,021	34,021	1,070
Rockland.....	2	2	3	3	191	162	353	353	353	137	137	137	137	5,291	5,291	550
Schleswig.....	6	6	2	2	380	371	751	751	751	411	411	411	411	81,454	81,454	1,181
Two Creeks.....	2	2	3	3	94	94	193	193	193	153	153	153	153	11,538	11,538	317
Two Rivers.....	6	6	1	1	620	680	1,350	1,350	1,350	8	819	822	822	73,104	73,122	1,768
Totals.....	94	94	32	32	7,123	6,955	14,118	14,118	41	9	7,771	7,821	1264	570,192	571,814	1,9019

MARATHON—

Berlin	8	8	2	2	145	149	394	394	151	151	.....	9,646	9,646	119
Jenny	2	2	.....	.....	59	35	94	94	56	56	.....	4,481	4,481	300
Knowlton	4	4	.....	.....	89	34	68	68	68	68	.....	3,449	3,449	243
Maine	4	4	.....	.....	108	104	207	207	114	114	.....	6,095	6,095	330
Marathon	3	3	.....	.....	78	78	149	149	81	81	.....	461	461	461
Medinee	5	5	.....	.....	90	78	168	168	129	129	.....	7,407	7,407	602
Sietlin	6	5	.....	.....	106	98	203	203	115	115	.....	4,676	4,676	569
Texas	4	4	.....	.....	31	45	76	76	79	79	.....	7,828	7,828	679
Wausau	5	5	1	1	90	85	176	176	125	125	.....	688	6,664	588
Wausau, village ..	1	1	.....	.....	116	144	310	310	220	220	.....	25,245	25,245	198
Weston	3	3	1	1	66	64	130	130	111	111	.....	7,511	7,511	406
Wien	2	2	.....	.....	25	11	86	86	16	16	.....	1,158	1,158	220
Totals	46	46	4	4	995	910	1,905	1,905	1,259	1,259	39	78,045	91,312	4,794

MARQUETTE—

Buffalo	5	5	4	4	190	188	378	378	341	349	38	18,091	18,311	1,214
Crystal Lake	4	4	3	3	114	109	223	223	109	111	.....	6,779	6,814	792
Douglas	4	4	.....	.....	122	111	283	283	179	179	.....	11,928	11,928	583
Harris	2	1	3	3	77	86	163	163	97	97	.....	8,016	8,016	613
Mecan	1	1	2	2	77	76	163	163	89	89	.....	10,505	10,505	280
Montello	3	3	3	3	198	178	371	371	380	384	.....	24,536	24,536	600
Moundville	5	3	.....	.....	111	85	196	196	142	142	.....	13,398	13,398	412
Neeshkoro	1	1	1	1	98	92	190	190	72	72	.....	5,445	5,445	247
Newton	4	4	4	4	131	128	259	259	178	178	.....	8,187	8,187	851
Oxford	4	4	2	2	97	132	229	229	1	1	.....	18,341	18,341	573
Packwaukee	4	4	3	3	137	144	281	281	200	208	94	8,656	8,760	996
Shields	1	1	4	4	106	91	197	197	94	94	.....	7,823	7,823	689
Springfield	3	3	3	3	57	49	106	106	74	75	.....	5,564	5,564	775
Westfield	1	1	5	5	126	107	282	282	207	210	.....	18,855	18,874	819
Totals	40	39	37	37	1,635	1,575	3,311	3,311	2,332	2,556	182	160,124	160,786	9,343

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pls who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
MILWAUKEE, 1st Dist.																	
Franklin.....	6	6	5	5	278	340	718	718	.....	.....	397	397	.....	.....	28,007	28,007	1,181
Greenfield.....	7	7	7	7	508	472	978	978	1	.....	484	486	4	.....	85,919	85,924	2,159
Lake.....	7	7	2	2	537	443	980	980	.....	1	403	404	.....	69	87,377	87,446	1,511
Oak Creek.....	8	8	2	2	486	482	968	968	.....	.....	549	549	.....	.....	89,878	89,879	1,730
Totals.....	28	28	16	16	1,907	1,787	3,644	3,644	1	1	1,833	1,835	4	69	141,182	141,255	6,581
MILWAUKEE—2d Dist.																	
Graville.....	10	10	1	1	485	442	929	929	.....	5	451	456	.....	229	25,194	25,455	1,546
Milwaukee.....	10	10	.....	.....	716	680	1,396	1,396	.....	1	700	731	.....	80	45,405	45,635	1,815
Milwaukee, city.....	9	9	.....	.....	12,216	12,278	24,494	24,494	.....	.....	11,407	11,407	.....	.....	1,108,703	1,108,703	1,724
Wauwatosa.....	10	10	3	3	595	600	1,195	1,195	3	.....	632	655	.....	140	41,816	42,067	2,010
Totals.....	39	39	4	4	14,012	14,000	28,012	28,012	3	6	1,808	18,219	.....	399	1,319,323	1,319,851	7,095
MONROE—																	
Adrian.....	3	3	1	1	120	106	236	236	.....	.....	81	81	.....	.....	930	930	784

Angelo.....	1	1	4	4	114	96	210	210	210	213	5	.....	11,589	11,543	789
Clifton.....	3	3	1	1	113	90	208	208	154	155	72	.....	9,742	9,814	589
Eaton.....	6	6	2	2	145	133	278	278	227	231	190	.....	15,466	15,587	988
Glendale.....	2	2	1	1	67	48	115	115	138	138	.....	.....	11,107	11,107	582
Greenfield.....	5	5	2	2	191	148	384	384	178	178	.....	.....	11,912	11,912	994
Jefferson.....	3	3	2	2	104	94	198	198	114	116	82	.....	9,498	9,582	745
La Fayette.....	8	8	8	8	259	215	474	474	843	853	176	.....	28,254	28,447	2,248
Leon.....	8	8	3	3	183	139	342	342	121	134	87	.....	12,982	13,085	1,521
Lincoln.....	6	6	1	1	148	98	286	286	211	211	.....	.....	416	416	1,033
Little Falls.....	3	3	1	1	136	118	249	249	185	189	27	.....	10,647	10,762	500
Oakdale.....	3	3	4	4	184	120	254	254	145	148	38	.....	8,871	8,997	905
Portland.....	4	4	2	2	171	150	321	321	216	216	.....	.....	18,304	18,304	946
Ridgeville.....	3	3	1	1	149	129	278	278	188	184	.....	.....	14,215	14,331	831
Sheldon.....	7	7	5	4	606	604	1,210	1,210	1,105	1,108	15	.....	84,215	84,286	1,620
Sparta.....	8	8	3	3	298	280	578	578	494	495	38	.....	21,040	21,078	1,516
Tomah.....	5	5	2	2	121	100	221	221	152	154	17	.....	10,888	10,978	1,018
Wellington.....	5	5	3	3	172	164	336	336	217	221	58	.....	14,684	14,682	1,074
Wilton.....	83	88	46	45	8,257	2,888	6,140	6,123	4,474	4,515	287	.....	289,954	290,898	18,441
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OCONTO—	2	2	.....	.....	28	43	71	71	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	271
Gillett.....	3	3	.....	.....	77	61	138	74	99	100	56	.....	5,290	5,346	.....
Little Suamico.....	1	1	.....	.....	190	177	367	367	202	200	.....	.....	17,477	17,477	210
Marinette.....	4	4	.....	.....	77	65	142	104	109	109	.....	.....	6,046	6,046	557
Oconto.....	2	2	.....	.....	410	324	784	784	469	469	.....	.....	47,520	47,520	380
Oconto, village.....	3	3	.....	.....	74	68	137	137	113	114	20	.....	7,085	7,085	373
Pensaukee.....	5	5	.....	.....	247	187	484	484	289	291	102	.....	18,835	18,637	418
Peshigo.....	2	2	.....	.....	50	51	101	101	82	82	.....	.....	10,854	10,854	263
Stiles.....	22	22	.....	.....	1,158	971	2,124	2,097	1,418	1,415	178	.....	118,067	112,985	2,470
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	OUTAGAMIE—														No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher during year.
	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. under 4 years who have attended school 5 or more years.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	
Appleton city.....	1	1	...	...	681	846	1,526	1,526	...	...	750	750	...	...	200
Black Creek.....	4	3	...	...	56	53	109	88	...	...	76	76	5,251	5,251	336
Bovina.....	5	5	...	...	84	87	171	171	2	...	127	129	8,193	8,291	594
Buchanan.....	3	3	...	...	135	152	287	287	...	...	173	173	4,028	...	470
Center.....	6	6	...	...	271	206	477	477	14	...	392	306	44,720	44,788	880
Dale.....	7	7	...	...	200	212	412	412	1	...	379	380	23,657	23,706	1,046
Deer Creek.....	1	1	...	...	32	17	49	49	...	...	44	44	8,146	3,146	176
Ellington.....	8	8	...	...	223	233	456	456	2	...	312	314	25,211	25,227	1,183
Freedom.....	6	6	...	...	273	254	527	527	...	...	348	348	37,664	37,664	924
Grand Chute.....	10	10	...	...	342	323	665	665	...	...	446	446	37,381	37,381	1,633
Greenville.....	10	10	...	...	305	303	608	608	...	...	483	483	26,820	26,820	1,489
Hortonville.....	6	6	...	...	236	209	445	445	2	...	363	370	24,380	24,500	708
Kaukauna.....	6	6	...	...	263	237	500	500	2	...	381	383	36,310	36,370	1,018
Liberty.....	3	3	...	...	77	82	159	159	...	...	112	112	6,455	6,455	418
Maine.....	1	1	...	...	21	24	45	45	...	...	37	37	2,134	2,134	130
Maple Creek.....	2	2	...	...	92	86	178	178	...	...	134	134	8,045	8,045	304
Osborn.....	2	2	...	...	75	83	160	160	...	...	84	84	3,128	3,128	314

Boymour	2	2	.....	68	68	128	128	.....	107	107	.....	7,613	7,612	338
Total	88	88	.....	3,424	3,473	6,899	6,878	7	21	4,646	4,676	385	314,135	310,518
OZAUKEE—														
Belgium	8	8	.....	498	506	1,004	1,004	.....	479	479	.....	47,606	49,606	1,070
Cedarburg	6	6	8	598	558	1,151	1,151	.....	605	605	.....	90,174	90,174	1,554
Fredonia	7	7	3	427	380	807	807	1	442	443	.....	33,202	33,272	1,328
Grafton	5	5	2	478	436	904	904	5	391	396	130	21,253	21,383	927
Mequon	18	18	1	708	688	1,344	1,344	.....	695	695	.....	60,924	60,929	2,084
Fort Washington ..	6	6	1	573	639	1,162	1,162	1	793	794	.....	109,177	109,179	990
Saukville	5	5	5	464	395	859	859	1	358	357	24	14,394	14,422	1,351
Totals	50	50	15	3,739	3,492	7,231	7,231	6	2	3,762	3,770	72	876,729	876,959
PEPIN—														
Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	54	44	98	98	.....	66	66	.....	466	4,088	456
Durand .....	.....	.....	.....	159	143	302	302	.....	309	313	.....	282	30,737	30,959
Frankford .....	.....	.....	.....	68	67	135	135	4	65	73	53	70	6,434	6,547
Lima .....	.....	.....	.....	98	70	163	158	24	1	160	168	93	10,656	10,749
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	175	165	340	340	.....	203	285	.....	212	16,438	22,590
Stockholm .....	.....	.....	.....	89	96	185	120	.....	5	120	125	132	4,438	4,758
Waterville .....	.....	.....	.....	134	123	262	262	2	1	198	202	80	12,194	11,929
Waubeek .....	.....	.....	.....	45	47	92	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173	1,179	404
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	817	760	1,577	1,507	80	21	1,124	1,232	869	81,555	92,799
PIERCE—														
Clifton	3	3	3	131	107	238	238	.....	1	136	137	76	11,300	11,376
Diamond Bluff	1	1	1	118	96	214	214	.....	.....	100	100	.....	6,378	6,378
Ellsworth	3	3	1	175	119	294	294	.....	196	196	.....	.....	12,837	12,836
El Paso	4	4	1	69	64	138	138	.....	1	137	138	43	7,633	7,707
Gilman	1	1	4	35	23	58	29	.....	19	19	.....	.....	664	664
Hardand	3	3	3	105	97	202	163	1	159	160	43	.....	8,193	8,236
Totals	3	3	3	105	97	202	163	1	159	160	43	.....	8,193	8,236

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
Prince—continued.																
Isabelle.....	1	...	1	1	14	13	27	27	1	...	152	6	...	6,488	6,489	133
Meiden Rock	2	2	2	2	68	96	159	159	1	1	242	...	...	9,964	10,058	715
Martell.....	3	3	4	4	186	172	368	368	...	7	219	...	98	14,210	14,256	489
Oak Grove.....	4	4	3	3	138	122	260	260	...	5	214	...	44	85,297	85,397	868
Prescott.....	...	...	1	1	191	176	367	367	...	...	480	...	...	28,810	29,252	177
River Falls.....	7	7	3	3	248	228	476	471	...	7	385	...	542	5,284	5,294	1,220
Rock Elm.....	3	3	...	...	48	52	100	100	...	...	89	...	...	5,802	5,847	343
Salem.....	2	2	3	3	55	55	110	110	...	1	100	...	45	1,056	1,056	704
Spring Lake.....	1	1	2	2	33	31	64	49	...	...	32	...	...	4,155	4,155	290
Trenton.....	3	3	1	1	83	80	163	139	...	...	156	...	...	18,656	18,909	931
Trimble.....	4	4	4	3	186	145	331	331	1	1	271	86	17	4,264	4,264	906
Union.....	2	2	1	1	63	41	104	69	...	...	57	...	...	181,218	182,067	323
Totals.....	47	45	37	26	1,961	1,717	3,668	3,521	2	24	2,906	85	866	181,218	182,067	9,484
POLK—																
Alden.....	2	2	2	2	59	69	128	107	...	...	77	...	...	6,216	6,216	490
Black Brook.....	3	3	...	...	36	30	66	66	...	...	59	...	...	4,863	4,863	340

Farmington.....	5	5	.....	131	111	332	333	.....	1	307	208	.....	50	15,770	15,820	680
Lincoln.....	3	3	.....	59	55	114	114	.....	.....	79	79	.....	.....	5,804	5,804	356
Oseola.....	4	4	1	115	87	902	202	2	.....	179	179	30	.....	11,488	11,503	834
St. Croix Falls.....	8	8	1	136	132	268	293	1	2	188	191	66	14	9,865	9,444	1,721
Sterling.....	2	2	.....	35	32	67	67	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	1,688	1,688	239
Totals.....	27	27	4	561	516	1,077	1,041	3	3	826	832	85	64	54,486	54,637	4,360
PORTAGE—																
Almond.....	4	4	3	139	129	268	268	1	2	223	244	21	737	13,704	14,442	1,007
Amberst.....	7	7	4	181	166	337	281	3	3	213	218	74	146	15,804	16,024	1,066
Belmont.....	6	6	.....	85	99	184	184	1	2	166	169	11	126	10,386	10,523	859
Buena Vista.....	4	4	1	131	96	237	227	.....	2	170	172	.....	115	14,732	14,847	739
Eau Claire.....	3	3	.....	46	47	93	93	.....	.....	79	79	.....	.....	5,336	5,336	339
Grant.....	3	3	.....	36	42	78	78	.....	.....	87	87	.....	.....	5,716	5,716	425
Hull.....	2	2	4	93	83	176	176	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	5,545	5,545	649
Lanark.....	3	3	3	100	110	210	210	.....	.....	185	185	.....	.....	11,167	11,322	694
Linwood.....	2	2	1	45	36	81	81	1	.....	66	71	16	.....	5,162	5,178	450
New Hope.....	4	4	.....	162	148	310	310	2	2	172	174	.....	19	5,563	5,582	415
Pine Grove.....	2	2	3	59	47	106	106	1	.....	112	148	3	.....	10,584	10,587	534
Plover.....	5	5	2	187	169	366	366	2	.....	270	320	39	.....	29,488	29,477	988
Sharon.....	8	8	1	242	254	496	465	.....	.....	261	261	.....	.....	16,689	16,689	1,123
Stevens Point.....	1	1	1	17	15	32	32	.....	.....	14	18	.....	.....	1,339	1,339	125
Stevens Point, city.	1	1	2	344	340	684	684	.....	.....	426	626	.....	.....	58,952	58,952	475
Stockton.....	4	4	4	117	102	219	219	3	3	186	192	100	118	18,547	18,765	1,125
Totals.....	59	59	29	1,984	1,873	3,857	3,770	13	14	2,910	3,044	264	1,261	238,667	235,826	11,042
RACINE—																
Burlington.....	4	4	4	476	495	971	971	1	.....	418	419	11	.....	31,854	31,866	797
Caledonia.....	6	6	9	575	525	1,101	1,101	6	2	794	802	89	44	40,163	40,296	2,338
Dover.....	6	6	4	255	201	456	456	.....	.....	803	812	.....	72	22,600	22,672	1,063
Mt. Pleasant.....	11	11	10	722	612	1,334	1,334	1	5	602	608	.....	166	39,949	35,116	3,239
Norway.....	5	5	1	218	192	410	381	.....	5	246	251	.....	57	12,909	12,966	641

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in the town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in the town.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
Racine—continued.																		
Racine city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550	1,806	8,356	8,356	8,356	.....	2	1,960	1,962	.....	320	271,686	272,000	260
Raymond.....	7	7	7	7	320	254	574	574	574	.....	.....	320	320	.....	.....	24,696	24,696	2,116
Rochester.....	8	8	4	4	174	155	329	329	329	.....	.....	245	245	.....	.....	23,938	23,938	1,068
Waterford.....	7	7	3	3	301	268	564	564	564	.....	1	332	332	.....	57	23,109	23,109	1,802
Yorkville.....	6	6	7	3	563	246	528	528	528	.....	6	410	416	.....	219	29,496	29,614	1,881
Totals	55	55	49	41	4,876	4,748	9,623	9,623	9,623	8	26	5,635	5,668	100	935	515,392	516,428	14,795
RICHLAND—																		
Akan.....	9	8	1	1	136	184	270	270	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,474	18,600	1,146
Bloom.....	7	7	2	2	260	220	480	480	480	1	4	357	362	15	111	30,638	30,726	1,087
Buena Vista.....	6	6	4	3	211	207	418	418	418	5	.....	264	269	98	.....	20,798	20,826	1,146
Dayton.....	5	5	4	4	228	208	436	436	436	1	1	264	266	13	4	14,918	14,918	8,861
Eagle.....	7	7	1	1	231	228	459	459	459	.....	2	327	329	.....	28	17,040	17,040	1,056
Forest.....	7	7	2	2	228	168	391	391	391	3	3	302	308	20	73	27,805	27,830	1,120
Henrietta.....	4	4	3	3	169	168	332	332	332	.....	4	289	293	.....	111	23,080	23,080	898
Ithaca.....	5	5	7	6	312	269	581	581	581	1	.....	447	448	26	.....	28,476	28,476	1,428
Marshall.....	6	6	8	3	194	174	368	368	368	3	7	356	369	36	846	28,476	28,476	1,179

Orion	6	6	1	....	185	141	376	356	....	2	305	207	....	71	15,392	15,388	692
Richland	4	4	5	4	337	326	663	663	3	3	479	464	20	180	30,958	31,158	1,066
Richwood	8	8	1	1	268	258	526	526	4	4	387	391	....	90	17,857	17,947	1,231
Rockbridge	5	5	5	5	232	195	427	427	4	....	339	333	154	....	20,831	20,985	1,409
Sylvan	9	9	....	....	176	157	333	333	....	8	315	318	....	185	13,651	13,836	1,078
Westford	5	5	2	2	181	158	339	339	2	3	293	287	54	49	14,485	14,588	1,116
Willow	5	5	4	3	127	129	356	301	....	....	168	163	....	....	9,441	9,441	888
Totals	98	97	45	40	3,425	3,140	6,565	6,490	23	35	4,738	4,797	425	1,248	263,068	264,706	17,653

ROCK—1st Dist

Avon	8	8	3	3	184	182	366	366	....	4	276	280	....	137	13,749	13,836	1,490
Center	2	2	11	11	246	212	458	458	3	3	255	241	23	95	21,267	21,384	2,180
Fulton	8	8	5	5	369	232	601	601	4	8	601	608	56	97	....	....	1,988
Janesville	7	7	4	4	151	167	348	348	....	1	215	216	....	16	15,193	15,209	1,541
Janesville, city .....	....	....	....	....	1,795	1,888	3,678	3,678	....	1	1,632	1,632	....	....	189,217	189,217	180
Magnolia	6	6	4	4	212	207	419	419	....	5	239	244	....	133	25,000	25,133	1,687
Nowark	8	8	1	1	234	217	451	451	....	5	384	384	....	135	24,268	24,403	1,246
Plymouth	5	5	8	8	292	282	574	574	1	6	375	332	1	203	19,919	20,129	1,980
Porter	4	4	7	7	244	247	451	451	....	2	400	402	....	107	35,877	35,984	1,825
Spring Valley	5	5	4	4	257	241	498	498	....	13	409	422	....	339	29,859	30,198	1,527
Union	8	8	3	3	385	396	782	782	1	3	569	573	148	37	42,227	42,488	1,729
Totals	61	61	50	50	4,400	4,228	8,626	8,626	9	45	5,335	5,339	234	1,287	416,576	417,971	17,123

Rock—2d Dist.

Beloit	5	5	5	5	168	145	313	313	....	5	232	237	....	159	18,680	18,849	1,676
Beloit, city	1	1	....	....	846	810	1,656	1,656	....	9	1,232	1,240	....	1,103	141,783	142,836	199
Bradford	4	4	8	8	191	157	348	348	....	4	254	258	....	238	22,922	23,145	2,050
Clinton	4	4	7	7	362	373	785	785	....	3	554	556	....	95	49,556	49,751	1,614
Harmony	8	8	2	2	229	198	427	427	2	....	368	370	....	51	24,731	24,782	1,517
Johnston	6	6	3	3	216	194	410	410	....	2	233	235	....	74	24,508	24,581	1,827

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- g school 5 or more mo.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.	
Rock Co.—con.—																		
La Prairie.....	4	4	7	7	165	178	343	343	379	2	299	301	.....	27	18,110	18,137	2,009
Lima.....	3	3	11	11	214	165	379	379	379	7	459	466	.....	221	81,936	32,166	2,820
Milton.....	5	5	7	6	269	281	718	718	468	2	460	468	.....	89	82,650	32,789	1,802
Rock.....	6	6	7	6	268	281	494	494	458	1	460	466	51	66	80,676	30,792	1,881	
Turtle.....	6	6	7	7	249	209	458	458	458	3	.....	537	60	96	21,117	21,274	1,671
Totals.....	52	52	68	68	3,272	3,009	6,281	6,281	10	84	4,606	6,184	111	1,204	426,779	419,103	18,268	
ST. CROIX—																		
Cylon.....	3	3	.....	.....	-66	65	131	131	.....	.....	181	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Eau Claire.....	2	2	1	1	95	84	179	179	.....	.....	89	89	.....	.....	5,911	5,911	280
Emerald.....	2	2	.....	.....	19	41	60	60	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Erin.....	6	6	.....	.....	247	195	442	442	.....	1	404	405	.....	8	26,369	26,369	872
Hammond.....	6	4	8	8	161	119	270	270	1	2	264	267	11	10	18,757	18,778	965	
Hudson.....	2	2	2	2	70	75	145	145	.....	.....	145	145	.....	.....	12,380	12,380	524
Hudson, city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	292	589	589	.....	.....	550	553	.....	160	38,006	38,155	180
Kinnikinnie.....	5	4	3	3	131	93	314	314	214	3	136	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	190

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have been reported.	Whole No. of parts of districts in the town.	No. of parts of district which have been reported.	No. Male children over age, and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over age, and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- g school 5 or more mo's.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
SAUK—continued.																
Winfield.....	7	7	3	3	167	151	318	318	4	266	270	387	227	19,891	19,619	1,318
Woodland.....	6	6	2	2	208	206	414	414	.....	387	.....	.....	.....	28,570	22,570	1,076
Totals	136	124	64	64	4,855	4,462	9,318	9,384	7	65	7,378	7,463	150	518,876	519,102	25,243
SHAWANO—																
Angelen.....	1	1	.....	.....	26	26	52	52	5	.....	48	54	.....	.....	2,076	160
Bell Plain.....	7	5	.....	.....	108	81	182	129	3	.....	49	97	58	4,084	4,084	578
Grant.....	1	1	.....	.....	41	31	72	72	2	.....	2	88	13	1,018	1,081	110
Hartland.....	1	1	.....	.....	86	85	171	61	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	2,480	2,480	110
Pella.....	1	1	.....	.....	66	64	120	120	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	987	987	110
Richmond.....	.....	.....	3	3	53	48	101	73	.....	.....	85	85	.....	6,711	6,711	480
Shawano.....	.....	.....	3	3	26	26	62	46	4	.....	22	26	60	.....	.....	.....
Waukechon.....	3	3	.....	.....	52	27	59	39	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	100	2,729	244
Totals	14	12	6	6	438	388	826	622	14	.....	300	336	162	15,840	21,024	1,747

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis-	No. Districts which have	Whole No. of parts of	No. of parts of Districts	No. Male children over	No. Female children over	Whole No. over 4 and	under 20 years of age	No. over 4 and under 20	years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more years	No. under 4 years who attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher during year.
VERNON—																			
Bergen	5	5	2	2	146	153	299	299	299	299	136	136	136	136	136	.....	6,080	6,080	828
Christiana	6	6	.....	.....	261	223	484	484	484	484	308	308	308	308	308	.....	10,712	10,712	666
Clinton	7	7	.....	.....	167	172	339	339	339	339	221	221	221	221	221	.....	16,748	16,748	1,013
Coon	3	3	1	1	166	137	293	293	293	293	145	145	145	145	145	8	6,598	6,606	463
Forest	8	8	.....	.....	145	159	304	304	304	304	252	252	252	252	252	81	13,322	13,403	968
Franklin	10	10	1	1	243	218	466	466	466	466	391	391	391	391	391	48	18,811	18,864	1,406
Genoa	6	6	2	2	107	129	286	286	286	286	167	167	167	167	167	.....	8,342	8,342	1,025
Greenwood	6	6	1	1	150	152	302	302	302	302	198	198	198	198	198	.....	13,466	13,466	868
Hamburg	5	5	1	1	208	198	404	404	404	404	251	251	251	251	251	46	11,624	11,680	685
Harmony	5	5	1	1	147	116	262	262	262	262	224	224	224	224	224	.....	15,025	15,025	794
Hillsborough	6	6	1	1	216	201	417	417	417	417	346	346	346	346	346	117	19,829	20,946	919
Jefferson	7	7	1	1	238	194	432	432	432	432	313	313	313	313	313	88	24,435	24,523	933
Kickapoo	7	7	.....	.....	215	229	444	444	444	444	327	327	327	327	327	12	17,354	17,369	901
Liberty	3	3	2	2	100	80	180	180	180	180	134	134	134	134	134	35	10,543	10,577	803
Stark	9	9	1	1	154	122	276	276	276	276	200	200	200	200	200	30	9,433	9,514	836
Sterling	9	9	1	1	205	187	392	392	392	392	332	332	332	332	332	238	16,522	16,805	1,871
Union	4	4	1	1	114	81	195	195	195	195	124	124	124	124	124	50	8,814	8,894	619
Viroqua	10	10	4	4	358	336	694	694	694	694	577	577	577	577	577	262	38,980	39,193	1,767

Webster.....	6	127	127	27	27	3,745	8,464	7,199	381	1	228	239	23	10,042	10,065	969
Wheatland.....	3	3	3	3	3	119	118	232	232	1	98	98	.....	5,218	5,218	880
Whitestown.....	5	5	2	2	2	114	108	217	217	1	160	161	49	4,528	4,577	779
Totals.....	127	127	27	27	27	3,745	8,464	7,199	7,199	11	5,116	5,171	114	284,880	287,017	19,496
WALWORTH—																
Bloomfield.....	5	6	4	4	4	243	214	457	457	.....	322	325	68	52,831	22,639	1,377
Darien.....	5	5	6	6	6	278	256	533	533	1	403	407	31	31,845	31,958	1,754
Delavan.....	6	6	4	4	4	473	431	904	904	1	27	673	.....	67,402	67,412	1,520
East Troy.....	5	5	3	3	3	275	290	565	565	2	493	495	40	41,718	41,768	1,258
Elkhorn.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	165	232	397	397	.....	420	430	.....	43,041	43,041	200
Geneva.....	4	4	5	5	5	418	345	763	763	1	698	745	8	68,760	69,139	1,260
La Fayette.....	9	9	1	1	1	233	184	417	417	.....	381	388	.....	37,200	27,230	1,320
La Grange.....	6	6	4	4	4	317	191	508	508	.....	.....	392	.....	31,355	35,367	1,471
Linn.....	6	6	3	3	3	171	135	306	306	2	318	324	52	21,533	21,682	1,355
Lyons.....	7	7	3	3	3	268	226	494	468	.....	1	369	.....	25,717	25,760	1,331
Richmond.....	6	6	5	5	5	227	169	396	396	.....	5	357	.....	22,313	27,767	1,627
Sharon.....	8	8	5	5	5	386	319	706	705	.....	587	587	.....	42,348	42,348	1,690
Spring Prairie.....	8	8	4	4	4	222	223	445	416	.....	4	387	.....	32,678	32,881	1,566
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	5	5	5	203	186	389	389	.....	2	280	.....	15,203	20,239	1,468
Troy.....	5	5	6	6	6	230	195	425	425	3	4	256	6	21,880	22,105	1,679
Walworth.....	6	6	5	5	5	250	201	451	451	.....	309	311	.....	24,435	24,535	1,550
Whitewater.....	6	6	7	7	7	749	842	1,591	1,591	2	387	897	19	98,151	98,357	1,924
Totals.....	99	99	70	70	70	5,108	4,638	9,746	9,691	12	6,496	7,822	151	827,025	654,317	24,335
WASHINGTON—																
Addison.....	7	7	3	3	3	473	423	896	896	.....	387	387	.....	34,382	34,832	980
Barton.....	5	5	4	4	4	271	271	542	542	.....	199	199	.....	15,655	15,655	1,323
Erin.....	3	3	3	3	3	315	295	610	610	2	430	433	12	31,452	31,472	1,670
Farmington.....	6	6	5	5	5	423	384	807	807	1	520	521	38	45,377	45,410	1,233
Germantown.....	9	9	3	3	3	438	371	809	809	.....	407	407	.....	29,961	29,961	1,500
Hartford.....	6	6	5	5	5	572	530	1,102	1,102	.....	668	677	.....	61,226	61,609	1,679

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- g school 5 or more mo.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
WASHINGTON—con.—																	
Jackson.....	9	9	3	3	435	397	832	832	1	1	202	204	2	47	22,516	22,565	2,462
Kewaskum.....	6	6	....	....	284	254	538	538	1	1	267	259	37	80	17,341	17,458	877
Polk.....	8	8	4	4	572	491	1,063	1,063	....	....	550	550	....	....	46,792	46,792	1,630
Richfield.....	7	7	3	3	886	841	726	726	....	4	388	842	....	128	24,385	24,458	1,804
Trenton.....	4	4	9	9	411	441	852	852	....	3	476	479	....	108	38,226	38,384	1,725
Wayne.....	5	5	3	3	402	416	818	818	....	....	430	430	....	....	41,208	41,208	902
West Bend, town...	3	3	5	5	217	210	427	427	....	....	218	218	....	....	14,239	14,239	1,282
West Bend, village...	2	2	....	....	284	241	475	475	....	....	308	308	....	....	36,100	36,100	380
Totals	80	80	54	54	5,432	5,068	10,497	10,497	5	19	5,390	5,414	84	749	458,810	460,093	18,875
WAUKESHA—																	
Brookfield.....	7	7	7	7	471	437	908	908	1	2	523	525	16	121	30,285	30,422	2,133
Delafield.....	5	5	6	6	275	263	538	510	2	4	320	326	4	144	28,984	24,172	1,588
Eagle.....	2	2	7	7	237	228	465	465	....	1	321	322	....	60	27,528	27,588	997
Geneseo.....	4	4	9	9	818	808	626	626	....	2	465	467	....	76	31,078	31,166	1,850
Lisbon.....	4	4	4	4	272	252	524	474	2	1	301	354	55	7	27,018	27,076	1,127

Menomonee	3	5	6	6	488	456	944	942	7	788	740	305	59,092	59,398	1,690
Merton	2 <td>3<td>10<td>10<td>311<td>290<td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	3 <td>10<td>10<td>311<td>290<td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	10 <td>10<td>311<td>290<td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	10 <td>311<td>290<td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	311 <td>290<td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	290 <td>601<td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	601 <td>601<td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	601 <td>1<td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>489<td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td></td>	489 <td>490<td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td></td>	490 <td>18<td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td></td>	18 <td>48,640<td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td></td>	48,640 <td>48,658<td>2,008</td></td>	48,658 <td>2,008</td>	2,008
Mukwanago	3 <td>3<td>6<td>6<td>260<td>264<td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	3 <td>6<td>6<td>260<td>264<td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>6<td>260<td>264<td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>260<td>264<td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	260 <td>264<td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	264 <td>524<td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	524 <td>524<td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	524 <td>1<td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>379<td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td></td>	379 <td>380<td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td></td>	380 <td>37<td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td></td>	37 <td>30,753<td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td></td>	30,753 <td>30,790<td>1,538</td></td>	30,790 <td>1,538</td>	1,538
Muskego	7 <td>7<td>4<td>4<td>328<td>346<td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	7 <td>4<td>4<td>328<td>346<td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>4<td>328<td>346<td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>328<td>346<td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	328 <td>346<td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	346 <td>574<td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	574 <td>574<td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	574 <td>1<td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>498<td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td></td>	498 <td>508<td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td></td>	508 <td>18<td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td></td>	18 <td>36,067<td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td></td>	36,067 <td>36,611<td>2,267</td></td>	36,611 <td>2,267</td>	2,267
New Berlin	6 <td>6<td>8<td>8<td>364<td>378<td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>8<td>8<td>364<td>378<td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>8<td>364<td>378<td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>364<td>378<td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	364 <td>378<td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	378 <td>742<td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	742 <td>742<td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	742 <td>9<td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	9 <td>551<td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td></td>	551 <td>558<td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td></td>	558 <td>529<td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td></td>	529 <td>31,723<td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td></td>	31,723 <td>32,046<td>2,318</td></td>	32,046 <td>2,318</td>	2,318
Oconomowoc	3 <td>3<td>11<td>11<td>284<td>269<td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	3 <td>11<td>11<td>284<td>269<td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	11 <td>11<td>284<td>269<td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	11 <td>284<td>269<td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	284 <td>269<td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	269 <td>598<td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	598 <td>598<td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	598 <td>7<td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	7 <td>397<td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td></td>	397 <td>397<td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td></td>	397 <td>323<td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td></td>	323 <td>35,494<td>35,494<td>884</td></td></td>	35,494 <td>35,494<td>884</td></td>	35,494 <td>884</td>	884
Oconomowoc, village	1 <td>1<td>2<td>2<td>227<td>246<td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>2<td>2<td>227<td>246<td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	2 <td>2<td>227<td>246<td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	2 <td>227<td>246<td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	227 <td>246<td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	246 <td>478<td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	478 <td>478<td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	478 <td>4<td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>307<td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td></td>	307 <td>315<td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td></td>	315 <td>60<td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td></td>	60 <td>24,188<td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td></td>	24,188 <td>24,381<td>1,007</td></td>	24,381 <td>1,007</td>	1,007
Ottawa	3 <td>3<td>8<td>8<td>216<td>222<td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	3 <td>8<td>8<td>216<td>222<td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>8<td>216<td>222<td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>216<td>222<td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	216 <td>222<td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	222 <td>438<td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	438 <td>438<td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	438 <td>4<td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>384<td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td></td>	384 <td>397<td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td></td>	397 <td>133<td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td></td>	133 <td>36,677<td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td></td>	36,677 <td>36,859<td>1,284</td></td>	36,859 <td>1,284</td>	1,284
Pewaukee	8 <td>8<td>5<td>5<td>337<td>333<td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>5<td>5<td>337<td>333<td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	5 <td>5<td>337<td>333<td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	5 <td>337<td>333<td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	337 <td>333<td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	333 <td>670<td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	670 <td>657<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	657 <td>1<td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>161<td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td></td>	161 <td>161<td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td></td>	161 <td>649<td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td></td>	649 <td>22,651<td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td></td>	22,651 <td>22,671<td>1,666</td></td>	22,671 <td>1,666</td>	1,666
Summit	5 <td>5<td>6<td>6<td>261<td>263<td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	5 <td>6<td>6<td>261<td>263<td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>6<td>261<td>263<td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>261<td>263<td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	261 <td>263<td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	263 <td>504<td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	504 <td>504<td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	504 <td>1<td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>161<td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td></td>	161 <td>161<td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td></td>	161 <td>243<td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td></td>	243 <td>25,880<td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td></td>	25,880 <td>25,880<td>1,535</td></td>	25,880 <td>1,535</td>	1,535
Vernon	6 <td>6<td>1<td>1<td>233<td>212<td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	6 <td>1<td>1<td>233<td>212<td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>1<td>233<td>212<td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>233<td>212<td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	233 <td>212<td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	212 <td>445<td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	445 <td>445<td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	445 <td>1<td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>355<td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td></td>	355 <td>355<td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td></td>	355 <td>855<td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td></td>	855 <td>65,356<td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td></td>	65,356 <td>65,356<td>1,586</td></td>	65,356 <td>1,586</td>	1,586
Waukesha	8 <td>8<td>4<td>4<td>558<td>585<td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	8 <td>4<td>4<td>558<td>585<td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>4<td>558<td>585<td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	4 <td>558<td>585<td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	558 <td>585<td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	585 <td>1,143<td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1,143 <td>1,143<td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1,143 <td>1<td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1 <td>854<td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td></td>	854 <td>855<td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td></td>	855 <td>82<td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td></td>	82 <td>553,409<td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td></td>	553,409 <td>556,080<td>26,584</td></td>	556,080 <td>26,584</td>	26,584
Totals	79	79	104	104	5,470	5,242	10,712	10,619	13	7,185	7,427	286	2,406	2,406	26,584
WAUPACA—															
Bear Creek	3	3	1	76	98	174	174	2	91	98	109	5,043	5,152	369
Caledonia	2	2	4	3	152	181	283	283	2	154	156	47	8,091	8,138	764
Dayton	7	7	3	3	210	184	364	364	7	239	300	304	21,941	22,245	1,333
Dupont	2	2	26	15	41	21	21	541	541	95
Farmington	7	7	2	2	161	120	281	265	3	248	251	52	17,373	17,426	998
Fremont	2	2	3	3	128	97	225	225	1	174	175	38	12,279	12,317	605
Helvetia	1	1	1	1	20	25	45	45	45	45	8,016	8,016	218
Iola	5	5	151	152	303	303	2	213	215	40	11,642	11,682	586
Larabee	2	2	45	50	95	95	59	59	3,628	3,628	192
Lebanon	5	5	1	1	152	118	270	270	245	245	10,834	10,834	1,849
Lind	6	6	4	4	238	185	418	415	1	322	324	75	27,023	27,098	1,494
Little Wolf	5	5	2	2	148	141	289	289	1	153	155	11,671	11,727	752
Matteson	2	2	1	1	53	46	99	97	69	69	6,444	6,444	298
Mukwa	5	4	3	3	335	339	674	624	406	406	54,585	54,585	972
Royalton	4	4	3	3	176	150	326	326	204	204	27,640	27,640	987
St. Lawrence	3	3	1	1	171	140	311	311	65	65	17,848	17,848	583
Scandinavia	5	5	2	2	230	203	438	438	256	256	15,473	15,473	803

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain'g school 5 or more mos.	No. under 4 years have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
WAPACA—continued.																	
Union	3	3	...	...	41	41	82	62	...	...	35	65	...	...	2,995	2,995	330
Waupaca	2	2	5	5	327	327	664	664	...	3	355	557	...	84	57,120	57,204	853
Weyauwega	3	3	3	3	189	189	364	364	...	...	313	313	...	...	38,446	38,446	838
Totals	74	73	38	37	2,721	2,721	5,741	5,612	3	19	3,982	4,004	109	641	353,024	353,880	14,903
WAUSHARA—																	
Aurora	5	5	5	4	212	209	421	421	...	1	335	336	...	60	23,726	23,786	1,433
Bloomfield	6	6	...	...	243	178	421	421	...	1	259	252	6	45	13,485	14,516	756
Coloma	2	2	2	2	48	66	114	114	...	...	109	109	...	...	7,318	7,318	336
Dakota	2	2	2	2	71	68	129	129	...	...	124	126	...	...	6,683	6,683	506
Deerfield	2	2	3	3	80	31	61	61	...	...	51	51	...	...	4,261	4,361	440
Hancock	2	2	3	3	78	81	159	159	...	2	109	111	...	60	9,479	9,539	641
Leon	2	2	4	4	185	166	341	341	...	3	397	400	...	102	29,030	29,132	1,507
Marion	4	4	4	4	101	124	225	225	...	...	238	238	...	...	18,400	18,400	1,031
Mt. Morris	4	4	4	4	132	129	261	261	...	...	141	141	...	...	9,692	9,692	1,116
Omaha	4	4	3	3	126	94	220	220	...	1	177	181	10	37	...	...	...

Plainfield	5	5	4	4	4	210	201	411	411	352	352	39	25,073	25,102	1,340
Poyssippi	2	2	4	4	4	187	100	288	288	197	197	.....	14,749	14,748	685
Richford	5	4	3	3	3	76	91	167	167	120	123	7	7,008	7,091	678
Rose	2	1	1	1	1	44	59	103	103	67	67	.....	1,594	1,584	308
Saxville	4	4	3	3	3	161	134	295	295	201	201	.....	11,492	11,492	679
Spring Water	4	4	3	3	3	97	97	194	194	147	149	18	6,042	6,118	1,082
Warren	4	4	5	5	5	136	143	279	279	169	169	.....	17,005	17,045	1,390
Wautoma	3	3	3	3	3	131	143	274	238	290	294	7	18,522	18,626	639
Totals	64	62	58	56	56	2,218	2,965	4,313	4,277	3,483	3,505	78	222,650	224,197	15,542
WINNEBAGO—															
Algoma	3	3	3	3	3	157	168	323	323	225	228	.....	10,888	10,964	868
Black Wolf	5	5	1	1	1	193	192	385	385	181	188	.....	13,484	13,560	959
Clayton	5	5	9	9	9	395	349	744	744	450	458	18	30,317	30,646	2,098
Menasha	3	3	4	4	4	568	602	1,170	1,170	533	533	.....	60,255	60,255	664
Neenah	4	4	4	4	4	598	639	1,235	1,235	964	964	41	89,398	89,458	1,238
Nekimi	5	5	5	5	5	269	242	511	511	369	374	.....	31,902	32,024	1,560
Nepeskun	4	4	7	6	6	229	210	439	439	305	309	74	23,168	23,849	1,146
Omro	4	4	8	8	8	561	581	1,142	1,142	1,006	1,011	.....	113,072	113,258	1,728
Oshkosh	5	1	2	2	2	103	102	211	211	54	54	.....	4,260	4,260	792
Oshkosh, city	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2,081	2,192	4,278	4,278	1,817	1,817	.....	336,145	336,145	200
Poygun	5	5	1	1	1	216	176	391	391	380	381	.....	21,101	21,103	845
Rushford	5	5	7	7	7	403	459	916	916	4,525	559	.....	36,584	36,696	1,815
Utica	5	5	6	6	6	248	213	461	461	7	354	.....	31,730	32,046	1,748
Vinland	4	4	5	5	5	205	215	420	420	427	432	.....	32,460	32,539	1,187
Winchester	6	6	4	4	4	295	269	564	564	361	365	.....	23,516	23,675	1,011
Winneconne	4	4	3	3	3	368	337	705	705	463	464	.....	30,822	30,874	1,069
Wolf River	5	5	.....	.....	.....	101	110	211	211	126	126	.....	7,521	7,521	547
Totals	78	71	69	68	68	7,066	7,045	14,101	14,101	8,476	8,539	183	896,421	898,387	19,490

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Co unities and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- g school 5 or more mos.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days sch. been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
WOOD—																	
Centralia.....	8	8	.....	.....	162	162	314	319	.....	1	281	238	.....	40	15,987	15,977	.....
Dexter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	64	.....	1	106	107	.....	20	7,663	7,633	808
Grand Rapids.....	8	3	.....	.....	77	167	381	381	.....	1	314	315	.....	30	26,868	26,898	200
Grand Rapids, city.....	1	1	.....	.....	164	16	42	42	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	975	975	264
Lincoln.....	3	2	.....	.....	27	15	33	33	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	974	974	46
Remington.....	1	1	.....	.....	18	15	142	142	.....	.....	107	107	.....	.....	7,196	7,197	299
Rudolph.....	2	2	.....	.....	67	75	116	116	.....	.....	116	116	.....	.....	6,122	6,122	528
Saratoga.....	4	4	.....	.....	58	58	113	92	.....	.....	113	113	.....	.....	5,119	5,119	444
Seneca.....	4	4	.....	.....	57	56	82	62	.....	9	82	91	.....	148	8,441	8,441	312
Sigel.....	3	3	.....	.....	41	41	82	62	.....	.....	82	91	.....	.....	3,589	3,589	.....
Totals.....	24	23	.....	.....	671	655	1,826	1,068	.....	12	1,141	1,108	.....	238	74,295	74,535	2,891

TABLE No. II.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

County.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis- maintaining school 6 or more mo.s.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days been taught by qualified teacher during year.
Adams	40	40	35	35	1,281	1,165	2,446	2,402	8	19	2,127	2,154	314	480	144,151	144,945	9,898
Ashland*	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron*	67	65	16	14	4,545	4,380	8,925	8,770	4	5	5,228	5,235	28	28	817,288	220,070	11,147
Bayfield	50	48	18	17	1,775	1,775	8,550	3,550	15	12	2,200	2,673	243	359	183,028	183,628	7,289
Buffalo	3	2	.....	.....	79	66	145	54	.....	5	76	81	.....	82	2,465	2,547	200
Burnett	55	55	21	21	2,486	2,328	4,814	4,799	3	18	3,015	3,031	17	614	15,632	216,263	9,756
Calumet	37	34	8	2	1,089	951	2,040	1,994	1	2	1,281	1,284	2	47	98,350	98,897	4,415
Chippewa	20	16	7	6	454	389	843	832	2	2	484	589	183	123	35,534	36,662	2,817
Clark	133	133	63	63	5,711	5,536	11,247	11,164	24	101	8,096	8,665	548	2,913	657,451	611,697	26,660
Columbia	75	75	31	31	2,708	2,576	5,284	5,284	32	33	3,939	4,054	151	1,184	256,435	257,759	14,476
Crawford	95	94	35	33	4,535	4,070	8,611	8,307	16	67	5,510	5,812	211	6,668	348,237	366,791	2,572
Dane, 1st Dist.	88	87	37	36	6,492	6,169	12,661	12,558	28	82	7,932	8,042	192	2,340	581,212	584,992	18,785
Dane, 2d Dist.	69	69	44	44	4,655	4,276	8,931	8,889	17	16	5,093	5,362	408	850	345,886	359,219	15,526
Dodge, 1st Dist.	70	69	55	55	4,538	4,312	9,800	9,000	19	83	5,539	5,187	262	1,384	350,278	351,981	19,118
Dodge, 2d Dist.	34	31	2	2	884	794	1,678	1,598	9	10	1,209	1,228	144	228	63,182	69,505	4,124
Door	3	3	.....	.....	151	140	291	291	3	.....	284	287	35	.....	23,454	23,459	679
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No report.

TABLE No. II—Recapitulation by Counties—continued.

Counties.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintain- ing school 5 or more mo.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend- ed school.	Total No. different pu- pils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attend- ance of different pupils during the year.	No. days each been taught by qualified teacher du- ring year.
Dunn.....	51	46	19	15	1,572	1,430	3,002	2,934	16	21	2,089	2,158	491	616	186,576	137,687	8,789
Eau Claire.....	42	42	17	16	1,566	1,575	3,140	3,180	38	9	2,128	2,170	42	408	202,702	198,767	6,563
Fond du Lac.....	204	204	79	79	9,172	8,853	18,025	17,952	82	89	9,659	11,629	684	1,107	527,801	538,863	81,681
Grant.....	174	174	79	76	7,759	7,356	15,115	14,925	19	88	9,998	10,026	329	1,011	658,765	668,345	84,124
Green.....	102	102	47	38	4,576	4,401	8,977	8,377	11	75	6,787	6,888	151	1,494	506,869	510,805	21,856
Green Lake.....	51	51	41	41	2,784	2,408	5,252	5,252	1	19	3,780	3,800	80	535	224,814	235,395	15,569
Iowa.....	107	106	22	22	5,186	4,852	10,040	9,999	15	45	7,332	7,382	386	1,027	453,024	454,387	18,085
Jackson.....	45	45	18	17	1,536	1,394	2,930	2,784	11	8	2,162	2,205	215	247	108,276	108,878	7,643
Jefferson.....	92	92	80	80	7,244	7,052	14,296	14,281	26	41	8,862	8,869	427	2,088	718,401	696,013	24,732
Juneau.....	66	66	29	28	2,309	2,178	4,482	4,482	16	21	3,814	3,850	378	900	290,028	291,266	11,723
Kenosha.....	45	45	33	33	2,521	2,494	5,015	5,015	15	30	2,937	3,034	289	1,388	288,017	289,963	12,069
Kewaunee.....	46	44	8	8	2,140	1,927	4,067	4,067	20	5	1,958	1,950	438	26	134,684	136,066	5,499
La Crosse.....	55	54	22	20	3,205	3,122	6,427	6,369	2	59	4,322	4,383	14	1,955	298,653	300,622	9,229
La Fayette.....	102	102	34	34	4,711	4,383	9,094	9,094	11	47	6,394	6,902	59	1,770	351,433	441,417	18,075
Manitowoc.....	92	92	32	32	7,123	6,997	14,118	14,118	41	9	7,771	7,821	1984	287	570,192	571,819	9,019
Marathon.....	46	46	4	4	985	910	1,905	1,905	8	.....	1,259	1,259	89	.....	78,045	91,212	4,794
Marquette.....	40	39	37	37	1,836	1,576	3,411	3,211	7	16	2,232	2,255	182	410	160,134	160,738	9,843
Milwaukee—1st Dist.....	28	28	16	16	1,907	1,737	3,644	3,644	1	1	1,838	1,838	4	69	141,182	141,266	6,681
Milwaukee—2d Dist.....	39	39	4	4	1,012	1,000	2,012	2,012	8	6	1,808	1,813	219	399	121,932	121,919	7,093

88	83	46	45	8,257	2,833	6,140	6,138	15	26	4,474	4,515	387	911	289,654	290,893	18,441	
22	23	.....	.....	1,158	971	2,124	2,027	4	.....	1,418	1,415	178	.....	113,057	112,985	2,470
83	82	.....	.....	8,436	8,578	6,899	6,878	7	21	4,648	4,676	76	335	814,135	810,518	12,150
50	50	15	15	8,739	8,492	7,231	7,231	6	2	3,762	3,770	154	72	376,729	376,959	9,304	
.....	.....	.....	.....	817	760	1,577	1,507	30	21	1,124	1,232	120	869	81,565	92,799	8,859
47	45	37	36	1,951	1,717	3,668	3,521	2	24	2,874	2,900	85	866	181,218	182,067	9,484	
27	27	4	3	561	516	1,077	1,041	3	3	826	832	85	64	54,488	54,637	4,380	
59	59	29	29	1,984	1,873	3,857	3,770	12	14	2,910	3,044	264	1,261	223,667	225,323	11,042	
55	55	49	41	4,875	4,748	9,623	9,594	6	25	5,635	5,668	100	935	515,392	516,428	14,795	
98	97	45	40	3,425	3,140	6,565	6,490	22	35	4,738	4,797	425	1,248	263,058	264,706	17,653	
61	61	50	50	4,400	4,236	8,626	8,626	9	45	5,335	5,389	234	1,287	416,576	417,971	16,123	
52	52	38	63	3,272	3,009	6,281	6,281	10	84	4,606	6,184	111	1,204	426,779	419,103	18,268	
50	45	37	24	1,901	1,719	3,620	3,620	3	27	3,101	3,125	37	639	169,736	170,259	8,477	
126	124	64	64	4,866	4,462	9,318	9,284	7	65	7,376	7,463	150	2,063	513,675	519,102	25,242	
14	12	6	6	438	388	836	592	14	.....	300	336	182	.....	15,340	21,024	1,747
95	95	42	42	6,576	6,347	12,917	12,917	14	33	7,625	7,780	368	1,121	702,428	794,718	20,600	
54	49	11	7	1,708	1,699	3,407	3,190	4	20	2,347	2,676	48	538	138,417	141,053	7,640	
127	127	27	27	3,745	3,454	7,199	7,199	11	45	5,115	5,171	114	1,073	284,830	287,017	19,496	
99	99	70	70	5,108	4,638	9,746	9,691	12	45	6,406	7,822	151	1,637	627,025	654,317	24,385	
80	80	54	54	5,432	5,065	10,497	10,497	5	19	5,390	5,414	84	749	465,810	460,095	18,875	
79	79	104	104	5,470	5,242	10,712	10,619	13	51	7,188	7,427	236	2,406	553,406	556,094	26,534	
74	78	88	87	3,020	2,721	5,741	5,612	3	19	3,982	4,004	109	641	353,024	353,830	14,903	
64	62	58	56	2,214	2,095	4,313	4,277	6	14	3,453	3,503	78	536	222,650	224,197	15,042	
73	71	69	68	7,056	7,045	14,101	14,101	5	59	8,475	8,539	133	1,833	896,421	898,387	19,490	
24	23	.....	.....	671	655	1,326	1,068	.....	12	1,141	1,158	.....	288	74,295	74,633	2,391
Totals.....	3863	3808	1962	1597	204680	194067	338747	3394837	698	1540	245435	264053	1862	54,476	18959948	19135941	785022

TABLE No. III.
SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supnt during the year.	No. addresses and lectures deliv'd by Co. Sup't during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
ADAMS—													
Adams.....	3	4	\$34 00	\$19 90	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats.....	1	2	24 00	20 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie.....	5	8	26 00	24 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton.....	3	6	35 00	20 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	7	13	.....	18 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola.....	1	3	25 00	20 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	5	10	.....	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3	6	.....	21 17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester.....	3	3	.....	18 66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	6	6	36 70	21 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	4	7	28 60	20 80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy.....	4	8	.....	23 06	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	6	6	.....	15 42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	3	5	34 00	19 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	3	7	35 00	17 80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the School.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
Brown—continued.														
Rockland.....			5	7	\$44 25	\$26 00								
Scott.....			6	7	.....	28 88							
Suamico.....			3	8	85 00									
Wrightstown.....			7	13	85 83	28 82								
Totals.....	8	1	88	130	\$40 44	\$29 42					275	\$154 00		
BUFFALO—														
Alma.....			4	5	\$48 66	\$30 00		2						
Belvidere.....			3	3	35 00	37 50	3							
Buffalo.....		1	8	8	40 00	30 00	4	1						
Buffalo, city.....			1	1	50 00	.....	1		1				
Canton.....			4	7	38 16	27 66	4	2						
Cross.....			4	4	40 33	33 00	3	1						
Gilmantown.....			4	9	29 83	30 90	8	4			6	\$36 00		
Glencoe.....			7	7	34 75	29 00	3	2	39	\$23 98	39	28 98		

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and letters delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
CHIPPWA Co.—continued —														
La Fayette	9	16	\$32 10	\$27 96	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel	2	4	30 00	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton	5	8	50 00	32 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	41	65	\$45 02	\$33 28	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLARK —														
Grant	3	6	\$37 00	\$32 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levis	2	2	.....	29 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loyal	4	8	37 50	30 00	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn	1	2	.....	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mentor	2	3	40 00	30 00	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley	4	7	50 00	30 00	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston	3	5	36 00	34 00	3	1	12	\$3 25	287	341 89		
Totals	19	32	\$40 10	\$30 71	22	7	12	\$3 25	287	341 89		

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, Etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
GRAYFORD—continued—												
Scott.....	.....	.....	10	13	\$34 00	\$26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	11	19	41 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	4	7	40 00	25 00	.....	.....	50	\$82 00	57	\$65 60
Utica.....	.....	.....	11	19	45 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	.....	.....	8	13	44 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	1	109	169	\$37 90	\$26 27	.....	.....	51	\$82 00	57	\$65 60
DANE—1st Dist.—												
Albion.....	.....	.....	7	16	\$37 00	\$30 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blooming Grove.....	.....	.....	5	8	34 65	28 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	.....	.....	8	16	26 04	24 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barke.....	.....	.....	9	16	31 00	20 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	.....	.....	10	18	24 90	25 39	.....	.....	80	\$28 90	138	\$68 00
Cottage Grove.....	1	.....	10	13	25 00	25 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12 00
Deerfield.....	.....	.....	14	10	35 00	21 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	10	31 50	17 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Dunkirk.....		8	17	40 00	18 68	4				98	\$0 00
Dun..		11	11	.....	31 67	2				34	5 00
Medina.....		7	12	30 55	80 55	6				80	30 00
Pleasant Springs.....	1	6	12	35 50	26 90	3		30		87	14 50
Rutland.....		9	20	31 72	23 66	1					
Stoughton village.....	1	3	5	75 00	30 00	1					
Sun Prairie.....		3	6	50 00	29 00	5					
Sun Prairie Village.....	1	2	3	100 00	32 50	1					
Vienna.....		8	16	38 67	29 35	1					
Westport.....		6	13	48 00	25 00	1					
Windsor.....		6	10	34 00	30 00	3		7	10 00	140	115 00
York.....		8	16	40 83	25 13	4					
Totals.....	2	2	234	\$41 35	\$26 55	72		117	\$38 00	477	\$264 50

DANE-2d Dia. -

Locality	5	6	\$22 50	\$2 00	3	32	\$15 00
Berry.....	5	6	\$22 50	\$2 00	3	32	\$15 00
Black Earth.....	1	8	26 37	.....	.....	32	39 00
Blue Mounds.....	5	8	28 37	40 00	.....	31	.....
Blue Mounds.....	5	9	27 50	45 00	.....	.....	.....
Cross Plains.....	7	13	26 77	38 33	.....	24	10 00
Dane.....	10	19	27 40	45 50	.....	67	40 00
Fitchburg.....	6	9	28 58	32 00	28	124	93 00
Madison.....	22	31	50 00	150 00	.....	2,000	2,904 12
Madison City.....	1	7	84 50	100 00	.....	64	58 00
Mazomanie.....	9	16	35 66	50 00	17	132	105 00
Middleton.....	7	14	25 00	40 00	.....	90	83 00
Montrose.....	10	21	26 00	30 00	.....	11	8 25
Oregon.....	5	5	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	5	5	30 00	30 40	.....	.....	.....
Primrose.....	5	11	28 87	38 66	.....	16	20 00
Roxbury.....	6	11	2 80	41 75	.....	128	39 00
Springdale.....	6	12	38 86	38 86	.....	42	80 00
Springfield.....	8	15	24 21	38 26	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No III—Schools, Teachers, Wages, Etc.—continued.

Towns and Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
DANE—1st Dist.—continued.												
Vermont.....			6	13	\$28 33	\$26 33						
Verona.....			7	14	45 00	30 00						
Totals.....	2	7	740	241	\$47 72	\$28 35			47	\$61 00	2,701	\$,444 37
DODGE—1st Dist.												
Ashippun.....			8	16	\$47 00	\$24 37					200	\$128 00
Clyman.....			7	11	33 25	25 87					194	135 00
Emmett.....			8	11	42 75	19 40			8	\$5 00	16	50 00
Herman.....			8	10	45 00	31 00					176	110 00
Hubbard.....			15	15	39 58	30 25					119	261 00
Hustisford.....			1	8	45 00	20 12			33	80 90	261	395 00
Lebanon.....	1		8	15	45 00	24 54					219	315 00
Leroy.....			7	13	27 87	24 54					21	15 00
Lomira.....			10	10	37 55	30 88						
Rabicon.....			8	17	42 81	31 19					10	9 00

TABLE No. III—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, Etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Door—continued—													
Liberty Grove.....			4	3	\$40 00	\$30 00	6	5	1		2	\$23 00	
Nasawapec.....			3	5	25 00	27 50	5	5					
Sevastopol.....			3	5	30 33	.....	6	4		\$20 00		50 00
Sturgeon Bay.....	1		5	10	75 73	28 91	15	6			25	15 00	
Union.....			2	2	30 00	22 00	3						
Washington.....			1	3	50 00	30 00	2	2					
Totals.....	1		36	57	\$40 80	\$28 42	72	44	8	\$33 20	32	\$124 00	
DOUGLAS—													
Superior.....	2		5	10	\$40 00	\$30 00	8						
DUNN—													
Colfax.....			1	2	\$32 00	.....						
Dunn.....			7	11	35 33	\$27 87	1						
San Galle.....			5	9	28 89	34 25	4						
Elk Mound.....			3	5		29 74	2						

Grant	2	3	48 00	25 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas	3	3	.....	83 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menomonee	9	10	42 00	38 25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven	5	7	29 25	28 20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn.	3	5	85 00	80 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cedar	2	9	85 00	28 88	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek	4	9	85 00	29 39	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	1	1	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	3	5	85 00	28 66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Brook	6	12	48 50	38 27	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanier	2	4	41 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston	3	6	.....	27 19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	62	\$86 28	\$29 04	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAU CLAIRE—									
Bridge Creek	1	8	\$95 55	\$31 88	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick .....	.....	3	50 00	32 50	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	1	6	120 00	40 00	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	4	.....	41 18	4	6	.....	.....	.....
North Eau Claire	1	5	60 00	32 66	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove .....	.....	5	60 00	30 00	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Otter Creek .....	.....	5	84 84	29 00	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley .....	.....	3	.....	29 38	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	8	.....	31 00	7	7	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire .....	.....	6	90 00	40 00	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	53	\$71 86	\$38 74	39	49	.....	75	\$112 75
FOND DU LAC—									
Alto .....	.....	.....	.....	\$36 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashford .....	.....	7	\$35 50	25 50	.....	.....	.....	41	\$46 00
Auburn .....	.....	10	86 00	25 50	.....	.....	.....	20	6 00
Byron .....	.....	10	36 62	26 35	.....	.....	.....	24	30 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the School.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
FOND DU LAC—continued.													
Calumet	1	.....	6	9	41 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	40 00
Eden .....	.....	.....	7	14	38 50	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	100 00
Eldorado .....	.....	.....	7	14	40 50	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	185 00
Empire .....	.....	.....	8	13	40 00	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	7	13	43 50	29 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	20 00
Fond du Lac city	86	.....	42	42	.....	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
Forest .....	.....	.....	9	16	40 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship .....	.....	.....	5	9	43 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	105 00
Lamarine .....	.....	.....	11	17	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50
Marshfield .....	.....	.....	3	8	40 00	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	80 00
Metomen .....	.....	.....	12	21	53 33	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50
Oakfield	1	.....	8	16	45 12	28 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 50
Osceola .....	.....	.....	8	14	41 80	20 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon	2	.....	8	14	39 80	26 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale .....	.....	.....	8	16	32 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale .....	.....	.....	8	15	38 50	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Taycheedah.....	1	9	11	\$48 18	\$27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	40 60
Waupun.....	.....	8	17	37 50	28 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	17 00
Waupun village.....	1	5	6	82 25	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	44	217	327	\$42 22	\$26 79	.....	.....	2	50	667	\$784 50

GRANT—

Beetown.....	.....	9	18	\$44 45	\$34 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	\$5 50
Bloomington.....	.....	6	10	34 50	82 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue River.....	.....	5	7	88 00	28 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel.....	1	6	6	110 00	40 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	25 00
Cassville.....	.....	5	9	38 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	.....	9	15	50 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	.....	6	9	30 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore.....	.....	14	19	39 00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	.....	6	13	50 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	.....	9	14	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	.....	10	18	53 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	375 00
Hickory Grove.....	1	8	13	40 50	29 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8 00
Jamestown.....	.....	7	11	46 66	83 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	.....	7	11	40 00	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	50 00
Liberty.....	.....	7	11	50 00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	.....	6	10	42 50	30 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Grant.....	.....	10	9	48 00	28 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	.....	8	10	.....	27 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	.....	3	6	.....	25 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00
Mount Hope.....	.....	7	13	40 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	.....	6	9	43 00	80 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6 00
Paris.....	.....	6	8	44 38	57 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	56 00
Patch Grove.....	.....	7	15	37 00	80 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	40 00
Platteville.....	.....	15	21	55 00	38 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potosi.....	2	11	16	37 50	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smelaer.....	1	8	12	42 77	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, Etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
GRANT—continued.														
Waterloo			7	11	\$45 00	\$24 80					24	\$24 00		
Waterstown			4	6	42 00	30 66								
Wingville			10	14	.....	24 88							
Woodman	2		5	9	42 56	28 10								
Wyalusing			8	13	50 00	29 25								
Totals	3	5	234	361	\$45 34	\$29 89				\$30 60	466	\$594 00		
GREEN —														
Adams			6	11	.....	\$25 61		5					
Albany	1		10	20	\$38 50	18 08		8			10	\$4 00		
Brooklyn			10	18	48 75	23 50		8			168	40 00		
Cladiz			10	16	30 00	20 00		10						
Clarno			10	17	40 00	25 00		8						
Deatur			15	22	56 25	30 00		10			67	30 00		
Exeter		1	6	10	41 66	23 75		6						

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
Iowa—continued.														
Linden	1		12	20	\$43 35	\$31 00	11							
Miffin.....			9	14	40 50	32 00	8							
Mineral Point.....			11	19	46 00	29 50	11							
Mineral Point City.....			10	11	80 00	80 00					150	\$150 00		
Moscow			6	8	38 20		7							
Pulaski	1		9	14	41 25	26 00	7		1	\$6 00	1	6 00		
Ridgeway				24	36 25	26 72	16		6	16 00	58	35 00		
Waldwick.....			6	12	44 50	22 00	6							
Wyoming			7	8		27 00	7							
Totals	8	1	126	219	\$45 65	\$27 19	120		7	\$64 00	204	\$201 00		
JACKSON—														
Albion.....	2		8	10	\$50 00	\$28 00	6	6						
Alma			7	12	68 00	26 00	7	7						
Garden Valley			9	9	87 00	24 00	9	9			22	\$80 00		
Hixson			5	10	37 00	29 00	5	5						

TABLE No. III—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.				
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
JUNEAU—continued—												
Germanatown			6	10	\$50 00	\$20 50	6	6			14	\$88 00
Kildare			6	6	.....	23 37	6	6				
Lemonweir			7	12	45 00	28 15	7	7				
Lindina			7	15	27 75	23 00	7	7			16	20 00
Lisbon		1	9	14	68 10	25 00	5	5				
Lyndon			4	7	42 02	21 50	3	3				
Marion			3	5	.....	21 17	3	3				
Mauston village		1	4	4	100 00	35 00	1	1				
Necedah		1	4	4	100 00	30 00	4	4				
Orange			3	4	40 00	31 50	2	2				
Plymouth			7	11	36 33	26 47	7	7				
Seven Mile Creek			9	11	40 94	23 60	9	9				
Summit			6	11	32 40	23 50	6	6			8	10 00
Wonewoc			7	12	33 87	25 02	7	7				
Totals	4	3	91	142	- \$49 02	\$24 16	38	38			38	\$118 00

KENOSHA—										
Brighton.....	7	13	\$25 60	\$30 23	30	.....	.....	.....	188	\$172 00
Bristol.....	9	17	40 00	23 00	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha city.....	8	16	140 00	31 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	10	19	37 60	23 25	20	.....	.....	.....	18	6 50
Pleasant Prairie.....	10	23	40 00	28 00	30	.....	30	.....	185	80 25
Randall.....	8	6	85 00	31 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	10	20	34 30	34 30	24	.....	.....	\$67 00	367	200 00
Somers.....	8	14	45 67	31 42	18	.....	.....	.....	583	385 00
Wheatland.....	6	12	45 00	30 00	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	78	\$49 23	\$39 70	150	.....	30	\$67 00	1,286	\$843 75
KEWAUNEE—										
Abnapee.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	7	13	\$39 08	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casco.....	6	8	40 00	\$30 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	8	11	23 00	33 93	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	6	8	31 12	16 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	6	8	60 60	24 23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3	3	.....	21 66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpeller.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	4	4	31 00	23 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River.....	4	4	33 90	30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	44	\$85 10	\$34 13	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LA CROSSE—										
Rangor.....	9	11	\$39 63	\$32 31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns.....	8	13	37 60	27 34	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell.....	3	3	.....	32 93	3	.....	.....	.....	39	\$30 00
Farmington.....	10	19	40 60	33 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	1	13	40 00	32 33	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	4	8	45 00	35 00	4	.....	8	\$10 00	90	70 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.				
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
LA CROSSE—continued.												
La Crosse city.....	1	16	17	\$96 66	\$35 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. La Crosse village.....	1	8	4	100 00	33 33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onalaska.....		9	14	45 00	28 42	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....		4	5	85 97	29 50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....		4	5	38 00	34 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	1	83	\$51 62	\$32 12	68	8	.....	\$10 00	119	\$100 00	.....
LA FAYETTE—												
Argyle.....		6	10	\$40 00	\$28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Belmont.....		8	14	47 50	28 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton.....		6	7	40 00	23 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blanchard.....		4	8	40 00	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....		14	27	33 91	33 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Grove.....		9	16	46 43	29 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	1	11	19	38 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Gratiot.....		11	23	43 00	23 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

TABLE No. III—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.				
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
MARATHON—												
Berlin .....	.....	.....	8	8	\$31 86	\$27 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jenny .....	.....	.....	2	3	46 00	26 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton .....	.....	.....	3	6	36 00	31 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine .....	.....	.....	4	4	35 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	.....	.....	3	3	40 66	.....	4	.....	.....	\$55 00	2	\$115 00
Mosinee .....	.....	.....	5	10	35 44	28 87	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Stettin .....	.....	.....	5	5	38 80	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas .....	.....	.....	4	8	32 00	29 67	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau .....	.....	.....	5	8	35 00	30 87	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau, village	1	.....	3	4	70 00	35 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston .....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	29 62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wien .....	.....	.....	2	2	41 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15 00
Totals	1	48	66	66	\$40 17	\$29 62	62	.....	.....	\$56 00	17	\$280 00
MARQUETTE—												
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	7	12	\$37 83	\$22 66	14	14	.....	.....	17	\$7 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.				
	No. of Schools with Two Departments.	No of Schools with three or more De- partments.	No. of Teachers re- quired to teach the Schools.	No. of different per- sons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supnt during the year.	No. addresses and lec- tures delivered by Co. sup't during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
MONROE—												
Adrian.....			6	6	\$32 50	\$21 66	9					
Angelo.....			6	6	26 66	20 00	10					
Clifton.....			4	6		24 80	8					
Glendale.....			6	9	30 75	25 02	12					
Greenfield.....			3	6	30 50	22 00	4					
Jefferson.....			5	7	33 00	22 00	14					
La Fayette.....			4	6		25 53	6					
Leon.....			10	13	40 20	22 50	18					
Lincoln.....			9	14		21 50	10					
Little Falls.....			6	12		27 81	12					
Oakdale.....			4	6		23 75	8					
Portland.....			6	7		31 50	12					
Ridgeville.....			5	11	30 00	27 80	10					
Sheldon.....			4	7		28 00	8					
Sparta.....	2	1	17	29	55 67	24 45	20					
Tomah.....		1	12	21	55 00	22 70	15					
Wellington.....			7	13	40 00	22 86	12					

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. addresses and letters delivered by Co. Supt during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
OUTAGAMIE—continued.													
Maple Creek.....	.....	.....	2	4	\$43 00	\$30 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osborn.....	.....	.....	2	4	40 00	28 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour.....	.....	.....	2	4	50 00	27 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	95	166	\$43 98	\$28 08	75	80	.....	.....	114	\$72
OZAUKEE—													
Belgium.....	.....	.....	8	8	\$38 28	\$20 00	8	3	10	\$15 00	64	\$107 00
Cedarburg.....	1	.....	11	11	46 00	27 00	9	2	.....	.....	40	50 00
Fredonia.....	1	.....	11	14	36 64	21 16	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	1	.....	6	9	43 00	25 00	6	2	.....	.....	43	40 00
Mequon.....	2	.....	15	17	44 28	27 75	13	8	4	.....	948	856 00
Port Washington.....	.....	1	9	12	43 50	35 00	7	3	19	.....	89	60 00
Saukville.....	.....	.....	7	11	48 00	24 00	7	2	.....	.....	15	10 00
Totals.....	5	1	67	82	\$42 09	\$25 70	60	24	38	\$15 00	1,109	\$1123 00	

PEPIN—									
Albany.....	.....	3	4	\$25 00	\$27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durand.....	1	5	9	55 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankford.....	.....	5	4	30 00	26 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luna.....	.....	5	8	.....	28 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin.....	.....	6	13	75 00	30 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	1	2	3	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville.....	.....	4	8	35 00	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubeek.....	.....	3	6	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	30	55	\$40 66	\$27 50	.....	.....	.....	\$34 55
PERCE—									
Clifton.....	.....	3	6	\$47 50	\$33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Bluff.....	.....	2	2	61 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	.....	3	6	45 66	32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso.....	.....	5	8	32 00	29 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilman.....	.....	2	2	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	.....	6	7	33 66	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabelle.....	.....	1	2	40 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden Rock.....	.....	4	10	45 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martell.....	.....	4	6	37 42	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	.....	5	6	42 50	30 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott.....	.....	1	7	40 00	41 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Falls.....	.....	11	16	43 64	28 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Elm.....	.....	3	3	.....	21 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	.....	3	7	.....	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Lake.....	.....	2	2	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	.....	3	7	32 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trimble.....	.....	6	11	45 72	33 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	3	4	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	72	118	\$41 18	\$29 38	.....	.....	.....	.....

7 (App.) SUP. PUB. Ing.

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Sup't during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Sup't during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
POLK—														
Alden.....	2	3	\$41 75	\$40 00	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Brook.....	3	5	32 00	31 66	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	5	9	44 10	35 00	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3	4	.....	30 00	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	4	9	60 00	35 00	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix Falls.....	9	11	32 50	30 00	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling.....	2	4	.....	21 75	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	28	45	\$42 57	\$31 91	41	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
PORTAGE—														
Almond.....	6	12	\$55 00	\$30 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst.....	8	9	47 50	30 20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	6	9	.....	32 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	4	7	80 00	29 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	3	4	.....	30 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	3	4	35 00	23 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the School.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
RICHLAND—continued—													
Henrietta.....			2	11	\$35 00	\$28 75	5	1			3	\$2 00	
Ithaca.....			11	21	40 00	24 00	11				87	45 00	
Marshall.....			9	17	80 70	23 80	8						
Orion.....			6	9	38 25	24 66	6						
Richland.....		1	10	16	44 16	24 11	6	1			1	5 00	
Richwood.....			9	16	32 50	27 50	6						
Rockbridge.....			8	16	80 33	18 55	7						
Sylvan.....			9	17	27 35	19 55	9						
Westford.....			6	12	28 16	23 50	3						
Willow.....			6	9		22 91	4				8	10 00	
Totals.....		2	118	216	\$32 14	\$23 56	107	4			155	\$145 00	
ROCK—1st Dist													
Avon.....			8	14		\$24 75							
Center.....	1		7	10		31 19					7	\$12 00	
Falcon.....	3	1	20	31	\$32 40	21 40							

TABLE No III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Towns and Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
St. Croix—continued.														
Kinnickinnic.....	.....	.....	5	10	\$35 50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	\$36 35	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	1	.....	5	10	55 00	33 00	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River.....	.....	.....	3	5	42 00	35 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	2	4	57 50	37 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	.....	.....	5	6	31 00	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	.....	.....	3	4	50 00	32 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie.....	.....	.....	7	10	34 00	30 00	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	.....	.....	6	8	50 56	38 78	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	2	4	50 00	32 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	1	71	113	\$48 98	\$36 24	65	7	56	\$50 00	198	\$325 00		
SAUK—														
Baraboo.....	1	1	10	20	\$46 66	\$26 43	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	.....	.....	9	17	31 50	23 86	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pellona.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	22 12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Excelsior.....	8	16	86 65	22 12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Fairfield.....	6	11	28 50	22 38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 00
Franklin.....	6	9	35 00	27 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5 00
Freedom.....	6	10	84 00	31 87	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Greenfield.....	6	11	40 00	26 66	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek.....	9	13	31 60	29 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20 76
Ironton.....	9	14	42 50	27 88	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	186 00
La Valle.....	9	14	33 16	23 54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack.....	6	12	39 83	22 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	36 00
New Buffalo.....	7	14	50 00	34 55	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	180 00
Parie du Sac.....	1	8	80 00	24 32	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	50 00
Reedsburg.....	1	10	100 00	27 44	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	890 00
Spring Green.....	1	7	34 00	23 83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75 00
Sumpter.....	5	8	.....	28 22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20 00
Troy.....	8	14	80 72	23 71	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	55 00
Washington.....	9	15	30 75	23 43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	100 00
Westfield.....	4	7	40 00	26 87	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield.....	8	15	30 00	25 73	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14 00
Woodland.....	8	13	33 60	26 62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	25 00
Totals.....	6	3	163	287	129	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1,147	1,091 30
SHAWANO—												
Angelica.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell Plain.....	11	9	30 50	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32 00
Grant.....	1	1	35 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15 00
Hartland.....	1	1	.....	22 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pella.....	1	2	40 00	40 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Richmond.....	.....	12	42 00	35 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	1	1	.....	35 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wautechon.....	1	3	.....	25 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17	31	334 87	380 07	20	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	27	317 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.		
SHEBOYGAN —														
Greenbush.....	1	1	11	18	\$37 31	\$24 04	4				22	\$20 00		
Hernan.....			8	9	37 00	31 00	5				20	164 00		
Holland.....			14	26	37 50	23 89	3				897			
Lima.....	1	1	8	16	50 00	19 08	5							
Lyndon.....			10	18	48 83	22 09	3							
Mitchell.....			8	15	44 40	21 62	5							
Moselle.....			2	2	44 00	.....							
Plymouth.....		1	10	14	45 00	29 75	4							
Rhine.....			8	11	35 00	21 88								
Russell.....			2	4	42 00	21 50								
Scott.....			8	16	22 75	23 87	3							
Sheboygan.....			5	6	37 50	25 00	4		37	\$41 50	819	254 10		
Sheboygan city.....		1	16	16	65 00	31 41					200	100 00		
Sheboygan Falls.....			10	13	40 00	25 48	5							
Sheboygan Falls, vii.....		1	4	7	35 00	39 08	1							
Sherman.....			8	11	35 00	25 00	3				59	84 00		

Wilson.....	2	5	6	7	47 50	24 75	2	1,017	\$566 10
Totals									
TREMPEALEAU—									
Arcadia.....	8		13	\$36 87	\$25 60	3			
Burnside.....	3		3	35 71	22 33	2			
Saledonia.....	5		8		24 53	5		24	\$10 00
Etrick.....	6		8		27 00	7	75	75	
1	9		16	80 00	34 00	9			
Gale.....	3		4	28 00	21 42	3			
Hale.....	7		10	28 41	22 00	7			
Lincoln.....	3		5		26 29	3			
Preston.....	6		6	25 25	31 37	6			
Sumner.....	3		13	49 00	32 35	11			
Trempealeau.....	1	3	62	\$34 08	\$26 04	61	75	188	\$60 00
Totals									
VERNON—									
Bergen.....	5		7		\$27 00	5			
Christiana.....	6		9	\$38 00	25 00	6			
Clinton.....	7		10		25 00	7			
Ooon.....	3		4	25 00	27 00	3			
Forest.....	8		13	35 00	23 00	8			
Franklin.....	10		17		25 00	10			
Genoa.....	6		11	41 00	24 00	6			
Greenwood.....	6		10	31 00	23 00	6			
Hamburg.....	5		7	34 00	25 00	6			
Harmony.....	5		10	35 00	23 00	5			
Hillsborough.....	7		12	34 00	26 00	6			
1	7		14	38 00	28 00	7			
Jefferson.....	7		12	37 00	23 00	7			
Kickapoo.....	3		6		23 00	3			
Liberty.....	6		15		23 00	6			
Stark.....					23 00				

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the School.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Supt. during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
VERMONT—continued.												
Sterling.....	.....	.....	9	16	\$35 00	\$26 00	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	4	6	29 00	19 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Viroqua.....	.....	1	12	21	39 00	26 00	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	.....	.....	6	12	30 00	19 00	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	.....	.....	3	6	29 00	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitestown.....	.....	.....	5	.....	39 00	20 00	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	1	130	222	\$34 00	\$24 00	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WALWORTH—												
Bloomfield.....	1	.....	8	13	\$40 00	\$27 12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darien.....	.....	.....	8	17	39 80	30 00	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delavan.....	.....	1	15	20	75 00	28 07	.....	6	8	\$31 50	48	\$185 00
East Troy.....	.....	.....	1	17	50 80	30 88	.....	6	.....	.....	117	37 25
Elkhorn.....	.....	.....	6	10	140 00	42 80	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	.....	1	13	16	58 38	27 15	.....	7	.....	.....	40	100 00
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	9	18	42 50	32 33	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

La Grange		9	19	45 86	25 23	9			
Linn		8	16	44 50	20 00	8			
Lyons	1	11	18	34 38	30 00	5			215 \$135 00
Richmond		8	15	84 25	28 88	8			
Sharon	1	12	22	87 65	28 65	12			
Spring Prairie	1	10	18	45 56	24 75	9			
Sugar Creek		5	10	47 00	27 12	5			
Troy	1	7	13	45 00	67 66	8			47 16 00
Waiworth		8	14	36 25	27 13	8			
Whitewater		1	23	83 00	20 72	-9			169 65 00
Totals	6	5	159	\$52 60	\$27 86	123		8	\$31 50
WASHINGTON—									
Addison		7	7	\$35 00	\$20 00	7	4		6
Barton		6	6	40 00	28 00	5			218
Erin		5	8	40 00	20 00	3			32
Farmington	1	7	13	43 50	21 50	6	1		
Germantown		10	10	40 50	28 50	9	2		68
Hartford		11	16	43 25	23 75	2			25
Jackson	1	7	12	82 50	19 25	6			103
Kewaskum		6	7	89 75	23 75	6	1		
Polk		12	15	82 00	17 50	8			
Richfield		7	7	84 50	20 00	10	1		34
Trenton		9	17	39 00	18 75	9			51
Wayne		5	6	80 50	28 45	8			10
West Bend, town		5	7	27 75	18 50	8	2		30
West Bend, village	2	4	4	80 00	28 50	2	2		
Totals	8	1	135	\$39 87	\$23 80	89	13		577
WAUKESHA—									
Brookfield		9	17	\$46 00	\$28 00	9		56	\$24 00
Delafield	1	8	13		29 50	7			

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
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WAUKESHA—continued—													
Eagle.....	1		6	12	\$80 00	\$33 00	9					\$80 00	
Genesee.....			7	13	52 00	7				69	17 00	
Lisbon.....			7	12	52 50	26 00	7				19	
Menomonee.....	1		10	16	48 00	24 50	7				
Merton.....	1		7	12	45 00	30 00	6				
Mukwanago.....	1		9	16	47 00	27 00	9				12	5 00	
Muskego.....			7	14	34 00	23 00	6				16	8 00	
New Berlin.....			8	16	42 00	23 00	8				7	7 00	
Oconomowoc.....			7	12	42 50	25 00	7				92	80 00	
Oconomowoc, village.....	1		5	5	47 00	28 00	2				25	10 00	
Ottawa.....			5	9	43 00	27 00	5				
Pewaukee.....	1		10	17	47 00	25 75	7				78	69 00	
Summit.....			6	8	42 50	27 00	6				85	50 00	
Vernon.....			7	13	50 00	27 00	7		100		150	25 00	
Waukesha.....		1	15	24	90 00	27 00	10				
Totals.....	6	2	133	229	\$50 53	\$27 04	115		156	\$24 00	604	\$385 00	

WAUPACA—									
Bear Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dupont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larabee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	2	103	173	\$44 61	\$27 25	67	\$95 00	
WAUSHARA—									
Aurora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	.....	9	17	\$22 00	\$22 00	9	.....	.....
	.....	.....	6	9	24 00	24 00	6	.....	.....
	.....	.....	4	7	40 00	40 00	4	.....	.....
	.....	.....	8	6	22 00	22 00	3	.....	.....
	.....	.....	3	5	19 34	19 34	3	.....	.....
	.....	.....	4	7	20 67	20 67	4	.....	.....
	.....	.....	10	21	40 00	40 00	10	.....	.....
	.....	.....	8	18	35 80	35 80	8	.....	.....
	.....	.....	6	11	29 83	29 83	6	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. addresses and returns delivered by Co. Supt during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
WAUSHARA—continued.													
Oasis	1	7	4	9	.....	\$27 37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield .....	.....	.....	7	13	\$45 00	25 94	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poyssippi .....	.....	.....	4	8	89 00	21 22	4	.....	.....	\$28 00	1	\$38 00
Richford .....	.....	.....	5	10	33 09	19 45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Rose .....	.....	.....	2	8	40 00	24 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxville .....	.....	.....	5	10	84 00	28 20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Water .....	.....	.....	4	7	28 15	22 65	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	5	9	84 33	23 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wantoma	1	7	7	9	50 00	18 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3	.....	96	174	\$36 75	\$23 36	96	.....	.....	\$28 00	1	\$41 00
WINNEBAGO—													
Algoma .....	.....	.....	4	8	\$55 00	\$25 25	11	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Black Wolf .....	.....	.....	5	8	40 00	26 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton .....	.....	.....	1	14	49 66	24 71	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menasha	1	11	11	13	87 50	29 00	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Neanah	1	1	14	19	93 00	84 16	12	1	5	1 75	50	100 00
Nekimi			7	14	48 00	29 00	14					
Nepesakun			6	12	38 25	26 00	13					
Omro	1	1	14	25	98 50	28 25	38			10 00	124	80 00
Oshkosh			3	6	42 50	25 00	7					
Oshkosh, city		1	30	38	90 00	35 50						
Poygun			6	12	33 00	24 75	12					
Rushford		2	13	19	46 00	30 28	22					
Utica			7	13	42 00	26 33	15					
Vinland			8	16	52 50	30 00	18					
Winchester			7	11	38 50	30 75	11				1	8 00
Winneconne			7	14	50 75	28 50	13					
Wolf River			5	7	37 50	30 00	6					
Totals	3	6	155	247	\$55 16	\$28 30	220	1	5	\$11 75	225	\$183 00
WOOD—												
Centralia	1		4	5	\$47 50	\$31 25	3	3				
Dexter												
Grand Rapids			3	6	40 00	25 00	3	3				
Grand Rapids, city		1	4	6	130 00	40 00	1	1				
Lincoln			2	4	40 00	30 00	2	2				
Remington			1	1		25 00	1	1				
Rudolph			2	4		31 50	3	2				
Saratoga			4	8	40 00	25 00	4	4				
Seneca			4	2		29 50	4	4				
Sigel			3	5	32 00	80 00	3	3				
Totals	1	1	27	41	\$53 25	\$29 70	23	23				

TABLE No. III—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Sup't during the year.	No. addresses and lectures delivered by Co. Sup't during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Adams			65	105	\$28 72	\$20 36	56	1	1	\$5 00	21	\$20 00	
Ashland, no report.....													
Barron, no report.....													
Bayfield.....													
Brown	8	1	88	130	40 44	29 22					275	154 00	
Buffalo.....		1	62	85	37 48	29 54	62	29	41	\$29 98	46	45 98	
Burnett			2	3		33 00	2	4					
Calumet.....	4		67	105	37 00	23 07	65		36	66 06	324	361 56	
Chippewa.....		1	41	65	45 02	33 28	36						
Clark.....			19	32	40 10	30 71	22	7	12	3 25	287	341 39	
Columbia.....	5	6	184	306	45 85	24 13	260		42	165 80	577	699 50	
Crawford.....	2	1	109	163	37 90	26 27			50	82 00	57	65 60	
Dane, 1st Dist.....	2	2	136	234	41 35	26 85	72		117	88 00	477	264 50	
Dane, 2d Dist.....	2	7	140	241	47 22	28 85			47	61 00	2,761	2,444 37	
Dodge, 1st Dist.....	2	1	98	145	41 21	25 74	94		36	85 90	1,235	1,368 00	
Dodge, 2d Dist.....	12	1	120	209	51 00	25 85	171	69	11	19 50	567	551 00	
Door	1		36	57	30 80	28 42	72	44	8	30 20	32	124 00	
Douglas.....	2		5	10	40 00	30 00	3						

[illegible]

TABLE No. III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—continued.

Counties	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. additions and deletures during year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Sheboygan.....	2	5	136	209	\$11 10	\$25 07	46	....	27	\$41 50	1,017	\$206 10
Trempealeau....	1	3	62	82	34 08	26 74	61	....	75	.....	188	00 00
Vernon.....	1	1	130	222	34 30	24 00	127	....	....	.....	....	....
Walworth.....	6	5	169	279	52 40	27 86	128	....	8	81 50	634	642 25
Washington....	3	1	101	135	39 87	23 30	89	....	....	.....	577	829 00
Waukesha.....	6	2	138	229	50 53	27 04	115	....	156	24 00	604	825 00
Waupaca.....	3	2	103	178	44 61	27 25	....	....	....	.....	67	95 00
Waushara.....	3	....	96	174	36 75	23 36	96	....	....	.....	1	41 00
Winnebago.....	3	6	155	247	55 16	28 30	220	....	5	11 75	225	183 00
Wood.....	1	1	27	41	53 25	29 70	23	....	....	.....	....	....
Totals.....	178	111	5,517	8,705	\$13 63	\$26 34	4,248	609	1,281	\$1,510 98	93,889	\$31,806 28	

TABLE NO. IV.
SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.							
	No. of school houses in the town.	No of pupils sch. houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. joint districts with school houses in town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Use value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. dist. for attendance.	Average number in daily attendance.
ADAMS—																		
Adams.....	4	125	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	\$100 00	\$280 00	\$28 00	\$45 00	1	1	1	1	1
Big Flats.....	1	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110 00	100 00	10 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1
Dell Prairie.....	5	239	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	650 00	1,140 00	116 00	17 00	1	1	1	1	1
Easton.....	3	80	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	600 00	470 00	65 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1
Jackson.....	6	200	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	275 00	770 00	5 00	5 00	1	1	1	1	1
Leola.....	2	60	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	170 00	270 00	26 00	26 00	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln.....	5	190	5	2	1	2	1	1	2	210 00	650 00	23 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe.....	3	140	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	665 00	1,300 00	23 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1
New Chester.....	3	85	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	210 00	325 00	20 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1
New Haven.....	4	290	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	820 00	1,700 00	68 00	14 00	1	1	1	1	1
Preston.....	4	155	4	1	1	3	1	1	2	212 00	600 00	27 00	38 00	1	1	1	1	1
Quincy.....	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	307 00	450 00	60 00	38 00	1	1	1	1	1

Counties and Towns.

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school houses and sites.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such school have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not att'd dis. sch. d. g. v. r.	Average number in daily attendance.
Adams—continued.																		
Richfield.....	3	150	3			3	2		2	\$210 00	\$350 00	\$30 00						
Rome.....	3	90	2	1		1	2			110 00	130 00	85 00	\$30 00					
Springville.....	5	150	5			1	2	2	2	610 00	1,300 00	60 00	80 00					
Strong's Prairie....	5	265	1			2	1	1	1	850 00	960 00	85 00	75 00					
White Creek.....	1	60				1	1	1		775 00	750 00	25 00	50 00					
Totals.....	60	2409	49	3	80	30	20	11	21	\$350 00	\$11,475 00	\$762 00	\$375 00					
ASHLAND*—																		
La Pointe.....																		
BARRON*—																		
Barron.....																		

* No report.

BAYFIELD—											
Bayfield.....											
1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$700 00		
BROWN—											
3	180	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	\$350 00	\$850 00	\$100 00
4	160	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	250 00	800 00	150 00
1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,000 90	2,500 00	500 00
Eaton.....											
5	412	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	7,500 00	5,200 00	4,250 00
1	220	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	235 00	572 00	33 00
3	155	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	700 00	1,100 00	70 00
3	525	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	16,000 00	23,000 00	3,000 00
4	284	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	10 00	200 00	10 00
5	315	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	400 00	850 00	100 00
4	373	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	940 00	90 00
6	300	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	3,200 00	4,000 00	250 00
6	890	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	1,350 00	1,350 00	105 25
6	300	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	603 00	1,850 00	50 00
2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	140 00	280 00	20 00
4	115	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	825 00	1,850 00	275 00
5	214	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	205 00	340 00	40 00
6	275	6	3	5	5	5	5	5	500 00	920 00	200 00
3	121	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	400 00	900 00	120 00
6	280	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	800 00	1,840 00	179 00
Totals.....											
79	4841	56	21	6	69	34	8	7	16,000 00	\$26,512 00	\$9507 25
BUFFALO—											
4	195	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	\$450 00	\$550 00	\$50 00
3	180	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	200 00	350 00	80 00
6	345	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7,600 00	8,080 00	630 00
1	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	600 00	600 00	50 00
5	280	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	550 00	1,170 00	130 00
4	215	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1,200 00	1,900 00	120 00

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dist., with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd dis. sch. d. g. yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
BUFFALO - con.—																		
Gilmantown.....	5	212	5	2	...	3	2	...	...	\$815 00	\$1,340 00	\$80 00	\$5 00	...	...	...	...	...
Glencoe.....	6	270	6	...	...	5	...	...	1	150 00	680 00	120 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxville.....	4	150	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	300 00	700 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modena.....	3	191	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	310 00	600 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	3	120	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naples.....	5	188	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	710 00	1,700 00	120 00	30 25	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson.....	5	200	4	2	...	4	1	...	...	320 00	605 00	65 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wauwadee.....	4	500	7	2	1	3	1	3	3	100 00	4,000 00	300 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	58	2985	35	7	2	46	19	8	10	\$7,600 00	\$22,195 00	\$1745 00	\$1250 25	...	...	...	...	...
BURNETT—																		
Grantaburg.....	2	106	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	\$1,150 00	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

OALUMET--													
Brillon	6	242	3	1	4	3	1	\$600 00	\$1,900 00	\$105 00	\$200 00		
Brookertown	9	510	0	2	4	3	...	700 00	2,760 00	485 00	150 00		
Charlestown	8	395	7	2	6	3	...	1,200 00	2,420 00	820 00	170 00		
Chilton	8	600	5	1	6	2	3	600 00	1,812 00	157 00	28 00		
Harrison	10	202	8	2	7	6	1	800 00	2,720 00	385 00	37 50		
New Holstein	4	315	4	4	4	3	...	450 00	1,400 00	80 00	215 00	2	198 25
Rantoul	4	250	4	...	3	1	2	1,050 00	1,260 00	50 00	...		80
Stockbridge	8	450	6	1	4	2	...	2,650 00	5,898 00	265 00	295 00		
Woodville	7	280	7	...	6	5	...	425 00	1,590 00	80 00	75 00		
Totals	64	3244	50	13	44	34	19	\$2,650 00	\$21,250 00	1,927 00	1,165 50	2	198 25
CHIPPEWA--													
Anson	3	102	2	1	1	1	...	\$255 00	\$255 50	\$25 00	\$34 50		
Bloomer Prairie	11	300	4	...	6	4	...	800 00	1,200 00	100 0	...		
Chippewa Falls	1	300	1	...	1	1	1	10,000 00	9,000 00	1,000 00	100 00		
Eagle Point	6	343	2	3	3	3	1	625 00	1,700 00	110 00	49 00		
Edson	2	85	...	...	2	...	...	75 00	150 00	...	...
La Fayette	9	360	6	1	8	6	2	625 00	3,350 00	215 00	35 00		
Sigel	2	150	2	1	2	...	...	160 00	300 00	10 50	70 00		
Wheaton	6	170	5	...	3	1	...	820 00	1,010 00	34 00	...		
Totals	39	1800	22	6	26	16	3	\$10,000 00	\$16,975 50	1,494 50	\$288 50		
CLARK--													
Grant	3	120	2	...	3	1	...	\$675 00	\$1,345 00	\$45 00	...		
Levis	2	75	2	...	1	1	...	325 00	600 00	80 00	...		
Loyal	3	98	3	...	3	...	...	225 00	350 00	25 00	...		
Lynn	1	30	1	...	1	1	...	100 00	140 00	25 00	...		

TABLE No. IV — *School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	A. v. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd dis. sch. d. g. y. r.	Average No. in daily attendance.
CLARK—continued—																		
Mentor	2	65	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	\$200 00	\$380 00	\$40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pine Valley	3	360	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	800 00	2,030 00	25 00	85 00	...	...	...	...	...
Weston	3	155	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	500 00	700 00	135 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	18	895	14	3	...	12	7	2	2	\$900 00	\$5,525 00	\$325 00	\$135 00	...	...	...	...	...
COLUMBIA—																		
Arlington	5	250	3	3	...	5	4	3	1	\$800 00	\$2,500 00	\$180 00	\$155 00	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonia	7	445	6	1	1	6	6	3	1	620 00	245 00	157 00	145 00	...	...	...	...	...
Columbus	9	705	7	3	1	8	8	4	3	10,000 00	10,480 00	3,325 00	127 00	...	...	...	...	...
Courtland	7	...	5	6	...	5	...	2	4	3,000 00	4,300 00	680 00	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
Dekorra	10	750	5	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Winnebago ..	7	400	2	1	...	7	7	3	3	845 00	3,500 00	175 00	280 00	...	...	...	...	...
Fountain Prairie ..	7	412	5	1	...	4	4	3	2	1,390 00	3,450 00	295 00	150 00	...	...	...	...	...

Empden	7	250	7	2	1	5	4	2	1	300 00	1,870 00	195 00	145 00	...	...	...	...	...
Leeds	7	286	7	...	1	5	6	1	1	1,120 00	3,060 00	320 00	140 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lewiston	10	426	10	2	...	8	9	2	...	325 00	1,645 00	95 00	247 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lodi	8	538	6	4	1	6	7	2	3	1,700 00	8,250 00	1,410 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lowville	8	447	5	4	...	5	5	2	3	1,560 00	4,230 00	290 00	90 00	...	...	...	...	...
Marcellon	7	346	7	3	1	7	4	...	5	650 00	3,100 00	155 00	74 00	...	...	...	...	...
Newport	5	250	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1,200 00	2,550 00	230 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...
Osgo	7	400	7	2	...	4	4	1	2	1,200 00	2,300 00	260 00	121 00	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific	8	130	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	20 00	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage City	4	900	3	2	1	4	4	...	4	16,000 00	10,000 00	5,500 00	300 00	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph	8	350	5	2	1	3	4	...	4	1,500 00	...	21 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	8	345	8	2	...	7	4	...	4	40 00	2,495 00	150 00	70 00	...	...	...	...	...
Springvale	6	292	5	2	...	4	3	...	1	600 00	1,720 00	100 00	21 00	...	...	...	...	...
West Point	7	300	7	1	2	6	6	4	1	1,000 00	3,450 00	200 00	120 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wycena	8	495	8	3	...	8	6	1	2	2,800 00	7,000 00	243 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	152	8763	125	50	10	110	95	38	44	\$16,000 00	\$71,115 00	12583 00	2,475 00	...	...	...	...	60
ORAWFORD—																		
Clayton	13	650	13	...	...	8	9	...	...	\$325 00	\$1,546 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Eastman	10	415	5	...	...	6	2	...	3	525 00	1,760 00	135 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freeman	8	380	7	...	...	5	3	...	2	750 00	1,740 00	140 00	472 00	...	...	...	...	4
Haney	6	218	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	520 00	1,675 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marietta	4	209	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	300 00	600 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Chien	9	1100	7	5	5	9	6	4	...	4,000 00	10,000 00	1,500 00	680 00	...	...	...	...	100
Scott	8	300	8	...	...	...	6	...	1	305 00	1,510 00	25 00	27 00	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca	10	481	4	...	...	6	1	1	1	410 00	2,510 00	215 00	34 00	...	...	...	...	...
Union	3	13	2	...	...	3	...	...	7	510 00	650 00	25 00	68 60	...	...	...	...	...
Utica	9	360	9	...	...	7	5	1	2	550 00	1,600 00	205 00	...	...	...	...	...	58
Wauzeka	7	406	2	...	...	5	3	1	1	397 00	1,475 00	212 00	106 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	87	4689	66	5	5	56	38	10	11	\$4,000 00	\$25,266 00	2,787 00	1,387 60	...	...	...	...	54

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd in sch. d'y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
DANE—1st Dist.—																		
Albion.....	7	245	6	2	2	6	8	1	1	\$510 00	\$1,725 00	\$175 00						
Bloomington.....	5	265	5	3	1	4	4	1	1	1,280 00	3,459 00	175 00	\$35 00					
Bristol.....	8	328	8	3	3	4	7	1	1					1	1	100		
Burke.....	9	450	7	2	6	7	7	1	6	1,015 00	4,510 00	585 00	118 00					
Christiana.....	10	618	9	5	7	7	6	4	4	8,410 00	6,540 00	720 00	85 00	1	1	24	25	
Cottage Grove.....	9	490	7	8	4	6	8		4	1,000 00	4,000 00	800 00	115 00					
Deerfield.....	5	280	4		5	4				1,000 00	2,050 00	85 00	36 00					
Dunkirk.....	8	360	7	2	1	8	8	2	3	850 00	2,800 00	175 00	80 00					
Duane.....	6	329	6	1		5	8		2	800 00	2,650 00	205 00	60 50					
Medina.....	7	400	6	3	1	5	8	2	3	1,600 00	3,800 00	380 00	65 00	1	8			
Pleasant Springs.....	6	259	5	3		4	8	2	2	815 10	1,775 00	150 00	185 00	2	4	178	20	
Rutland.....	8	454	6	2	1	5	6	1	2	680 00	2,520 00	250 00	68 50				10	18
Stoughton village.....	1	250			1	1	1	1	1	4,000 00		500 00	100 00					
Sun Prairie.....	5	285	8	3	1	3	2	1	2	1,050 00	3,700 00	188 00	40 50					
Sun Prairie, village.....	1	220		1	1	1	1	1	1	5,500 00	5,500 00	500 00	25 00					

Vienna.....	8	336	4	5	6	6	6	3	6	1,150 00	4,125 00	340 00	181 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport.....	6	317	6	3	1	6	4	1	.....	1,040 00	8,900 00	280 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	7	394	5	3	.....	4	4	2	1	1,250 00	6,000 00	400 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	8	383	5	3	.....	4	8	.....	3	775 00	3,500 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	124	6538	102	46	26	97	86	23	44	\$5,500 00	\$61,544 00	5,588 00	1,249 00	5	9	99	10 21
DANE—2d Dist—																	
Berry.....	5	280	5	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	\$700 00	\$1,900 00	\$120 00	\$57 00	1	3	.....	72 23
Black Earth.....	3	236	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....	3,000 00	2,305 00	315 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Mounds.....	5	225	5	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,250 00	2,700 00	210 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Plains.....	6	304	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	400 00	800 00	70 00	80 00	1	2	.....	44
Dane.....	7	314	5	1	4	4	3	4	3	725 00	2,550 00	225 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg.....	10	505	9	3	1	6	4	.....	3	1,000 00	4,190 00	417 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	5	240	4	2	1	3	2	3	3	1,100 00	2,570 00	250 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison city.....	7	1300	7	6	6	7	7	7	1	20,000 00	45,500 00	7,500 00	2,904 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mazomanie.....	2	473	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	12,800 00	12,300 00	320 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton.....	3	533	7	5	4	7	5	2	.....	2,650 00	6,360 00	613 00	167 00	3	4	.....	.....
Montrose.....	7	323	4	1	1	4	3	.....	2	.....	2,420 00	550 00	15 00	1	1	65	57 66
Oregon.....	9	513	9	2	.....	7	3	.....	.....	1,500 00	4,323 00	345 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	5	280	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	585 00	1,280 00	85 00	35 00	1	1	.....	59 16
Primrose.....	7	210	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2,612 00	525 00	25 00	2	2	176	.....
Roxbury.....	6	280	4	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	500 00	1,425 00	160 00	35 00	1	2	200	55 75
Springdale.....	6	405	5	1	2	5	1	.....	1	1,211 00	4,025 00	225 00	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	9	435	2	2	3	5	5	5	3	1,200 00	3,780 00	423 00	412 00	2	2	150	120 40
Vermont.....	6	410	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	715 00	2,500 00	100 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona.....	7	492	7	.....	1	4	5	1	1	1,320 00	3,700 00	170 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	120	7745	90	32	31	80	49	24	28	\$20,000 00	107,240 00	13023 00	4,267 00	13	17	147	407 44
DODGE—1st Dist.																	
Ashtippun.....	5	575	8	.....	2	6	6	.....	3	\$1,550 00	\$4,270 00	\$237 00	\$130 00	1	1	20	11 22
Clyman.....	7	510	7	3	2	5	4	2	3	562 00	1,820 00	177 00	170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmett.....	8	410	8	1	2	4	4	2	.....	600 00	1,690 00	205 00	265 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'g'v'r attendance.	Average number in daily
Dodge—1st Dist.—con.																		
Herman.....	9	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	1	\$425 00	\$1,925 00	\$240 00	\$280 00	4	4	...	400	...
Hubbard.....	9	825	5	5	3	9	9	1	3	10,555 00	9,925 50	940 00	94 00	1	1	227	87	80
Husisford.....	7	455	7	1	1	7	5	...	5	600 00	2,140 00	350 00	66 00	1	1	...	...	...
Lebanon.....	6	300	5	...	1	3	1	8	1	600 00	1,155 00	225 00	62 00	5	5	452	104	106
Leroy.....	8	390	7	...	...	5	3	3	2	600 00	2,589 99	430 00	57 00	1	1	180	65	14
Lomira.....	10	598	10	...	1	5	6	1	...	400 00	1,925 00	280 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rabicon.....	9	662	8	...	1	6	5	3	2	1,400 00	2,600 00	420 00	40 00	1	1	100	111	80
Theresa.....	7	430	7	...	2	5	7	...	2	825 00	2,095 00	160 00	5 00	5	...	...	...	...
Williamston.....	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,040 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	94	5155	81	10	15	62	50	15	22	10,555 00	81,845 49	\$3,654	\$1,269	19	14	191	728	940
DODGE—2d Dist.																		
Beaver Dam.....	9	395	8	4	1	5	6	2	2	\$1,355 00	\$5,230 00	\$545 00	\$85 00	...	...	...	...	...

	4	780	...	4	1	4	4	4	4	...	6,700 00	13,200 00	3300 00	500 00	2	5	200	270
Beaver Dam, city	4	780	...	4	1	4	4	4	4	...	6,700 00	13,200 00	3300 00	500 00	...	...	...	...
Burnett	6	311	4	2	...	6	3	1	3	...	1,200 00	2,400 00	470 00	25 00	...	...	...	...
Calanua	9	493	7	4	1	8	3	...	2	...	1,100 00	4,960 00	273 00	86 00	...	...	...	...
Chester	7	311	7	5	...	4	5	...	3	...	1,200 00	3,300 00	225 00	46 00	...	...	...	...
Elba	8	446	7	1	...	4	6	...	3	...	3,600 00	2,850 00	520 00	400 00	...	...	...	...
Fox Lake	7	...	7	...	...	6	6	...	5	...	2,000 00	4,960 00	650 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lowell	10	760	14	1	1	10	5	...	3	...	3,200 00	7,875 00	598 00	187 00	...	...	...	...
Oak Grove	10	654	8	4	3	7	7	1	1	...	3,200 00	7,110 00	540 00	70 00	...	...	...	...
Portland	8	440	8	1	...	5	6	2	2	...	720 00	2,735 00	153 00	139 00	...	...	...	...
Shields	5	270	5	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	562 00	920 00	90 00	85 00	1	1	...	...
Trenton	11	412	7	6	1	11	4	...	5	...	2,000 00	4,700 00	760 00	25 00	...	...	...	...
Waupun village	2	375	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	...	3,000 00	4,000 00	1,640 00	150 00	...	...	...	...
Westford	8	400	8	2	...	8	6	2	3	...	450 00	1,500 00	472 00	80 00	...	...	...	...
Totals	104	6015	90	36	10	85	78	17	85	...	67,000 00	63,750 00	10186 00	1828 00	3	6	200	270
DOOR—																		
Bailey's Harbor	1	60	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3350 00	800 00	350 00	...	...	...	...	...
Brussels	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Clay Banks	2	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	325 00	500 00	45 00	25 00	...	...	...	...
Egg Harbor	2	65	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	535 00	575 00	37 00	14 00	...	...	...	...
Forestville	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	450 00	400 00	50 00	25 00	...	...	...	...
Gardner	3	130	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	553 00	402 00	249 00	55 00	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	5	136	5	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	300 00	850 00	125 00	22 50	...	...	...	...
Jacksonport	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 00	300 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty Grove	3	84	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	253 00	350 00	52 50	30 00	...	...	...	...
Nasaupee	4	200	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	360 00	650 00	120 00	2 50	...	...	...	...
Savastopol	4	120	3	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	600 00	760 00	210 00	125 50	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Bay	4	200	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	800 00	800 00	810 00	20 00	...	...	...	...
Union	1	75	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	115 00	100 00	15 00	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	955 00	950 00	5 00	25 00	1	1	...	...
Totals	34	1390	17	3	...	22	16	7	1	...	955 00	87,037 00	1418 00	8344 50	1	1	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jt. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd reg. sch. & v'r attendance.	Average number in daily attendance.
FOND DU LAC—con.—																		
Marshfield	3	180	8	8	...	8	...	1	2	\$865 00	\$665 00	\$200 00	...	4	10	800	351	250
Metomen	10	685	8	8	...	6	7	3	...	4,000 00	5,500 00	810 00	\$815 00	...	...	...	...	...
Oakfield	7	352	5	6	...	4	4	3	1	1,000 00	2,500 00	405 00	108 50	...	...	...	...	...
Oaccola	8	445	8	2	...	4	4	1	2	450 00	1,740 00	200 00	13 00	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	8	395	6	5	1	8	8	2	5	700 00	3,700 00	570 00	287 00	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon city	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Rosendale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springvale	9	576	7	2	2	8	3	...	3	2,300 00	4,575 00	325 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Taycheedah	6	458	3	3	3	6	5	...	...	2,000 00	3,850 00	375 00	2 00	2	2	...	...	...
Waupun	8	427	6	4	4	6	4	1	1	900 00	3,000 00	335 00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...
Waupun village	1	250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,200 00	6,000 00	300 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	174	0-30. 151	77	20	123	108	24	32	\$48,250 00	110,450 00	28680 50	2,661 15	...	17	25	210	867	87

GRANT—														
Bestown.....	9	453	1	2	6	4	2	1	\$675 00	\$2,570 00	\$208 00	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	6	300	4	2	3	2	2	1	1,200 00	3,025 00	395 00	.....	1	3
Blue River.....	5	244	6	1	3	1	1	1	610 00	1,410 00	36 00	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel.....	3	375	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	4,550 00	4,500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Cassville.....	5	.....	5	1	5	2	.....	.....	5,000 00	410 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	9	450	9	1	2	8	2	2	450 00	2,400 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	6	180	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	300 00	250 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore.....	15	743	10	3	11	4	.....	8	1,440 00	6,750 00	355 00	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	5	293	1	2	5	2	2	1	1,800 00	4,700 00	220 00	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	9	425	4	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1,500 00	3,400 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	7	850	3	6	5	4	.....	.....	9,400 00	11,900 00	850 00	.....	1	120
Hickory Grove.....	7	350	4	.....	2	5	2	3	1,025 00	1,985 00	65 00	.....	1	21
Jamestown.....	7	380	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	350 00	1,350 00	50 00	.....	.....	18
Laucaster.....	10	490	3	3	6	2	2	3	.....	.....	2,175 00	.....	1	2
Liberty.....	8	500	6	1	7	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	6	320	6	.....	2	5	1	2	1,400 00	3,646 00	117 00	.....	.....	.....
Little Grant.....	7	273	2	1	7	2	2	1	820 00	2,250 00	112 30	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	4	168	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	400 00	1,100 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	3	120	3	.....	3	1	.....	2	485 00	915 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope.....	6	300	5	.....	1	6	.....	3	800 00	3,200 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	5	345	4	1	4	3	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,875 00	170 00	.....	1	1
Paris.....	6	800	3	2	6	3	1	2	700 00	2,950 00	840 00	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	6	310	5	.....	4	4	.....	4	625 00	2,580 00	190 00	.....	.....	.....
Platteville.....	8	916	5	2	5	4	3	.....	16,500 00	24,500 00	3,243 00	.....	1	8
Potosi.....	8	650	7	3	4	4	8	.....	7,175 00	10,700 00	600 00	.....	240	60
Smelser.....	7	446	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	3,450 00	835 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	6	272	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	300 00	725 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....
Waterstown.....	4	210	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	900 00	1,390 00	352 00	.....	.....	.....
Wingville.....	7	290	5	1	5	2	.....	2	800 00	3,000 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....
Woodman.....	5	208	4	1	4	2	.....	2	200 00	2,000 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....
Wyalusing.....	7	350	4	2	3	3	.....	4	250 00	2,200 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	206	11811	128	36	153	65	27	40	\$16,500 00	115,521 00	11415 50	2,886 50	5	10
													180	81
														34

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. ft. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. d. p. v. t.	Average number in daily attendance.
GREEN—																		
Adams.....	7	240	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	\$325 00	\$1,020 00	\$50 00	\$25 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany.....	8	420	5	2	2	5	3	1	1	1,200 00	3,220 00	340 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	10	475	8	5	2	6	6	.....	5	1,100 00	4,295 00	400 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	10	400	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	2	500 00	2,120 00	180 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarno.....	10	510	9	4	2	8	4	.....	2	1,400 00	5,500 00	400 00	50 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur.....	10	950	7	4	5	9	7	3	1	15,000 00	22,500 00	900 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter.....	6	315	6	3	.....	6	4	.....	1	825 00	2,225 00	279 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	9	614	7	6	5	6	6	3	2	1,300 00	6,250 00	882 00	268 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	7	285	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	875 00	1,193 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	10	1500	7	8	1	6	5	8	3	6,750 00	15,240 00	1,650 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt Pleasant.....	8	403	1	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	1,110 00	3,600 00	81 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Glarus.....	4	370	2	1	2	3	1	3	.....	3,150 00	4,150 00	210 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Grove.....	9	481	8	8	2	8	4	4	1	1,800 00	2,250 00	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester.....	9	445	9	2	2	5	4	1	5	1,200 00	3,875 00	245 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	8	317	7	.....	2	5	1	1	1	400 00	2,000 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

York	6	315	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	825 00	1,725 00	97 00	25 00	.....
Totals	131	7992	87	40	31	91	52	28	31	\$15,000 00	\$80,863 00	\$5924 00	\$1878 00	.....
GREEN LAKE--														
Berlin	8	320	6	2	1	6	4	2	4	\$1,500 00	\$4,400 00	\$400 00	\$50 00	.....
Berlin city	2	100	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	25,000 00	33,000 00	2,000 00	150 00	.....
Brooklyn	8	389	8	.....	1	8	2	.....	4	1,550 00	3,400 00	295 00	100 00	.....
Green Lake	12	454	11	3	1	11	6	4	6	800 00	3,225 00	420 00	58 00	.....
Kingston	6	322	3	2	.....	5	3	1	2	2,000 00	3,225 00	136 00	100 00	.....
Mackford	8	495	7	2	1	8	5	1	1	2,150 00	4,800 00	327 00	80 00	.....
Manchester	8	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 00	1,000 00	61 00	.....	.....
Marquette	4	164	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	600 00	755 00	65 00	.....	.....
Princeton	6	367	5	.....	2	3	2	1	4	3,600 00	5,300 00	280 00	100 00	.....
St. Marie	5	225	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	400 00	860 00	150 00	.....	.....
Seneca	5	175	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	410 00	1,450 00	50 00	.....	.....
Totals	72	3895	62	11	6	50	25	11	26	\$25,000 00	\$62,405 00	\$4187 00	\$638 00	.....
IOWA--														
Arena	14	561	14	4	.....	9	6	1	2	\$850 00	\$3,250 00	\$805 00	\$30 00	.....
Clyde	4	160	4	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	600 00	1,250 00	35 00	80 00	.....
Dodgeville	7	1024	9	2	2	9	4	1	3	1,000 00	5,165 00	383 00	320 00	.....
Highland	12	88	12	4	2	7	5	.....	2	850 00	3,335 00	365 00	70 00	.....
Linden	12	621	6	3	5	10	6	.....	1	1,500 00	6,300 00	350 00	56 00	.....
Miffin	9	450	7	1	1	5	3	1	2	2,800 00	5,700 00	450 00	100 00	.....
Mineral Point	11	497	6	1	1	8	6	2	.....	1,650 00	4,190 00	325 00	210 00	.....
Mineral Point city	2	800	.....	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1,500 00	2,500 00	1,800 00	250 00	.....
Moscow	7	290	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	660 00	1,375 00	100 00	75 00	.....
Pulaski	7	490	3	1	3	5	5	2	1	2,000 00	4,866 00	730 00	90 00	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. d. y. r.	Average number in daily attendance.
IOWA—continued.																		
Ridgeway	14	601	14	...	...	3	3	...	1	\$555 00	\$3,455 00	\$134 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waldwick	6	340	5	...	6	...	...	3	...	550 00	1,500 00	135 00	\$147 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	7	311	4	1	..	7	3	2	...	660 00	2,417 00	121 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	7026	89	19	23	76	46	18	15	\$2,800 00	\$45,403 00	5,243 00	1,418 00	3	4	190	180	160
JACKSON—																		
Albion	5	317	4	1	...	5	3	3	1	\$900 00	\$2,600 00	\$530 00	\$37 00	...	...	...	...	...
Alma	7	272	...	...	1	5	2	...	4	1,545 00	3,945 00	300 00	180 00	...	...	...	...	...
Garden Valley	5	335	5	3	...	5	4	...	...	615 00	1,450 00	148 00	98 00	...	...	...	...	...
Hixton	5	255	5	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrving	6	285	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	350 00	1,055 00	115 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	3	125	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	360 00	700 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melrose	9	310	2	...	...	5	2	1	3	2,100 00	3,085 00	175 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended 1/2 yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
JUNEAU—continued—																		
Kildare	6	266	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	\$600 00	\$1,260 00	\$75 00	\$61 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lemonweir	7	311	7	2	...	6	2	...	1	600 00	1,860 00	128 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lindina	7	386	6	3	...	7	6	4	2	600 00	1,260 00	75 00	61 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lisbon	6	630	4	1	...	6	4	8	2	7,000 00	7,075 00	1,035 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lynden	4	120	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	400 00	650 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	8	136	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	200 00	860 00	85 00	68 25	...	...	...	...	...
Marston Village	1	25	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	6,500 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
New Idah	2	575	2	1	...	2	2	2	1	9,050 00	9,500 00	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	2	40	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	480 00	600 00	70 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	7	258	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	465 00	800 00	60 00	27 00	...	...	...	...	...
Seven Mile Creek	9	379	8	...	...	7	1	...	8	280 00	955 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	6	260	6	...	...	4	4	...	1	525 00	1,100 00	70 00	89 00	...	...	...	...	...
Woneoc	7	329	6	...	...	5	4	...	1	400 00	1,615 00	75 00	69 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	83	4261	71	8	...	60	84	12	16	\$9,960 00	\$35,194 00	4,466 00	\$772 70	...	...	...	...	...

KENOSHA--														
Brighton.....	8	368	8	4	....	6	2	2	1	\$1,100 00	\$3,288 00	\$887 00	\$86 00	...
Bristol.....	9	326	9	1	....	1	5	3	1	1,250 00	2,365 00	390 00	100 00	...
Kenosha city.....	8	830	...	8	2	8	3	3	...	28,000 00	25,000 00	3,000 00	150 00	...
Paris.....	10	412	9	4	....	8	5	3	6	560 00	2,500 00	420 00	1 00	...
Pleasant Prairie...	11	500	10	6	2	9	8	4	2	2,500 00	8,400 00	565 00	80 00	...
Randall.....	8	216	2	....	...	8	2	...	...	600 00	900 00	95 00	20 00	...
Salem.....	9	594	8	3	....	7	4	2	3	1,200 00	4,990 00	400 00	79 00	...
Somers.....	8	350	6	6	....	7	5	2	2	1,200 00	3,550 00	965 00	125 00	...
Wheatland.....	6	320	6	2	1	5	5	....	2	350 00	1,250 00	180 00	70 00	...
Totals.....	67	3916	58	29	5	49	43	18	17	\$28,000 00	\$51,538 00	5,752 00	\$710 00	...
KEWAUNEE--														
Ahnepee.....	6	415	4	4	....	5	4	4	....	\$1,200 00	\$2,600 00	\$455 00	\$214 00	...
Carlton.....	6	600	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	125 00	1,205 00	175 00	38 00	...
Casco.....	8	400	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	675 00	1,650 00	200 00	41 00	...
Franklin.....	5	434	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	360 00	50 00	80 00	...
Kewaunee.....	6	600	8	4	...	6	5	1	1	4,565 00	3,765 00	740 00	65 00	...
Lincoln.....	8	450	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	250 00	500 00	30 00	...	...
Montpeller.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	4	220	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	220 00	700 80	47 00	57 00	...
Red River.....	4	300	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	185 00	500 00	75 00	...	...
Totals.....	42	3419	14	8	...	32	16	5	2	\$4,565 00	\$11,480 00	1,772 00	\$495 00	...
LA CROSSE--														
Bangor.....	7	500	6	3	1	5	3	1	1	\$4,200 00	\$6,140 00	\$350 00	...	...
Burns.....	8	400	5	4	...	4	2	2	3	500 00	2,450 00	440 00	110 00	...
Campbell.....	3	150	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	500 00	1,200 00	96 00	1 95	...
Farmington.....	9	500	5	1	...	6	6	...	...	1,300 00	3,400 00	250 00	141 00	...
Greenfield.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	11	530	8	3	1	11	11	5	2	2,200 00	6,000 00	525 00	25 00	...
Holland.....	6	345	8	1	1	4	3	...	1	1,600 00	1,400 00	100 00	175 00	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. lt. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd disch. d'g y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
LA CROSSE—continued																		
La Crosse city.....	2	550	3	3	2	2	2	2	...	\$18,000 00	\$22,000 00	5,000 00	\$308 00	7	11	201	570	520
N. La Crosse village	1	160	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8,200 00	8,000 00	200 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Onalaska.....	7	259	7	...	...	4	4	...	2	525 00	1,475 00	125 00	18 50	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby.....	4	177	4	1	...	3	4	2	1	700 00	1,800 00	75 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	4	250	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	425 00	700 00	70 00	140 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	63	3821	47	15	5	45	38	14	10	\$18,000 00	\$49,165 00	7,230 00	\$939 45	7	11	201	570	520
LA FAYETTE—																		
Argyle.....	6	270	5	1	1	4	5	1	...	\$1,000 00	\$1,780 00	\$200 00	\$70 00	...	...	...	...	...
Beimont.....	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.....	6	25	3	4	3	5	2	1	2	600 00	1,800 00	800 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Blanchard.....	4	200	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	400 00	1,000 00	175 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Center.....	10	750	6	5	...	6	6	3	...	3,600 00	6,350 00	905 00	277 00	...	...	...	...	...

Elk Grove.....	9	553	6	5	2	7	5	3	3	700 00	3,550 00	380 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	10	610	6	2	2	6	4	.....	.....	2,400 00	4,380 00	270 00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Gratiot.....	11	560	7	3	1	7	4	8	3	1,700 00	5,747 00	715 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	1,500 00	60 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello.....	5	260	3	.....	2	1	1	3	3	500 00	1,800 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings.....	4	335	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1,025 00	2,550 00	200 00	.....	.....	1	1	60
Seymour.....	3	125	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	750 00	975 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shullsburg.....	6	785	4	4	1	5	5	1	.....	21,000 90	22,600 00	1,290 00	1,575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	7	370	3	3	1	7	5	3	.....	700 00	3,000 50	335 00	138 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Springs.	2	125	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1,000 00	800 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow Springs....	9	403	3	4	4	7	2	.....	.....	1,475 00	2,900 00	188 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiota.....	12	581	6	1	9	9	3	2	4	1,050 00	4,445 00	332 50	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	117	6169	71	36	20	83	49	23	23	\$21,000 00	\$63,257 50	5,555 50	2,548 00	.....	2	2	60
MANITOWOC—																	
Cato.....	9	745	7	1	.....	5	5	2	2	\$587 00	\$2,240 00	\$347 00	\$124 00	.....	1	1	44
Centreville.....	5	271	4	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	300 00	400 00	205 00	80 00	.....	2	2	100
Cooperstown.....	6	670	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	420 00	1,400 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	6	610	6	2	1	5	4	2	.....	600 00	1,150 00	195 00	245 00	.....	1	2	228
Franklin.....	8	715	8	.....	.....	7	3	1	4	380 00	1,685 00	100 00	315 00	.....	.....	.....	35
Gibson.....	7	638	4	2	.....	6	5	6	.....	550 00	1,550 00	150 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kosuth.....	5	400	4	3	.....	5	5	4	.....	535 00	2,175 00	140 00	118 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	5	235	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	600 00	1,075 00	135 00	35 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	2	175	2	2	.....	2	2	1	1	350 00	350 00	80 00	97 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc Rapids..	6	480	4	1	.....	4	2	4	.....	980 00	2,250 00	190 00	155 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc Village..	5	942	5	2	1	4	4	5	3	2,800 00	6,150 00	4,150 00	275 00	.....	4	4	.....
Maple Grove.....	5	550	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	600 00	1,600 00	280 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme.....	6	450	5	1	.....	3	4	2	.....	692 00	2,092 00	150 00	148 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicot.....	8	770	6	3	.....	6	5	6	2	630 00	1,995 00	150 00	94 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	534	4	3	1	5	5	3	.....	1,111 00	2,366 00	773 00	200 00	.....	1	1	.....
Rockland.....	3	243	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	250 00	83 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig.....	7	540	7	.....	.....	7	7	4	1	865 00	2,700 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. d. g. yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
MANTOWOC—con.—																		
Two Creeks.....	2	150	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	\$800 00	...	\$80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Two Rivers.....	7	1000	6	3	...	7	7	4	1	\$8,750 00	\$8,400 00	\$1920 00	22 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	108	1007	81	28	3	73	68	45	16	\$8,750 00	\$38,138 00	9,328 00	2,303 60	9	10	124	215	35
MARATHON—																		
Berlin.....	10	450	10	2	...	7	...	5	2	\$815 00	\$1,680 00	\$175 00	\$815 00	...	...	...	...	...
Jenny.....	2	120	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	950 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knowlton.....	4	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	50 00	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	4	225	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	330 00	825 00	35 00	70 00	...	...	...	...	...
Marathon.....	3	105	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	384 00	345 00	50 00	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
Mosinee.....	5	185	5	...	...	5	2	1	...	687 50	1,487 50	90 00	125 75	...	...	...	...	...
Stettin.....	5	370	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	300 00	...	25 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	4	94	1	...	...	4	3	4	...	100 00	2,150 00	100 00	181 00	...	...	...	...	...

Wausau.....	5 360	3	1	5	1	1	1	\$730 00	\$1,480 00	\$95 00	\$30 00						
Wausau village...	1 920	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,600 00	3,000 00	600 00	52 00						
Weston.....	8 75	8	2	2	2	2	2	360 00	400 00	80 00	9 00						
Wien.....	2 60	2	1	1	1	1	1										
Totals.....	48 2848	30	8	37	12	25	5	3,600 50	\$19,387 00	\$1200 00	\$1092 75						
MARQUETTE—																	
Buffalo.....	7 310	5	1	4	2	2	2	\$725 00	\$1,885 00	\$56 00	\$37 50						
Crystal Lake.....	4 228	3	4	4	4	4	4	210 00	530 00	22 00							
Douglas.....	5 205	3	3	4	1	1	1	510 00	1,000 00	60 00	10 00						
Harris.....	3 145	3	3	3	3	3	3	175 00	275 00	35 00	10 00						
Mecan.....	2 240	2	1	2	2	2	2	100 00	200 00	15 00							
Montello.....	4 400	3	1	4	4	2	1	1,550 00	2,050 00	90 00	53 00						
Moundville.....	3 150	3	3	1	2	1	1	200 00	395 00	21 00	35 72						
Neahoro.....	2 90	2	1	1	1	1	1	65 00	100 00	25 00	10 00						
Newton.....	7 210	7	1	3	3	3	3	310 00	790 00	40 00	28 00						
Oxford.....	3 126	3	3	3	1	1	1	270 00	550 00	65 00							
Packwaukee.....	5 215	4	1	2	1	1	1	605 00	\$1,633 00	65 00							
Shields.....	4 190	4	1	3	1	1	1	360 00	650 00	100 00	30 00						
Springfield.....	4 148	2	1	1	1	1	1	275 00	363 00	33 00							
Westfield.....	4 250	4	4	4	3	1	3	2,000 00	2,975 00	150 00	50 00						
Totals.....	57 2902	48	6	35	17	4	17	\$2,000 00	\$13,345 00	\$767 00	\$264 22						
MILWAUKEE, 1st dist.																	
Franklin.....	57 515	7	2	6	3	2	1	\$600 00	\$2,500 00	\$289 00	\$205 00	5	5	108			20
Greenfield.....	12 675	12	6	5	9	12	5	1,650 00	5,135 00	480 00	374 12	2	2	98			24
Lake.....	7 530	6	2	4	6	5	5	3,300 00	7,402 00	1,400 00	275 00	5	5	16	240	140	
Oak Creek.....	9 650	9	3	7	6	7	1	725 00	3,400 00	400 00	150 00	2	2	110	20	85	
Totals.....	85 2370	34	13	6	23	26	7	\$3,300 00	\$18,437 00	2,569 00	1,004 12	14	25	135	160		26

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have opened text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the towg.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd dis. sch'd'g yr	Average number in daily attendance.
MILWAUKEE—2d Dist.																		
Granville	10	596	10	...	1	9	6	4	...	\$650 00	\$2,300 00	\$480 00	\$135 00	8	8	...	...	...
Milwaukee	10	858	10	8	...	8	8	9	...	1,159 45	6,181 45	645 00	457 00	1	1	...	85	...
Milwaukee, city	20	...	20	20	15	20	20	20	...	35,000 00	225,000 00	57000 00	26000 00	37	145	...	6365	...
Wauwatosa	12	649	11	4	2	9	9	9	2	200 00	6,780 00	800 00	225 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	52	2103	51	32	18	46	43	42	2	\$35,000 00	240,211 45	58925 00	26817 00	46	154	...	6150	...
MONROE—																		
Adrian	3	150	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	\$150 00	\$260 00	\$25 00	\$26 00	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo	3	153	3	...	...	2	2	1	2	510 00	1,000 00	85 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Chilton	3	94	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	280 00	275 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glendale	7	250	7	...	...	7	8	...	...	125 00	675 00	75 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield	4	175	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	380 00	675 00	100 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	5	226	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	625 00	1,050 00	800 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...
La Fayette	4	...	4	...	...	1	2	2	1	650 00	790 50	75 00	68 00	...	...	...	...	...

Leon.....	10	460	10	2	5	2	1	2	600 00	2,125 00	280 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	9	386	8	2	5	3	2	1	400 00	1,555 00	205 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	6	233	4	.....	.....	5	4	.....	325 00	805 00	78 00	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakdale.....	4	210	3	1	3	1	1	.....	681 00	843 00	15 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	6	275	4	1	5	2	.....	2	900 00	775 00	52 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville.....	6	315	4	.....	5	2	.....	2	950 00	1,406 00	125 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon.....	4	190	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	525 00	10 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta.....	14	1538	11	6	1	9	11	4	16,000 00	20,400 00	2,225 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	9	558	9	1	5	4	2	1	3,500 00	5,130 00	300 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	6	240	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	500 00	1,400 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton.....	7	240	6	.....	4	.....	.....	2	210 00	675 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	110	5634	90	14	1	63	40	19	\$16,000 00	\$40,391 00	4,028 00	\$755 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OCONTO—																	
Gillett.....	2	75	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	\$425 00	\$700 00	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Suamico.....	3	60	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	700 00	1,127 00	130 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette.....	1	200	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	3,600 00	3,000 00	600 00	20 00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	5	180	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	300 00	775 00	75 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto, city	5	460	5	2	5	.....	.....	2	2,000 00	8,880 00	1,420 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensaukee.....	4	196	2	3	4	3	1	.....	1,700 00	2,150 00	435 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo.....	5	390	4	2	5	5	3	.....	1,250 00	2,700 00	386 75	57 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stiles.....	2	100	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	100 00	1,000 00	100 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	27	1661	21	8	27	12	10	.....	\$3,600 00	\$20,332 00	2,196 75	\$602 00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
OUTAGAMIE—																	
Appleton city.....	6	962	5	5	2	6	6	.....	\$11,000 00	\$22,000 00	8,000 00	\$400 00	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Black Creek.....	3	95	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	435 00	795 00	50 00	107 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovina.....	5	260	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	825 00	2,400 00	85 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan.....	3	240	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	500 00	816 00	75 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	6	260	6	1	4	1	2	.....	450 00	1,400 00	60 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dale.....	7	400	7	1	7	7	.....	2	800 00	2,600 00	260 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Creek.....	1	50	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	100 00	100 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	A. V. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd disch. d'g Yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
JUNEAU—continued—																		
Kildare	6	266	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	\$600 00	\$1,260 00	\$75 00	\$61 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lemonweir	7	311	7	2	...	6	2	...	1	600 00	1,880 00	128 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lindina	7	385	5	3	...	7	6	4	2	600 00	1,260 00	75 00	61 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lisbon	6	530	4	1	...	6	4	8	2	7,000 00	7,075 00	1,035 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lynden	4	120	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	400 00	650 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	8	130	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	200 00	840 00	85 00	58 25	...	...	...	...	...
Mauston Village	1	250	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	5,500 00	2,500 00	100 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
New Echah	2	570	2	1	...	2	2	2	1	9,950 00	9,500 00	250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orangeton	2	40	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	480 00	600 00	70 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	7	258	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	465 00	840 00	60 00	27 00	...	...	...	...	...
Seven Mile Creek	9	870	8	...	...	7	1	...	3	280 00	955 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	6	260	6	...	...	4	4	...	1	525 00	1,100 00	70 00	89 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wanawoc	7	320	6	...	...	5	4	...	1	400 00	1,515 00	75 00	69 50	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	83	4261	71	8	...	60	34	12	16	\$9,960 00	\$35,194 00	4,466 00	\$772 75	...	...	...	...	...

KENOSHA--													
Brighton.....	8	368	8	4	.....	6	6	2	1	\$1,100 00	\$3,283 00	\$537 00	\$85 00
Bristol.....	9	826	9	1	.....	1	5	2	1	1,260 00	2,365 00	290 00	100 00
Kenosha city.....	3	830	.....	3	2	3	3	3	2	28,000 00	25,000 00	8,000 00	150 00
Paris.....	10	412	9	4	.....	8	5	3	6	550 00	2,500 00	430 00	1 00
Pleasant Prairie.....	11	500	10	6	2	9	8	4	2	2,500 00	8,400 00	555 00	80 00
Randall.....	8	216	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	600 00	900 00	95 00	20 00
Salem.....	9	694	8	3	.....	7	4	2	3	1,200 00	4,290 00	400 00	79 00
Somers.....	8	350	6	6	.....	7	5	2	2	1,200 00	3,550 00	255 00	125 00
Wheatland.....	6	320	6	2	1	5	5	.....	2	350 00	1,250 00	180 00	70 00
Totals.....	67	3916	58	29	5	49	43	18	17	\$28,000 00	\$51,538 00	5,753 00	\$710 00
KEWAUNEE--													
Ahnepee.....	6	415	4	4	.....	5	4	4	.....	\$1,200 00	\$2,600 00	\$455 00	\$214 00
Carlton.....	6	600	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	125 00	1,205 00	175 00	38 00
Casco.....	8	400	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	1	675 00	1,850 00	200 00	41 00
Franklin.....	5	434	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	360 00	50 00	80 00
Kewaunee.....	6	600	3	4	.....	6	5	1	1	4,565 00	3,765 00	740 00	65 00
Lincoln.....	3	450	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	250 00	500 00	30 00	.....
Montpelier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	4	220	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	220 00	700 80	47 00	57 00
Red River.....	4	300	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	185 00	500 00	75 00	.....
Totals.....	42	3419	14	8	.....	32	16	5	2	\$4,565 00	\$11,480 00	1,772 00	\$495 00
LA CROSSE--													
Bangor.....	7	500	5	3	1	5	3	1	1	\$4,200 00	\$6,140 00	\$350 00	.....
Burns.....	3	400	5	4	.....	4	2	2	3	500 00	2,450 00	440 00	110 00
Campbell.....	3	150	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	500 00	1,200 00	95 00	1 95
Farmington.....	2	500	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	1,800 00	8,400 00	250 00	141 00
Greenfield.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	11	630	8	3	1	11	11	5	2	2,200 00	6,000 00	525 00	25 00
Holland.....	6	345	8	1	1	4	3	.....	1	1,600 00	1,600 00	100 00	175 00

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd disch. d'g. yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
LA CROSSE—continued																		
La Crosse city.....	2	550	8	9	2	2	2	2	2	\$18,000 00	\$22,000 00	5,000 00	\$308 00	7	11	201	570	520
N. La Crosse village	1	160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8,200 00	8,000 00	200 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Onalaska.....	7	269	7	1	1	4	4	1	2	525 00	1,475 00	125 00	18 50	1	1	1	1	1
Shelby.....	4	177	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	700 00	1,800 00	75 00	80 00	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	4	250	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	425 00	700 00	70 00	140 00	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	63	3821	47	15	5	45	38	14	10	\$18,000 00	\$49,165 00	7,280 00	\$969 45	7	11	201	570	520
LA FAYETTE—																		
Argyle.....	6	270	5	1	1	4	5	1	1	\$1,000 00	\$1,780 00	\$200 00	\$70 00	1	1	1	1	1
Belmont.....	6	250	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,000 00	1,000 00	800 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Benton.....	6	250	3	4	3	5	3	1	2	400 00	1,800 00	800 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Blanchard.....	4	200	4	1	4	4	6	1	3	400 00	1,000 00	175 00	175 00	1	1	1	1	1
Center.....	10	750	6	5	1	6	6	3	1	8,600 00	5,830 00	905 00	\$77 00	1	1	1	1	1

Elk Grove.....	9	553	6	5	2	7	5	8	3	700 00	3,550 00	380 00	88 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	10	610	6	2	2	6	4	4	.....	2,400 00	4,380 00	270 00	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gratiot.....	11	580	7	2	1	7	7	8	3	1,700 00	5,747 00	715 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	50 00	1,500 00	60 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello.....	5	280	3	.....	2	1	1	3	8	500 00	1,800 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings.....	4	335	3	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1,025 00	2,580 00	200 00	.....	1	1	60	.....	.....
Seymour.....	3	125	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	975 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shullsburg.....	6	785	4	4	1	5	5	1	.....	21,060 90	22,600 00	1,290 00	1,575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	7	370	3	3	1	7	5	3	.....	700 00	3,000 80	335 00	183 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Springs.....	2	128	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1,000 00	800 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow Springs.....	9	403	8	4	4	7	2	.....	1	1,475 00	3,000 00	188 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiota.....	12	581	6	1	9	9	3	2	4	1,050 00	4,445 00	222 50	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	117	6169	71	36	20	88	49	23	23	\$21,000 00	\$68,257 50	5,555 50	2,548 00	2	2	60	.....	.....
MANITOWOC—																		
Catoe.....	9	745	7	1	.....	5	5	3	2	\$587 00	\$2,240 00	\$347 00	\$184 00	1	1	44	35	21
Centerville.....	5	271	4	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	303 00	1,400 00	205 00	80 00	2	2	100	150	50
Cooperstown.....	6	670	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	420 00	1,400 00	100 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	6	610	6	2	1	5	4	2	.....	600 00	1,150 00	195 00	245 00	1	2	228	40	35
Franklin.....	8	715	8	.....	7	3	1	4	.....	330 00	1,635 00	100 00	315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	7	638	4	2	.....	6	5	6	.....	550 00	1,550 00	160 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kossuth.....	5	400	4	3	.....	5	5	4	.....	535 00	2,175 00	140 00	118 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	5	235	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	600 00	1,075 00	135 00	35 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	2	175	2	2	.....	2	2	1	1	350 00	360 00	80 00	97 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc Rapids.....	6	460	4	1	.....	4	2	4	.....	2,250 00	2,250 00	190 00	165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc, village.....	5	942	5	2	1	4	4	5	3	2,800 00	6,150 00	4,150 00	275 00	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....	5	550	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	600 00	1,600 00	250 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme.....	6	460	5	1	.....	3	4	2	.....	692 00	2,092 00	160 00	148 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicot.....	8	770	6	3	.....	6	5	6	2	630 00	1,995 00	150 00	94 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	534	4	3	1	5	5	3	.....	1,111 00	2,366 00	773 00	200 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	3	243	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	250 00	88 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig.....	7	540	7	.....	.....	7	7	4	1	855 00	2,700 00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attend. sch. d'g'v'r.	Average number in daily attendance.
MAINTOWOC—con.—																		
Two Creeks.....	2	150	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	\$300 00	...	\$30 00	...	...	...	...	...
Two Rivers.....	7	1000	6	3	...	7	7	4	1	\$8,750 00	\$8,400 00	\$1920 00	22 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	108	1007	81	28	3	73	68	45	16	\$8,750 00	\$38,138 00	9,328 00	2,303 60	9	10	124	216	36
MARATHON—																		
Berlin.....	10	480	10	2	...	7	...	5	2	\$315 00	\$1,680 00	\$175 00	\$315 00	...	...	...	...	...
Jenny.....	2	120	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	950 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knowlton.....	4	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	50 00	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	4	235	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	330 00	825 00	35 00	70 00	...	...	...	...	...
Marathon.....	3	105	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	395 00	345 00	50 00	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	5	185	5	...	...	5	2	1	...	687 50	1,487 50	90 00	125 75	...	...	...	...	...
Stettin.....	5	370	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	300 00	...	25 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	4	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	...	100 00	2,150 00	100 00	131 00	...	...	...	...	...

Wausau.....	5 360	8 1	5	1	1	1	\$720 00	\$1,480 00	\$95 00	\$80 00			
Wausau village.....	1 220	1	1	1	1	1	8,600 00	3,000 00	600 00	52 00			
Weston.....	3 75	3	2	2	1	2	260 00	400 00	80 00	9 00			
Wien.....	3 60	3	2	2	1	1							
Totals.....	48 2848	30 8	37	12	25	5	3,600 50	\$12,337 00	\$1200 00	\$1003 75			
MARQUETTE—													
Buffalo.....	7 310	5 1	4	2	2	2	\$725 00	\$1,835 00	\$56 00	\$37 50			
Crystal Lake.....	4 223	3	4				210 00	550 00	22 00				
Douglas.....	5 205	3	4	1			510 00	1,000 00	60 00	10 00			
Harris.....	3 145	3			1	1	175 00	375 00	35 00	10 00			
Mecan.....	2 240	2			2	1	100 00	200 00	15 00				
Montello.....	4 400	3 1	4	4	2	1	1,550 00	2,080 00	90 00	58 00			
Moundville.....	3 150	3		1	2		200 00	895 00	21 00	35 72			
Neshkoro.....	2 90	2				1	65 00	100 00	25 00	10 00			
Newton.....	7 210	7 1	3		3	3	310 00	790 00	40 00	28 00			
Oxford.....	3 126	3			3	1	270 00	550 00	65 00				
Packwaukee.....	5 215	4 1	2	1	1	1	605 00	\$1,633 00	65 00				
Shields.....	4 190	4 1	3	1	3	3	350 00	650 00	100 00	30 00			
Springfield.....	4 148	2 1	1	3	1	1	275 00	383 00	88 00				
Westfield.....	4 250	4		3	1	3	2,000 00	2,975 00	150 00	50 00			
Totals.....	57 2902	48 6	35	17	4	17	\$2,000 00	\$13,345 00	\$767 00	\$264 92			
MILWAUKEE, 1st dist.													
Franklin.....	57 515	7 2	6	3	2	1	\$600 00	\$2,500 00	\$289 00	\$205 00	5	5 108	20
Greenfield.....	12 675	12 6	5	5	12	5	1,650 00	5,135 00	480 00	374 12	2	2 98	24
Lake.....	7 530	6 2	4	6	5		3,300 00	7,402 00	1,400 00	275 00	5	16 240	140
Oak Creek.....	9 650	9 3		7	6	1	725 00	3,400 00	400 00	150 00	2	2 110	20
Totals.....	85 2370	34 18	6	28	23	7	\$3,300 00	\$18,437 00	2,569 00	1,004 12	14	25 185	160

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. ft. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'k y'r.	Average number in daily attendance.
OUTAGAMIE—con.																		
Ellington.....	8	343	8	3	...	7	7	8	1	\$800 00	\$2,468 00	\$400 00	\$196 00	...	...	...	...	...
Freedom.....	6	355	6	3	...	9	5	...	1	725 00	1,904 00	147 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Chute.....	10	600	7	8	...	9	6	1	...	1,100 00	4,580 00	1,080 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Greenville.....	10	600	10	1	...	8	2	...	2	400 00	4,000 00	500 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Hortonia.....	6	293	4	3	...	3	3	8	1	1,600 00	2,075 00	400 00	135 00	...	...	...	...	...
Kaukauna.....	6	416	4	4	...	4	6	...	...	552 00	1,275 00	215 00	71 00	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty.....	3	95	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	170 00	180 00	20 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	1	50	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	450 00	450 00	15 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Maple Creek.....	3	100	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	600 00	900 00	75 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Osborn.....	2	80	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	350 00	30 00	36 00	...	...	...	...	...
Seymour.....	2	68	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	115 00	110 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	87	5141	79	34	2	67	55	19	9	\$11,900 00	\$48,278 00	11482 00	1,289 86	4	4	...	...	...
OZ A 111)																		
Belgium.....	8	795	6	3	5	8	5	5	...	\$1,500 00	\$5,100 00	\$200 00	\$345 00	...	...	...	...	...

Cedarburg.....	9	675	9	4	3	8	5	4	3	4,500 00	5,500 00	2,940 00	514 00	2	2	181	75
Fredonia.....	10	530	9	1	3	5	3	1	3	2,150 00	4,515 00	330 00	.....	1	1	154	80
Grafton.....	5	489	3	1	3	4	3	8	.....	1,900 00	3,099 00	215 00	95 00	1	1	260	105
Mequon.....	13	905	12	2	3	9	10	8	.....	3,200 00	7,410 00	622 00	503 00	3	3	566	359
Port Washington ..	7	765	6	1	4	6	3	3	1	5,000 00	7,630 00	810 00	730 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Saukville.....	7	515	7	2	2	5	7	1	2	600 00	2,175 00	230 00	.....	2	4	420	60
Totals.....	59	4674	52	14	22	45	36	25	9	\$5,000 00	\$35,429 00	4,647 00	2,187 00	12	11	278	1039
PEPIN--																	
Albany.....	3	110	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	\$300 00	\$360 00	380 00	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durand.....	5	240	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	1,000 00	2,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	2	88	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	750 00	.....	55 00	36 00	2	4	242	70
Lima.....	5	200	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	450 00	1,800 00	80 00	50 00	5	8	625	160
Pepin.....	5	305	5	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	2,700 00	4,117 00	335 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	3	152	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	775 00	725 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville.....	4	175	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	475 00	1,275 00	30 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubeek.....	2	70	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	850 00	1,050 00	75 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	29	1340	25	2	1	24	6	2	6	\$1,000 00	\$11,577 00	1,015 00	\$211 00	7	12	433	230
PIERCE--																	
Clifton.....	3	200	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	\$1,250 00	\$4,000 00	200 00	\$10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diaxond Bluff.....	1	75	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	700 00	700 00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	3	185	3	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	490 00	1,300 00	140 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso.....	5	190	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	500 00	700 00	15 00	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilman.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100 00	80 00	20 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	6	250	6	1	.....	4	2	1	3	600 00	1,200 00	60 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella.....	1	40	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	20 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maiden Rock.....	4	167	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1,200 00	1,400 00	320 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martell.....	4	180	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	210 00	600 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	5	225	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	600 00	2,435 00	76 00	.....	1	1	60	14
Prescott.....	1	300	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4,100 00	4,000 00	100 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Falls.....	10	508	9	2	.....	9	4	3	3	4,200 00	8,800 00	577 00	207 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Elm.....	3	140	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	360 00	800 00	85 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'g yr	Average number in daily attendance.
Piñaz—continued.																		
Salem	8	132	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	\$625 00	\$1,350 00	\$40 00	\$10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Lake	3	80	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	178 00	328 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	3	120	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	150 00	225 00	45 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Trimble	6	210	4	...	...	4	4	1	2	700 00	2,425 00	202 00	88 00	...	...	...	...	...
Union	2	71	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	325 00	625 00	30 00	24 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	68	3113	55	7	47	26	12	12	18	\$4,260 00	\$28,469 00	2,103 00	\$322 50	1	1	60	14	...
POLK—																		
Alden	8	130	...	2	...	3	3	1	1	\$600 00	\$1,100 00	\$32 00	\$50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Black Brook	3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	480 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmington	5	224	4	1	...	2	2	1	...	710 00	1,135 00	185 00	165 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	2	45	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	500 00	30 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...
Osceola	5	226	5	1	...	4	3	1	...	1,800 00	3,500 00	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

St. Croix Falls.....	9	238	7	1	.....	2	2	1	1	800 00	2,000 00	250 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starling.....	2	40	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	200 00	300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	29	932	18	5	.....	14	10	5	2	\$1,800 00	\$8,985 00	\$777 00	\$292 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
PORTAGE--																	
Almond.....	6	300	4	.....	2	6	2	1	2	\$1,020 00	\$2,175 00	\$238 00	\$31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst.....	8	275	7	2	.....	6	3	.....	1	1,650 00	3,025 00	305 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	6	170	3	2	.....	4	4	1	.....	450 00	1,300 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	4	175	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	500 00	1,025 00	75 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ken Plaine.....	3	150	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	500 00	700 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	3	104	3	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	500 00	700 00	20 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull.....	4	115	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	500 00	650 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark.....	6	186	5	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	160 00	460 00	44 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linwood.....	2	70	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	120 00	200 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope.....	4	132	4	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	170 00	350 00	40 00	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	4	158	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	300 00	750 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plover.....	6	400	4	2	.....	5	4	1	1	3,800 00	4,415 00	400 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	9	350	.....	5	.....	8	5	.....	1	400 00	2,150 00	215 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	1	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30 00	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point, city.....	4	490	3	1	.....	2	2	1	2	4,300 00	6,175 00	700 00	20 00	3	8 195	24 43	.....
Stockton.....	5	235	4	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	1,025 00	2,400 00	51 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	75	3325	49	19	.....	55	36	5	15	\$4,300 00	\$27,695 00	2,358 00	\$400 00	3	8 195	24 13	.....
ACONE--																	
Burlington.....	5	440	5	3	.....	2	4	3	2	\$6,275 00	\$4,700 00	1,555 00	\$20 00	1	.....	238	216
Caledonia.....	14	787	14	6	.....	11	11	4	6	360 00	4,325 00	475 00	209 00	3	3	.....	307 96
Dover.....	7	284	7	4	.....	5	1	2	1	630 00	1,750 00	160 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	14	685	13	10	.....	10	12	11	3	1,715 00	8,475 00	1,025 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	5	213	3	1	.....	1	2	4	3	1,550 00	1,550 00	140 00	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond.....	9	400	9	4	.....	1	6	6	2	1,400 00	4,250 00	268 00	335 00	.....	1	32 15	12

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the own.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended in the year.	Average number in daily attendance.
RACINE—continued—																		
Racine city.....	1610										\$50,000 00	1,200 00	\$450 00	6	10	358		
Rochester.....	5	351	5	2	2	5	4	3	2	\$2,680 00	5,300 00	268 00	100 00					
Waterford.....	7	388	6	2	2	3	4	1	1	1,700 00	5,000 00	400 00	52 00	1	2	150		
Yorkville.....	9	589	7	3		6	3	2	3	700 00	3,125 00	340 00	80 00					
Totals	75	3498	69	35	11	52	49	34	21	\$6,275 00	\$88,575 00	5,718 00	1,739 00	12	16	130	543	169
RICHLAND—																		
Akan.....	9	300																
Bloom.....	8	412	4						1	\$900 00	\$1,600 00	\$350 00						
Buena Vista.....	7	400	6	3		2	5	2		2,550 00	4,010 00	260 00	\$105 25					
Dayton.....	6	260	6			3	1		1	475 00	1,110 00	130 00	35 00					
Eagle.....	8	400	8			3		1	1	500 00	1,840 00	150 00						
Forest.....	9	370	7			4	3	2	2	600 00	1,260 00	100 00	59 00					
Henrietta.....	5	305	4	2		4	3		1	1,550 00	2,675 00	117 00						
Ithaca.....	11	478	10	1		5	6		6	740 00	3,275 00	355 00	350 00	1	1			

Marshall	9	440	6	...	...	5	...	...	3	1,010 00	2,880 00	78 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orion	5	295	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	310 00	800 00	84 00	50 50	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	6	482	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	2,800 00	3,080 00	395 00	115 00	...	...	...	...	...
Richwood	9	490	8	...	...	8	...	...	2	300 00	1,400 00	250 00	52 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rockbridge	8	394	8	...	...	4	2	...	3	410 00	1,200 00	170 00	12 40	...	...	...	...	...
Sylvan	9	360	8	...	...	8	...	...	1	600 00	650 00	200 00	76 00	...	...	...	...	...
Westford	6	400	5	...	...	3	2	...	3	280 00	1,400 00	206 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willow	6	240	6	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	450 00	80 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	121	5816	98	8	...	58	22	7	24	\$2,800 00	\$27,520 00	2,694 06	\$433 00	1	1	...	...	...
ROCK—1st Dist																		
Avon	8	870	8	3	4	7	6	...	1	\$800 00	\$2,350 00	\$110 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Center	6	296	2	5	1	5	5	1	4	645 00	2,380 00	165 00	53 50	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton	12	918	12	3	6	11	5	1	4	6,000 00	11,780 00	575 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Janesville	225	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	625 00	1,025 00	175 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Janesville, city	7	1600	6	7	6	7	7	...	...	50,000 00	90,000 00	12,400 00	300 00	4	6	140	...	...
Magnolia	7	402	5	...	...	1	6	5	...	1,500 00	5,150 00	290 00	57 00	...	...	...	...	...
Newark	9	420	9	2	5	8	4	3	1	1,100 00	5,650 00	225 00	50 00	1	2	36	18	18
Plymouth	7	860	5	2	2	4	2	1	2	1,600 00	3,700 00	240 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	8	453	4	4	5	6	5	1	4	2,000 00	3,250 00	295 00	65 00	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Valley	8	451	7	4	4	8	5	1	3	1,120 00	4,250 00	390 00	95 00	...	...	...	...	...
Union	10	1003	6	5	3	5	6	3	1	15,000 00	19,091 00	967 00	60 00	1	1	...	...	...
Totals	89	6495	69	37	40	70	52	12	22	\$50,000 00	148,576 00	15453 00	\$811 50	6	9	88	18	18
Rock—2d Dist																		
Beloit	6	280	5	1	3	4	4	2	1	\$1,080 00	\$2,210 00	\$190 00	\$95 00	...	...	...	...	...
Beloit, city	2	1200	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	...	33,000 00	9,000 00	2,000 00	2	2	1575	70	...
Bradford	7	320	7	4	1	5	6	4	3	2,600 00	4,750 00	465 00	115 00	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton	7	530	5	6	2	5	7	2	3	7,000 00	7,180 00	3,280 00	165 00	1	1	40	...	23
Harmony	9	364	8	2	...	6	5	1	1	1,400 00	1,985 00	350 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Johnston	8	400	5	6	2	8	5	1	1	1,500 00	6,300 00	1,000 00	180 00	1	1	176	...	11
La Prairie	8	357	5	2	...	6	6	2	4	1,100 00	2,875 00	325 00	34 00	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV — *School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'g' yr.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Rock—continued—																		
Lima.....	12	450	10	1	2	8	11	2	9	\$650 00	\$3,020 00	\$210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	6	314	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1,000 00	1,660 00	375 00	\$75 00	2	2	300	.....	.....
Rock.....	10	546	9	4	2	9	8	3	4	1,000 00	4,500 00	330 00	324 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle.....	9	.....	9	4	2	4	5	1	7	1,200 00	4,350 00	580 00	106 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	84	4781	68	35	19	60	62	21	35	\$7,000 00	\$71,800 00	16405 00	134 50	6	6	496	70	16
ST. CROIX—																		
Oylon.....	3	128	2	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	\$2470 00	\$1,050 00	\$75 00	\$45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galle.....	2	62	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	250 00	450 00	30 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald.....	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin.....	6	265	6	2	.....	6	4	.....	.....	750 00	2,675 00	260 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....	7	350	7	1	.....	7	5	3	3	823 00	4,383 00	170 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	4	180	2	4	.....	4	4	2	2	1,520 00	3,000 00	370 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Hudson, city.....	5	400	.....	2	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	800 00	3,000 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Kinnickinnic.....	5	140	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	450 00	.....	1,090 00	111 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	3	130	2	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	550 00	.....	800 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	4	261	.....	3	.....	3	3	2	1	2,200 00	.....	4,300 00	450 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Rush River.....	3	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	300 00	.....	540 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	2	100	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1,000 00	.....	1,400 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	5	175	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	600 00	.....	1,800 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	2	80	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	600 00	.....	1,000 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie.....	5	235	3	2	.....	5	4	.....	2	800 00	.....	2,300 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	6	250	5	1	1	4	3	3	2	1,550 00	.....	3,050 00	195 00	105 00	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	4	130	3	1	.....	2	2	1	2	840 00	.....	1,800 00	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	66	3056	39	20	1	49	44	16	13	32,200 00	.....	37,448 00	5,781 00	3320 00	.....	.....	.....
SAUK--																	
Baraboo.....	9	674	12	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	31,400 00	.....	35,090 00	2,480 00	.....	2	4	.....
Bear Creek.....	9	391	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	600 00	.....	2,050 00	95 00	75 50	.....	.....	.....
Dellona.....	6	157	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	400 00	.....	900 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	8	332	5	2	.....	4	3	.....	2	610 00	.....	2,175 00	135 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield.....	6	270	5	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	333 00	.....	1,568 00	135 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	6	256	4	.....	2	5	2	.....	1	525 00	.....	1,310 00	138 00	83 00	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	6	260	5	1	.....	6	4	.....	.....	400 00	.....	1,950 00	95 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	280	4	.....	.....	4	3	1	2	250 00	.....	810 00	140 00	82 00	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek.....	9	550	8	1	1	.....	5	4	3	634 00	.....	2,234 00	178 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....
Ironton.....	8	435	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030 00	.....	4,230 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Valle.....	10	425	7	.....	.....	8	4	3	3	300 00	.....	1,510 00	185 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack.....	6	255	5	1	1	2	2	3	2	1,400 00	.....	2,800 00	105 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....
New Buffalo.....	6	355	5	.....	1	6	6	.....	2	3,200 00	.....	4,100 00	270 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Sac.....	7	512	6	2	4	6	5	4	1	1,000 00	.....	5,350 00	1,275 00	177 60	1	150	63
Reedsburg.....	8	535	8	1	.....	3	5	1	1	6,875 00	.....	6,775 00	300 00	70 00	.....	.....	45
Spring Green.....	6	340	6	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	2,900 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter.....	5	260	1	2	2	3	3	.....	1	1,550 00	.....	3,100 00	480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	8	360	4	3	.....	6	5	4	4	2,336 13	.....	2,470 00	66 13	60 00	1	1	63

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils sch. houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. joint districts with school houses in town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd dis. sch. d'g'r	Average number in daily attendance.
SAUK—continued.																		
Washington.....	9	452	9	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	\$900 00	\$4,045 00	\$182 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	5	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield.....	8	270	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	875 00	2,100 00	80 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodland.....	8	264	7	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	300 00	1,165 00	50 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	159	7908	124	20	12	88	61	25	32	\$6,875 00	\$58,153 00	\$5159 18	\$1356 10	4	6	160	125	45
SHAWANO—																		
Angelica.....	1	100	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	\$150 00	\$125 00	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beil Plain.....	7	135	5	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	1	35	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	1	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pella.....	1	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	2	100	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	500 00	1,000 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. ft. dist. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'r yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
TEXAS.—																		
Hale	3	110	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	\$690 00	\$720 00	\$75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	6	180	6	...	...	5	4	1	1	525 00	1,412 00	85 00	\$76 00	...	...	...	...	...
Preston	3	115	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	425 00	475 00	43 00	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sumner	6	230	3	...	...	4	3	1	1	400 00	1,300 00	100 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Trempers	10	625	8	1	1	8	5	1	1	6,000 00	9,700 00	740 00	132 00	2	2	...	...	...
Totals	5	2170	42	9	1	45	30	7	5	6,000 00	58,932 00	2,015 00	488 00	6	6	66	...	20
VERNON—																		
Bergen	5	220	4	1	...	3	2	1	1	\$350 00	\$1,000 00	\$55 00	\$130 00	...	...	...	...	6
Christiana	6	330	6	2	...	6	2	...	2	250 00	1,100 00	86 00	56 00	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton	7	345	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	420 00	1,380 00	70 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...
Coon	3	100	3	...	...	2	2	2	...	260 00	600 00	100 00	39 00	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	3	135	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	460 00	900 00	50 00	51 00	...	...	...	...	...

Franklin	10 357	9	.....	6	3	.....	\$450 00	\$3,120 00	\$70 00	\$22 00	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	6 280	3	.....	6	.....	1 2	300 00	1,000 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	6 275	6	.....	6	.....	.....	175 00	500 00	65 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	6 255	4	.....	5	1	1	603 00	1,300 00	40 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....
Harmony	6 250	5	.....	5	.....	.....	350 00	700 00	55 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	6 347	5	.....	5	3	.....	2,040 00	2,975 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	7 400	6	.....	7	1	.....	700 00	1,730 00	150 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo	7 845	6	.....	6	1	2	625 00	1,890 00	95 00	94 00	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	8 140	3	.....	1	.....	.....	110 00	255 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark	6 250	5	.....	3	.....	.....	300 00	800 00	100 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	9 359	8	1	6	3	1	400 00	1,390 00	180 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....
Union	4 155	3	.....	2	.....	.....	75 00	166 00	57 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....
Viroqua	10 616	8	1	10	1	1	8,000 00	9,680 00	778 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Webster	6 230	4	.....	4	1	.....	800 00	600 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland	8 130	2	.....	1	.....	.....	810 00	900 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitestown	5 175	5	1	3	2	1	250 00	560 00	75 00	85	.....	.....	.....
Totals	127 5884 109	6	1	89	27	9	38,000 00	\$31,241 00	2,294 00	\$542 00	.....	.....	.....
WALWORTH—													
Bloomfield	7 390	7	.....	7	2	1	31,400 00	\$4,100 00	\$355 00	\$60 00	.....	.....	.....
Darien	8 435	6	2	8	6	3	32,300 00	4,550 00	563 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Delavan	7 764	6	3	3	3	.....	20,000 00	19,055 00	3,380 00	224 00	3	30	.....
East Troy	7 541	3	2	1	6	1	2,000 00	5,700 00	995 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn	1 270	.....	1	1	1	.....	16,000 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	7 700	5	5	4	7	.....	20,000 00	23,500 00	500 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette	9 380	7	2	3	5	3	800 00	1,645 00	355 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....
La Grange	9 510	8	2	1	6	4	1,850 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linn	8 850	8	2	1	3	.....	3,860 00	2,400 00	180 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Lyons	10 576	9	2	5	5	1	3,200 00	3,800 00	400 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	8 360	8	3	6	.....	.....	1,000 00	2,850 00	280 00	87 70	.....	.....	.....
Sharon	12 642	12	6	1	7	8	1,500 00	4,410 00	.....	20 00	3	7	340
Spring Prairie	10 480	10	5	3	6	4	2,150 00	7,230 00	650 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'g y'r.	Average number in daily attendance.
WALWORTH—CON.—																		
Sugar Creek.....	5	235	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	\$1,410 00	\$1,605 00	\$105 00	\$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	6	360	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	1	1,100 00	2,100 00	107 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	9	585	4	5	2	7	7	2	3	800 00	3,050 00	375 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitewater.....	9	750	7	2	3	4	2	2	1	11,500 00	11,500 00	1,195 00	15 00	2	2	200	150	100
Totals.....	131	8338	11	51	25	88	71	80	87	\$30,000 00	113,630 00	9,453 00	1,374 70	6	11	160	150	100
WASHINGTON—																		
Addison.....	6	460	5	.....	3	3	4	2	1	\$1,800 00	\$2,570 00	\$410 00	\$330 00	2	2	530	100	137
Barton.....	6	515	6	2	1	3	3	.....	1	4,800 00	5,550 00	410 00	112 00	1	1	237	100	80
Erin.....	5	330	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	260 00	450 00	110 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	8	760	7	.....	4	6	3	.....	2	1,420 00	5,300 00	340 00	390 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German town.....	10	800	10	1	3	10	10	4	1	1,000 00	5,000 00	500 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford.....	8	720	8	2	2	8	5	.....	2	1,250 00	3,250 00	690 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	3	364	3	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	1,150 00	2,430 00	375 00	195 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....

Kewaskum	6	310	6	.....	1	6	4	.....	1,000 00	1,910 00	160 00	92 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folk	12	1080	11	3	4	10	6	4	4	1,300 00	5,430 00	590 00	310 00	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	7	882	7	.....	3	2	2	.....	3	1,600 00	3,000 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	9	706	9	1	3	7	5	.....	5	2,870 00	6,800 00	240 00	94 00	1	40	37
Wayne	8	820	8	.....	1	5	3	.....	3	1,340 00	1,840 00	108 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....
West Bend, town ..	4	280	4	1	1	5	5	.....	1	1,252 00	1,160 00	92 00	10 00	1	.....	16
West Bend, village ..	2	380	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	3,500 00	5,000 00	800 00	790 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	99	7776	96	9	29	71	55	10	25	\$4,800 00	\$49,380 00	5,135 00	2,698 00	7	8	269
WAUKESHA—																
Brookfield	9	625	7	4	4	5	4	1	2	\$1,350 00	\$6,300 00	\$580 00	\$160 00	1	.....	36
Delafield	7	390	5	5	1	6	5	3	3	1,050 00	4,100 00	390 00	155 00	3	3	150
Eagle	5	398	4	3	1	4	5	2	4	2,500 00	5,800 00	428 00	251 00	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	7	545	1	2	2	7	7	4	2	1,550 00	4,850 00	875 00	105 00	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	7	418	4	.....	3	6	4	4	3	2,350 00	7,430 00	672 00	119 00	.....	.....	.....
Menomonee	9	765	8	3	4	5	6	3	4	4,400 00	7,230 00	695 00	138 00	1	1	66
Merton	6	400	5	1	.....	6	5	6	4	2,500 00	6,000 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwanago	7	550	7	2	.....	5	5	2	4	3,700 00	5,800 00	895 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....
Muskego	7	475	6	.....	6	6	2	2	2	450 00	1,700 00	250 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin	8	580	5	1	.....	4	3	2	2	975 00	2,750 00	825 00	80 00	1	1	220
Oconomowoc	7	500	6	2	3	6	6	4	4	1,550 00	3,550 00	315 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....
Oconomowoc, village ..	8	300	3	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4,000 00	3,350 00	3,300 00	.....	3	7	.....
Ottawa	5	324	5	1	2	3	5	3	2	530 00	2,100 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pewaukee	9	536	8	2	2	6	8	4	3	2,100 00	6,025 00	385 00	352 00	.....	.....	.....
Summit	7	270	4	3	2	5	4	3	4	1,500 00	3,550 00	455 00	109 00	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	7	250	5	.....	1	5	3	.....	1	1,000 00	2,800 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha	10	718	7	8	2	8	7	4	2	8,500 00	11,800 00	1,880 00	336 00	1	3	200
Totals	120	7941	89	87	30	89	80	45	45	\$8,500 00	\$84,935 00	11,248 00	1,868 00	9	14	169
WAUPACA—																
Bear Creek	3	180	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	\$310 00	\$300 00	\$20 00	.....	2	2	.....
Caledonia	3	133	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	110 00	320 00	\$0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. divs. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attd. sch. d'y'r.	Average number in daily attendance.	
WATAPAGA—continued.																			
Dayton.....	8	360	8	2	...	5	5	2	1	.....	\$2,800 00	\$175 00	\$85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dupont.....	2	40	2	2	...	5	5	...	...	400 00	1,750 00	11 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	7	280	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	400 00	1,750 00	70 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	4	175	4	1	...	2	1	1	2	1,500 00	1,720 00	65 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	6	50	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	240 00	250 00	15 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iola.....	4	220	4	1	...	3	4	2	...	250 00	450 00	84 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee.....	2	95	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	155 00	125 00	40 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	8	40	5	2	1	7	5	...	2	692 00	2,407 00	200 00	92 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	5	264	5	1	...	4	2	...	2	200 00	1,435 00	248 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	2	120	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	325 00	575 00	35 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	6	400	5	2	...	4	4	3	2	4,500 00	9,750 00	1,150 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	7	285	5	5	...	5	6	...	2	575 00	2,450 00	142 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	7	275	7	5	...	5	5	4	3	...	720 00	85 00	185 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	4	815	8	2	...	2	1	1	1	.....	900 00	240 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Union	3	100	2	...	1	...	1	1	300 00	370 00	25 00	27 00	...
Waupaca	5	665	3	4	1	4	...	3	11,000 00	11,300 00	1,123 00	53 00	...
Weyauwega .....													...
Totals	83	4809	68	21	2	55	46	17	\$11,000 00	\$30,372 00	3,755 00	\$535 75	2
WAUSHARA—													
Aurora	8	340	7	4	...	6	7	2	\$2,100 00	\$4,375 00	\$235 00	\$50 00	...
Bloomfield	6	184	6	...	...	5	3	...	410 00	1,136 00	60 00	...	...
Coloma	4	170	4	...	...	...	...	...	325 00	550 00	350 00	...	...
Dakota	3	40	...	...	...	3	3	...	300 00	300 00	10 00	...	...
Deerfield	3	88	2	...	...	3	...	...	150 00	330 00	38 00	...	...
Hancock	3	135	2	1	...	2	2	...	1,187 00	1,255 00	212 00	5 00	...
Leon	9	435	5	...	...	8	6	1	600 00	1,925 00	251 00	95 00	...
Marion	7	50	7	1	...	7	7	...	400 00	1,170 00	103 00	10 00	...
Mt. Morris	5	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	400 00	1,350 00	55 00	...	...
Oasis	4	200	4	...	...	4	1	...	300 00	1,000 00	50 00	...	...
Plainfield	7	350	7	1	...	6	6	1	955 00	2,525 00	180 00	115 00	...
Poyaisippi	4	181	4	...	...	2	2	...	320 00	900 00	80 00	...	...
Richford	5	170	4	...	...	1	1	...	410 00	690 00	20 00	1 00	...
Rose	3	115	...	...	...	...	3	...	140 00	205 00	80 00	...	...
Saxville	5	350	5	1	...	3	3	...	600 00	1,600 00	50 00	50 00	...
Spring Water	3	110	2	...	...	2	...	...	310 00	390 00	20 00	...	...
Warren	5	170	5	...	...	2	2	...	200 00	575 00	1,325 00	50 00	...
Wautoma	6	340	6	1	...	3	...	...	1,650 00	2,095 00	328 00	...	...
Totals	90	3418	74	10	...	62	47	6	\$2,100 00	\$22,271 00	19842500	\$376 00	...
WINNEBAGO—													
Algoma	4	205	2	3	...	2	3	...	\$1,375 00	\$3,400 00	\$380 00	\$80 00	...
Black Wolf	5	262	5	1	...	3	3	2	1,650 00	1,650 00	245 00	102 00	...
Clayton	3	422	3	1	...	3	5	1	1,350 00	3,700 00	267 00	40 00	...
Menaasha	7	1000	6	2	2	4	4	6	8,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	...	...
Neenah	8	751	6	6	3	6	4	4	9,750 00	9,000 00	750 00	25 00	...
Totals	38	3711	28	11	...	20	20	11	\$22,271 00	\$22,271 00	19842500	\$376 00	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'r. yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
Winnebago—con.	7	380	7	2	1	5	6	...	2	\$2,100 00	\$3,455 00	\$553 00	\$50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Nekimi	6	350	3	3	...	3	4	3	2	700 00	1,900 00	320 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Nepeanun	9	786	6	4	1	5	6	3	4	5,500 00	8,120 00	865 00	651 00	...	...	...	...	...
Omo.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000 00	86,000 00	19600 00	1,000 00	8	12	200	417	340
Oshkosh, city.	8	2500	8	6	1	8	8	8	...	68,000 00	86,000 00	19600 00	1,000 00	8	12	200	417	340
Poygan.	6	322	6	1	...	4	5	...	2	650 00	1,530 00	86 00	97 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rushford	9	850	8	4	...	8	7	3	5	6,000 00	12,120 00	985 00	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
Utica.	7	850	7	2	...	6	8	3	2	500 00	2,800 00	370 00	97 00	...	...	...	...	...
Vinland.	8	420	7	3	4	7	6	2	4	1,800 00	6,250 00	350 00	190 00	...	...	...	...	...
Winchester.	7	364	6	2	...	6	2	1	1	580 00	1,240 00	135 00	30 00	1	1	4	18	20
Winneconne.	6	370	6	...	...	5	4	1	2	800 00	2,350 00	1,085 00	106 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wolf River.	5	136	2	...	...	5	...	3	...	1,000 00	1,900 00	28 00	300 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	118	9878	98	38	14	88	70	89	38	\$65,000 00	153,645 00	26616 00	2,967 00	12	16	90	510	183

TABLE No. IV—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the county.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr. dists. with school houses in the county.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the county.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such school have been taught.	No pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.
Adams.....	60	2409	49	8	30	20	11	21	\$850	\$11,475 00	\$762 00	\$875 00						
Ashland*																		
Barron*																		
Bayfield.....	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	700			100 00	150 00					
Brown.....	79	4841	56	21	6	69	34	8	7	28,000	26,512 00	9,507 25	1,487 50					
Buffalo.....	58	2985	35	7	2	46	19	8	10	7,600	22,195 00	1,745 00	1,250 25					
Burnett.....	2	105	1	1	2	2	2	2		1,150	1,600 00	100 00						
Calumet.....	64	3244	50	13	44	34	19	9	9	2,650	21,250 00	1,927 00	1,168 50	2	2	198	25	80
Chippewa.....	39	1800	22	6	26	16	2	8	8	10,000	16,975 50	14,945 50	288 50					
Clark.....	18	895	14	2	12	7	2	2	2	800	5,525 00	335 00	185 00					
Columbia.....	152	8763	125	50	10	110	95	38	44	16,000	71,115 00	12,583 00	2,475 00	5	6	92	50	60
Crawford.....	87	4689	66	5	5	56	38	10	11	4,000	25,266 00	2,737 00	1,387 60	5	6	87	430	54
Dane—1st dis.	124	6558	102	46	28	97	84	23	44	5,500	61,544 00	5,588 00	1,249 50	5	9	99	10	21
Dane—2d dis.	120	7745	90	32	31	80	49	24	26	20,000	107,240 00	13,023 00	4,267 00	12	17	147	407	44
																		No report.

* No report.

Dodge—1st dia.	94	5155	81	10	15	63	50	15	22	10,585	31,845 49	3,654 00	1,289 00	19	14	191	728,170
Dodge—2d dia.	104	6016	90	36	10	85	78	17	35	6,700	63,730 00	10,196 00	1,838 00	8	6	300	270
Door.....	34	1390	17	8	....	92	15	7	1	955	7,027 00	1,418 50	344 50	1	1	....	....
Douglas.....	2	96	2	1	....	2	2	1	....	700	800 00	500 00	16 50	....	....	....	....
Dunn.....	54	2465	30	3	....	35	14	4	7	16,000	20,444 00	2,647 50	359 18	....	....	....	....
Eau Claire.....	41	2398	37	8	....	17	15	4	10	9,867	24,023 00	3,647 50	335 00	3	8	....	....
Fond du Lac.....	174	10205	151	77	20	132	108	....	....	43,250	110,320 00	28,680 50	2,661 15	17	25	210	667 87
Grant.....	206	11511	128	86	35	153	65	27	40	16,500	115,321 00	11,415 50	3,366 00	5	10	180	31 34
Green.....	181	7992	87	40	31	91	52	28	31	15,000	80,963 00	5,924 00	1,378 00	....	....	....	....
Green Lake.....	72	3895	62	11	6	50	35	11	24	26,900	63,405 00	4,187 00	628 00	....	....	....	....
Iowa.....	123	7036	89	19	32	76	46	18	15	2,800	45,403 00	5,263 00	1,418 00	2	4	190	180 150
Jackson.....	48	3049	30	6	....	33	16	6	8	2,100	13,990 00	1,293 00	480 00	....	....	....	....
Jefferson.....	126	9100	114	27	50	93	82	25	41	19,000	115,786 00	13,996 00	2,726 00	16	21	237	1,350 259
Juneau.....	88	4261	71	8	....	60	34	12	16	9,850	35,194 00	4,446 00	772 75	....	....	....	....
Kenosha.....	67	3915	58	29	5	49	43	18	17	28,008	51,558 00	5,752 00	710 00	7	10	179	47 35
Kewaunee.....	42	3419	14	8	....	32	16	5	2	4,555	11,480 00	1,772 00	495 00	....	....	....	....
La Crosse.....	68	3821	47	15	5	45	38	14	10	13,000	49,165 00	7,230 00	969 45	7	11	201	570 520
La Fayette.....	117	6169	71	36	20	83	49	23	23	21,000	65,237 50	5,555 50	2,543 00	2	2	60	....
Manitowoc.....	108	10079	81	28	3	73	68	45	16	8,750	39,138 00	9,328 00	2,303 50	9	10	124	315 35
Marathon.....	48	2358	30	8	....	37	13	25	5	3,600	13,337 50	1,200 00	1,002 75	....	....	....	....
Marquette.....	57	2902	48	6	....	35	17	4	17	2,000	13,345 00	767 30	364 32	....	....	....	....
Milkee—1st dia.	35	2370	34	13	6	28	23	26	7	3,300	18,437 00	2,569 00	1,004 12	14	25	185	160 26
Milkee—2d dia.	52	2103	51	33	18	46	43	42	2	35,000	240,211 45	55,925 00	26,817 00	46	154	....	6,450
Monroe.....	110	5634	90	14	1	63	40	19	25	16,000	40,391 00	4,028 00	755 00	....	....	....	....
Oconto.....	27	1661	21	8	....	27	12	10	....	3,600	20,333 00	3,196 75	602 00	1	2	....	....
Ontonagon.....	87	5141	79	34	2	67	55	19	9	11,000	48,273 00	11,482 00	1,289 66	4	4	....	....
Outagamie.....	59	4674	52	14	22	45	36	25	9	5,000	35,429 00	4,647 00	2,187 00	12	11	278	1,039 121
Oshtongue.....	29	1340	25	2	1	24	6	9	6	1,000	11,577 00	1,015 00	211 00	7	12	433	230 51
Pepin.....	63	3213	55	7	....	47	26	18	18	4,200	28,469 00	3,103 00	822 50	1	1	60	14
Pierce.....	29	962	18	5	....	14	10	5	3	1,800	8,965 00	777 00	292 00	....	....	....	....
Polk.....	75	3225	49	19	....	55	36	5	15	4,300	27,695 00	2,358 00	400 00	3	3	195	24
Portage.....	75	5496	69	35	11	52	49	34	21	6,275	38,575 00	5,718 00	1,739 00	12	16	130	558 43
Racine.....	121	5316	93	3	....	53	23	7	24	2,800	27,320 00	2,694 00	433 00	1	1	....	169
Riehlend.....	89	6495	69	37	40	70	52	12	22	50,000	148,576 00	15,452 00	811 50	6	9	88	18 18
Rock—1st dia.	89	6495	69	37	40	70	52	12	22	50,000	148,576 00	15,452 00	811 50	6	9	88	18 18

TABLE No. IV.—Recapitulation by counties—concluded.

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.*								
	No. of school houses in the county.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with out-line maps.	No. jr dists. with school houses in the county.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the county.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such school have been taught.	No. pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Rock—2d dis.	84	4731	68	35	19	60	62	21	35	\$7,000	\$71,800 00	\$16,405 00	\$3,134 50	6	6	496	70	16	
St Croix.....	66	3056	39	20	1	49	44	16	18	2,200	37,438 0	5,781 00	820 00	...	...	...	...	...
Sauk.....	159	7903	124	20	12	88	61	25	32	6,875	58,152 00	5,159 15	1,256 11	4	6	150	125	45	
Shawano.....	18	620	14	...	1	11	4	...	3	1,500	2,335 0	115 0	5 00	...	...	...	...	...
St. Croix.....	118	8884	109	28	5	92	67	30	24	5,100	60,685 0	9,318 00	2,082 56	12	16	232	878	67	
Trempealeau...	59	2170	42	9	1	45	30	7	5	6,000	53,932 00	2,015 00	433 00	6	6	66	...	20	
Vernon.....	127	5884	109	6	1	89	27	9	23	8,000	31,241 00	2,294 00	842 00	...	...	...	...	...
Walworth.....	131	8338	111	51	25	88	71	30	37	20,000	113,620 00	9,452 00	1,374 70	6	11	180	150	100	
Washington...	99	7776	96	9	29	71	55	10	25	4,800	49,280 00	5,128 00	2,698 00	7	8	269	253	65	
Waukesha.....	120	7941	89	37	30	59	80	45	45	8,500	84,935 00	11,243 00	1,858 00	9	14	159	170	51	
Waupaca.....	82	4309	68	21	2	35	46	17	21	11,000	88,372 00	8,755 00	535 75	2	2	...	...	...
Waushara.....	90	8418	74	10	...	62	47	6	26	2,100	22,271 00	1,984 25	876 00	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago.....	115	9378	93	38	14	86	70	39	33	65,000	153,045 00	26,616 00	2,967 00	...	12	14	90	510	133
Wood.....	21	1234	19	3	...	16	10	2	...	2,000	6,925 00	1,225 00	195 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	4742	27402	2702	1181	565	3537	4525	581	1006	\$65,000	\$654,493	\$44,595	\$90,079	301	476	1791	16,989	153	

TABLE NO. V.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—RECEIPTS.

Counties.	Money on hand Aug. 1888.	From Taxes levied for building and repairing.	From Taxes levied for Teachers' wa- ges.	From Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From Taxes levied at annual Town meeting.	From Taxes levied by County Super- visors.	From Income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount rec'd during year.
Adams.....	\$1,822 68	\$1,428 57	\$4,748 65	\$77 00	\$840 26	\$757 48	\$956 86	\$791 47	\$11,422 92
Ashland*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	82 08	25 01	124 00	.....	220 82	10 00	62 98	.....	524 88
Brown.....	5,386 35	5,847 51	17,439 11	766 60	3,299 10	8,143 16	3,554 55	787 85	44,194 44
Buffalo.....	7,466 88	2,808 53	10,780 20	139 83	3,415 01	1,273 27	718 90	2,369 56	28,983 63
Barnett.....	.....	428 00	281 00	.....	115 45	53 02	44 13	.....	921 65
Calumet.....	3,539 40	5,566 14	9,546 63	183 97	266 08	1,831 72	1,979 68	1,472 94	24,386 51
Chippewa.....	2,491 21	1,041 75	7,777 88	61 45	951 05	422 85	492 55	1,487 8	14,725 74
Clark.....	1,928 95	1,320 00	3,238 82	.....	1,663 07	554 77	305 38	882 20	8,796 15
Columbia.....	9,931 12	11,990 66	22,490 86	315 41	6,581 41	4,339 23	5,626 75	5,889 51	66,096 81
Crawford.....	5,223 73	3,434 40	16,373 41	63 25	580 26	2,470 10	2,309 92	2,571 65	32,825 73
Dane—1st dist.....	5,650 31	11,011 02	16,953 14	238 93	2,666 64	3,376 81	4,032 47	5,234 72	47,687 55
Dane—2d dist.....	6,494 79	13,431 44	29,657 16	1,495 09	986 47	5,234 40	5,232 72	5,308 59	64,527 17
Dodge.....	3,922 88	2,819 01	11,000 23	126 18	8,565 47	4,766 67	4,351 46	1,194 71	31,865 28
Dodge—1st dist.....	7,667 22	7,287 82	20,404 97	142 16	6,300 77	3,408 72	3,816 76	2,635 41	50,399 65
Dodge—2d dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doot.....	2,721 96	1,450 70	5,293 73	56 56	299 53	383 71	451 37	1,277 96	11,908 52

* No Report.

TABLE No. V.—Financial Statistics—Receipts—continued.

Counties.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1868.	From Taxes levied for building and repairing.	From Taxes levied for Teachers' wages.	From Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From Taxes levied at annual Town meeting.	From Taxes levied by County Super-visors.	From Income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount rec'd during year.
Douglas	\$1,977 68	\$1,400 00	\$1,850 00	.....	.....	.....	\$97 44	\$1,187 33	\$6,469 10
Dunn	7,395 91	7,203 97	11,051 69	\$565 32	\$1,321 95	\$335 76	869 03	1,198 70	30,082 53
Man Claire	3,335 04	7,603 18	9,651 33	25 00	778 25	526 93	784 15	1,843 08	34,824 79
Fond du Lac	25,746 30	8,106 75	30,617 61	263 94	2,847 20	22,533 85	30,932 36	3,566 55	104,749 94
Grant	14,825 16	17,115 62	38,815 89	503 56	9,430 34	5,525 10	6,403 99	25,061 02	116,413 50
Green	5,017 48	7,720 01	25,621 29	456 85	929 66	3,601 43	3,977 16	5,775 54	53,098 06
Green Lake	2,180 75	5,480 06	14,813 94	1,035 00	.....	2,021 26	2,236 65	9,414 31	35,888 20
Iowa	7,361 54	13,903 90	20,047 62	168 87	5,298 32	3,977 19	4,602 10	2,670 13	57,899 77
Jackson	2,114 43	3,447 42	7,674 88	2 00	1,068 78	863 29	1,136 37	1,278 87	18,763 61
Jefferson	7,736 76	14,102 69	20,635 17	283 40	5,980 04	4,928 07	7,603 33	6,618 34	61,428 47
Jenau	4,486 83	6,133 34	16,089 65	2,270 00	980 39	2,149 07	1,999 47	1,487 04	35,588 79
Kenosha	2,541 32	3,430 38	13,946 73	25 00	2,068 78	6,392 61	2,450 72	1,670 55	30,010 00
Kewaunee	3,334 75	2,003 74	7,834 54	279 73	577 47	1,282 68	1,302 82	808 71	17,133 08
La Crosse	8,282 18	5,980 61	12,024 51	3 50	10,369 93	2,437 79	2,301 69	2,200 49	43,690 70
La Fayette	4,668 92	16,059 33	20,214 37	222 25	1,198 62	3,613 24	3,613 24	3,787 36	53,185 56
Manitowoc	20,250 77	2,711 16	25,542 35	352 53	1,182 78	9,609 68	6,065 59	1,011 98	66,185 66
Marathon	2,664 87	1,634 70	12,062 53	298 04	1,114 21	1,044 71	451 91	2,283 30	18,134 26
Marquette	1,744 69	1,731 04	7,103 48	133 84	313 50	1,070 68	1,315 78	1,038 71	14,508 50
Milwaukee—1st dist.	3,893 20	3,456 08	3,631 44	45 00	1,568 77	3,911 20	1,545 70	2,970 12	20,096 43
Milwaukee—2d dist.	3,856 71	3,691 96	51,077 97	360 20	.....	37,317 93	13,779 63	690 83	109,763 97
Monroe	9,661 60	10,643 16	14,696 96	136 13	886 77	3,137 05	3,198 77	3,255 43	44,767 16

Oconto.....	3,884 92	1,210 14	5,770 00	50 00	1,872 77	129 85	161 77	4,870 85	15,980 00
Outagamie.....	5,283 70	3,966 98	16,810 83	349 49	1,508 09	3,843 16	1,784 59	2,019 13	86,659 96
Ozaukee.....	6,480 86	8,583 76	7,872 14	61 22	3,412 85	3,850 66	3,344 92	490 66	31,239 28
Pepin.....	1,108 44	1,751 16	5,189 42	90 00	144 76	346 44	584 68	1,938 64	12,428 81
Pierce.....	5,180 87	7,354 11	14,641 04	672 56	418 79	257 64	1,128 27	4,206 82	31,192 79
Polk*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	3,787 68	4,465 14	14,016 62	97 12	448 68	812 08	1,097 71	2,827 93	25,698 25
Racine.....	3,419 87	10,013 28	13,978 28	160 67	15,019 40	3,775 30	4,321 30	8,519 18	64,520 32
Richland.....	4,240 21	5,608 30	13,497 86	176 30	755 78	2,269 02	2,475 49	2,704 57	31,607 97
Rock—1st dist.....	2,537 72	7,205 76	18,004 44	90 00	1,546 00	5,411 19	3,911 87	8,799 75	47,131 61
Rock—2d dist.....	7,204 59	6,662 42	14,898 10	152 55	9,196 91	5,289 17	2,738 60	25,239 82	67,927 58
St. Croix.....	4,198 47	2,178 97	8,633 14	273 63	1,174 43	799 67	929 22	6,363 82	24,536 31
Sauk.....	16,999 68	14,530 57	24,317 67	181 79	1,410 07	2,915 37	3,612 60	6,769 19	78,230 49
Shawano.....	643 51	491 68	1,397 00	60 00	392 08	184 11	228 62	198 93	3,056 04
Sheboygan.....	6,177 37	4,634 36	25,680 36	561 21	2,334 10	5,333 82	5,353 36	1,881 95	58,165 35
Trempealeau.....	3,996 16	3,863 32	12,193 97	68 00	3,646 67	694 54	807 89	2,008 01	16,138 12
Vernon.....	6,156 99	3,441 34	17,494 59	1,546 60	618 28	3,663 88	3,895 03	9,578 91	45,295 63
Walworth.....	6,186 47	19,811 25	33,949 92	261 58	7,475 32	3,074 05	5,286 05	4,271 62	80,979 53
Washington.....	3,928 44	14,631 35	10,209 34	164 00	2,563 97	4,863 26	4,738 65	2,769 78	44,861 79
Waukesha.....	7,389 22	8,416 15	23,931 13	191 60	1,327 00	3,978 56	4,809 74	3,356 81	50,680 03
Waupaca.....	7,267 69	6,789 31	15,574 43	31 72	694 72	1,825 66	2,227 25	2,814 70	36,999 06
Wausara.....	3,350 76	2,355 75	11,708 39	38 40	433 56	1,846 81	1,646 49	2,459 75	28,518 74
Winnebago.....	19,914 80	23,712 40	37,131 04	2,084 79	727 59	11,476 29	6,007 43	4,506 77	108,576 11
Wood.....	425 78	876 98	6,357 37	.....	1,068 91	128 50	471 94	516 82	9,530 53
Totals.....	386,302	39,876,582	38,892,766	347,595 01	136,880	232,13,810	69,189,371	39,777 09	2,384,337 94

* No Report.

TABLE NO. VI.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS-DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and li- brary.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male Teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1898.
Adams.....	\$1,526 67	\$99 25	\$2,029 13	\$4,448 84	\$418 40	\$97 58	\$809 04	\$9,318 92	\$2,204 00
Ashland*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron*	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 00	19 88
Bayfield.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	5,848 55	82 60	6,161 12	16,701 27	1,171 18	1,112 65	2,926 45	33,004 09	11,311 40
Buffalo.....	3,738 82	81 78	7,598 00	4,005 50	886 57	480 82	6,771 78	28,557 27	5,426 86
Burnett.....	128 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	4,114 42	122 77	6,282 77	6,040 76	841 62	303 18	1,327 26	19,031 73	5,354 78
Chippewa.....	1,205 39	47 95	2,768 75	5,784 64	1,484 43	293 25	1,068 04	12,800 08	1,890 98
Clark.....	1,742 58	8 25	1,532 10	2,655 95	289 29	16 45	353 18	4,900 99	1,557 39
Columbia.....	13,765 10	819 89	14,448 90	22,580 58	2,049 83	1,254 91	7,808 31	61,186 16	6,752 45
Crawford.....	2,507 08	497 74	8,730 58	10,179 12	798 34	658 05	2,610 53	25,979 44	6,846 28
Dane, 1st Dist.....	10,198 00	346 08	11,786 50	14,080 47	2,585 61	648 44	5,028 98	42,586 56	6,188 09
Dane, 2d Dist.....	12,168 30	262 12	11,544 86	24,219 84	2,227 72	1,017 93	7,932 91	59,468 98	9,176 45
Dodge, 1st Dist.....	2,607 93	106 86	9,310 84	11,553 88	631 10	806 83	2,713 66	27,820 37	4,468 29
Dodge, 2d Dist.....	10,620 60	184 01	11,598 95	15,255 19	1,974 79	675 96	5,876 19	47,215 24	4,537 09
For.....	1,384 05	50 90	2,400 84	3,064 82	755 80	839 11	1,031 13	8,946 70	2,941 53

* No report.

Douglas.....	306 99	761 39	733 45	13 10	340 66	2,054 47	4,408 62
Dunn.....	8,989 53	4,214 19	7,422 36	717 55	1,475 04	28,947 38	6,186 98
Eau Claire.....	9,978 34	4,897 00	9,289 94	97 47	1,615 92	20,864 99	3,981 31
Fond du Lac.....	21,028 35	15,814 30	39,517 56	1,723 86	11,519 78	90,406 14	13,665 80
Grant.....	24,732 33	340 98	20,466 03	3,811 00	8,641 50	92,199 52	24,212 98
Green.....	7,293 85	332 06	13,196 32	19,166 51	6,778 76	47,674 06	5,434 09
Green Lake.....	8,284 84	8,898 31	7,594 04	9,489 83	1,632 33	20,141 19	4,346 09
Iowa.....	9,464 49	427 16	13,893 18	19,562 98	1,038 58	54,087 72	6,531 39
Jackson.....	2,487 69	142 52	3,276 08	6,800 20	1,392 73	14,624 30	3,417 61
Jefferson.....	14,484 03	207 03	14,265 85	21,771 80	2,739 03	60,163 67	8,346 37
Jenewa.....	8,827 52	109 75	8,446 00	9,555 31	2,650 05	30,514 88	5,018 91
Kenosha.....	2,484 02	3 25	5,793 00	12,359 05	1,941 57	25,217 45	4,798 55
Kewaunee.....	1,253 62	74 67	3,460 00	4,198 29	1,194 94	11,667 11	5,844 13
La Poudre.....	6,411 76	31 50	9,181 25	12,921 00	5,276 59	34,855 90	8,834 80
La Fayette.....	9,939 59	121 07	11,895 07	13,834 35	5,418 98	45,270 82	8,074 94
Manitowoc.....	4,271 43	134 54	17,639 75	13,466 62	4,889 31	42,638 31	24,009 44
Marathon.....	1,774 88	438 90	6,193 85	8,716 36	1,830 69	14,411 52	5,397 54
Marquette.....	1,735 95	.....	2,981 50	5,819 22	1,263 19	13,187 40	1,316 13
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.....	4,692 68	116 24	4,189 36	4,885 79	1,164 14	15,514 66	4,581 77
Milwaukee, 2d Dist.....	8,171 15	49 97	70,075 78	3,741 30	18,404 98	99,614 11	9,561 98
Monroe.....	11,533 47	160 10	6,167 00	13,296 10	2,535 55	36,442 28	8,866 04
Oconto.....	5,596 62	23 90	3,629 00	4,628 87	1,73 87	14,844 47	1,076 53
Outagamie.....	2,661 34	128 00	5,862 30	15,460 85	3,384 31	30,349 65	6,810 51
Ozaukee.....	6,645 44	395 23	13,289 53	3,814 87	351 31	26,043 28	6,073 79
Pepin.....	2,765 87	45 25	2,104 00	3,750 38	806 40	9,451 37	2,313 53
Pierce.....	3,385 66	438 00	6,617 00	8,441 82	2,787 25	28,971 83	4,077 68
Polk*.....	4,132 14	60 70	5,141 80	10,701 26	1,349 05	23,167 40	3,153 51
Portage.....	20,920 70	73 00	9,657 28	20,398 06	764 86	58,624 74	9,967 69
Racine.....	3,472 92	31 40	7,907 65	9,764 64	1,235 41	24,988 26	6,619 71
Richland.....	14,147 92	76 30	6,662 90	16,684 19	1,539 61	42,578 52	4,948 34
Rock, 1st Dist.....	16,870 53	66 80	7,388 00	18,792 10	4,196 89	52,424 06	14,435 83
Rock, 2d Dist.....	2,098 40	204 97	4,916 00	7,671 15	1,526 99	22,271 84	3,933 76

* No report.

TABLE No. VI.—Financial Statistics—Disbursements—continued.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing	For apparatus and library.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male Teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1968.
Sauk	26,678 62	197 46	10,567 68	20,427 90	3,042 09	493 19	4,231 06	64,541 81	7,723 12
Shawano	6,332 96	24 67	668 04	1,279 00	525 58	39 00	843 39	2,914 54	599 66
Rheboygan	6,428 23	320 95	12,507 67	19,637 01	1,991 11	2,128 36	3,955 41	48,428 94	6,868 12
Trempealeau	6,360 65	86 04	4,641 76	7,864 88	83 74	329 40	1,465 11	17,982 70	8,593 91
Vernon	7,909 23	101 02	8,766 44	10,984 65	5,869 31	676 13	2,281 92	36,578 70	8,706 92
Walworth	18,856 05	98 15	16,490 08	26,467 09	4,633 08	466 84	8,847 04	73,081 14	9,171 13
Washington	10,720 73	94 03	14,197 06	8,334 01	2,635 27	199 37	2,206 24	38,265 65	6,753 91
Waukesha	5,922 43	74 29	13,103 35	15,956 26	3,401 04	643 13	4,709 70	48,840 10	6,688 44
Waupaca	8,112 37	10 72	5,152 83	13,726 75	1,790 31	327 34	2,891 98	32,021 51	4,976 37
Waushara	2,168 43	34 05	4,659 11	10,157 37	496 09	299 90	1,806 37	21,388 31	3,849 66
Winnebago	35,236 (4)	91 25	16,737 94	27,637 43	1,028 71	2,133 23	8,623 98	91,483 59	14,037 53
Wood	758 50	.....	2,171 00	3,924 50	431 29	17 04	1,417 86	8,800 15	1,146 10
Totals	456,503 77	11,410 81	520,978 02	673,007 42	85,067 77	37,440 78	203,087 60	1,985,761 59	363,496 69

TABLE No. VII.
TEXT BOOKS—Number of Districts using the different Books mentioned.

Counties.	SPELLERS.						READERS.					ARITHMETICS.					HIST. OF U. S.						
	Sanders.	Sanders' Union.	National.	Wilson.	Town.	Worcester.	Webster.	McGuffey.	Sanders.	Sanders' Union.	National.	Wilson.	Hillard.	McGuffey.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.	Robinson.	Stoddard.	Willard.	Wilson.	Goodrich.
Adams.....	49					1		3	43		10			3	9		25		24				
Ashland*																							
Barron*																							
Bayfield.....																							
Brown.....	36							52	21					52			55		2				1
Buffalo.....	14	40						3	15	39				2	10	28	5	8				14	
Burnett.....		2								2													
Calumet.....	43	5	16						50	5	19				24	33		2		3	12		
Chippewa.....	14	13						5	10	18				4	10	14	1						
Clark.....	6							14	2	16				2		16	4				1		
Columbia.....	115	8				27			90	7			45		58		20	47					5
Crawford.....		59	4					42		59	4			42		6	72	27					
Dane, 1st Dist.....	114					3				108	4		1	9	51	3	52	14		12			28
Dane, 2d Dist.....	81	6						11	74	11			5		13	23	61						41
Dodge, 1st Dist.....	84		5					3	70					11	32	10	37			29			29
Dodge, 2d Dist.....	76		15						59				5		6	32	12	27	14	1			38
Door.....	8		1					22		4	1		2			5	19			1			7

No report.

*No report.

Oconto	8	.....	1	3	1	6	1	.....	8	4	1	13	.....	20	1	10	8	1	
Outagamie	8	47	.....	.....	29	1	.....	1	55	.....	28	8	1	21	68	.....	3	7
Ozaukee	31	.....	4	.....	24	28	.....	.....	5	.....	16	.....	22	50	7	.....	3	.....			
Pepin	10	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	5	.....	.....	.....	
Pierce	60	1	22	.....	.....	18	.....	2	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	59	.....	.....	.....	
Polk	2	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	21	1	6	.....	1	.....			
Portage	37	28	.....	.....	6	20	.....	44	.....	.....	7	9	33	27	.....	.....	15	.....			
Racine	41	18	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3	.....	.....	21	.....			
Richland .....	.....	72	1	1	.....	31	.....	2	3	.....	25	.....	1	53	36	3	45	.....			
Rock, 1st Dist.	29	.....	6	.....	36	18	.....	1	29	.....	22	.....	1	50	23	9	15	.....			
Rock, 2d Dist.	35	.....	8	8	37	18	.....	15	15	.....	24	15	3	44	10	5	6	.....			
St. Croix	45	12	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	7	26	.....	.....		
Sauk .....	.....	96	28	.....	12	.....	95	41	.....	.....	4	.....	70	28	40	.....	14	.....			
Shawano	8	.....	2	.....	5	7	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	87	2	.....	.....	8	84	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	6	90	4	5	1	56	.....			
Trempealeau	5	39	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	6	.....	1	.....			
Vernon	62	2	.....	.....	66	61	.....	2	.....	.....	64	.....	3	116	.....	.....	15	.....			
Walworth	100	12	1	6	4	.....	98	7	215	4	3	12	1	1	79	19	39	.....			
Washington	84	.....	.....	.....	17	84	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	62	24	.....	30	.....	35	.....			
Waukesha	103	6	.....	2	.....	86	.....	4	17	.....	.....	64	8	.....	26	13	44	.....			
Waupaca	65	2	.....	.....	2	15	.....	12	32	.....	55	14	.....	.....	5	.....	26	.....			
Waushara	79	6	.....	.....	3	80	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	26	50	13	.....	46	.....			
Winnebago	86	.....	.....	.....	52	40	.....	1	1	4	49	8	31	80	33	3	33	.....			
Wood .....	.....	10	.....	.....	13	2	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	8	15	.....	2	1	.....			
Totals	2,501	253	464	94	80	39	6	980	1,888	487	640	314	67	958	699	896	1,858	1	899	1297	156	1,101

TABLE No. VII.—Text Books, etc.—continued.

Counties.	GEOGRAPHY.							GRAMMAR.							GEBRA.				
	Monteith.	McNally and Monteith.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Guyot.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weid.	Green.	Wells.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Jarvis.	Cutler.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
Adams.....	15	20		13				32					11						
Ashland*.....																			
Barron*.....																			
Bayfield.....																			
Brown.....			37	14								38	4			1		2	
Buffalo.....	37			8			1	32		1		1					4		
Burnett.....		4																	
Calumet.....		36	17					46		1					1		2		
Chippewa.....		16	15					21				1				1			
Clark.....	8	8		7				8				2					2		
Columbia.....		42	68			3		64		8		43		41		5		4	
Crawford.....		26		67		11													
Dane, 1st Dist.....	9		64			18		51		6		5	16	14		7	8	4	9
Dane, 2d Dist.....	50		16	10				36				18				3			4
Dodge, 1st Dist.....		38	32	8				53					9			1		5	6
Dodge, 2d Dist.....		53	17	14		2	1	59		2	2	1	14	4		5	7	9	6
Door.....	10	7	5					4									1		
Douglas.....																			
Dunn.....		11	42	8			1	48						1		1	2		2
Ken Osadre.....	4		26	3				30											

No Report.

*No Report.

TABLE No. VII.—Text Books, etc.—continued.

Counties.	GEOGRAPHY.							GRAMMAR.							PHYSIOLOGY.			ALGEBRA.	
	Monteith.	McNally and Monteith.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Guyot.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weld.	Green.	Wells.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Jarvis.	Cutler.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
Vernon	58	38	38	8	8	...	...	18	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Walworth .....	...	28	38	48	7	1	...	34	...	8	...	3	68	...	...	7	2	15	1
Washington	65	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	68	...	...	...	...	8	...
Waukesha .....	...	4	66	18	3	...	...	58	...	...	...	10	28	1	...	...	9	9	3
Waupaca .....	...	15	28	18	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Waushara .....	...	60	...	28	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	5	5	...
Winnebago .....	...	78	4	10	...	...	...	61	...	1	...	3	18	...	...	1	3	23	1
Wood	14	4	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	768	1,365	830	695	48	55	11	1,604	582	10	809	438	41	5	101	181	155	119	...

TABLE NO. VIII.

CERTIFICATES.

Counties.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	
Adams	1		14			86	100
Bayfield	1						1
Brown	1	1	22	3		74	101
Buffalo		4	43			88	85
Burnett						3	3
Calumet		2	23		2	63	95
Chippewa			12	1		52	65
Columbia	3	5	106	2	3	217	336
Crawford	3	1	43		2	101	150
Dane, 1st Dist.	5	2	78	2	1	153	241
Dane, 2d Dist.	3	8	70	2	2	113	198
Dodge, 1st Dist.			34			79	113
Dodge, 2d Dist.	1	4	68	1	3	170	247
Door			19			26	45
Douglas			3			4	7
Dunn	2		21		1	80	104
Eau Claire	3	1	9			102	115
Fond du Lac	4	12	84	1	15	218	334
Grant	6	7	88	5	9	215	330
Green	5		32	5		132	174
Green Lake	2	2	24	5	8	70	114
Iowa		1	63		4	132	200
Jackson			22		4	52	78
Jefferson	4	8	180	4	4	58	258
Juneau	3	3	16	1	12	141	176
Kenosha	4	7	21		13	51	96
Kewaunee			22			37	59
La Crosse		2	10		2	40	54
La Fayette	1	1	26	3	2	100	133
Marathon	1		20			24	45
Marquette		3	25		5	86	119
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.		2	18			33	53
Milwaukee, 2d Dist.		1	17			24	42
Monroe			37			141	178
Oconto	2		2			26	30
Outagamie	2	5	39			83	129
Ozaukee		7	37			30	74
Pepin		3	4		1	29	37

TABLE No. VIII.—*Certificates*—continued.

Counties.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	
Pierce.....	...	4	34	2	7	56	103
Polk.....	...	2	9	...	1	24	36
Portage.....	...	2	19	...	2	79	102
Racine.....	...	3	10	...	3	80	96
Richland.....	2	4	71	1	2	113	193
Rock, 1st Dist.—No report.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock, 2d Dist.....	...	1	34	1	...	113	149
St. Croix.....	2	...	26	3	3	46	80
Sauk.....	3	4	85	...	3	235	330
Shawano.....	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Sheboygan.....	2	3	61	1	2	219	286
Trempealeau.....	1	...	19	2	2	61	75
Vernon.....	1	...	21	...	...	84	106
Walworth.....	...	4	48	...	7	173	232
Washington.....	2	1	71	...	...	94	168
Waukesha.....	9	8	53	3	9	137	209
Waupaca.....	1	1	23	...	1	96	131
Waushara.....	...	3	31	...	6	132	173
Winnebago.....	7	3	34	2	3	103	153
Wood.....	1	...	7	...	...	36	44
Totals.....	90	138	2,009	50	144	4,858	7,289

TABLE NO. IX.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Counties.	Where held.	By whom conducted.	Teachers present.	When held.
Adams.....	White Creek.....	A. J. Cheney.....	80	April, 1869.
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	James Imrie.....	12	Oct. 26-28, 1868.
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	Robert Graham.....	36	Sep. 29, Oc. 5, 1868.
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	A. J. Cheney.....	20	Oct. 21-24, 1868.
.....do.....	.....do.....	R. Graham.....	34	April 20-23, 1869.
Columbia.....	Portage.....	R. Graham.....	80	March, 1869.
Crawford.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Chas. W. Clinton.....	.....	April, 1869.
.....	Prairie du Chien.....	A. J. Cheney.....	.....	November, 1868.
Dane—1st Dist.....	Sun Prairie.....	T. D. Kanouse.....	30	July 24, 1869.
Dodge—2d Dist.....	Beaver Dam.....	L. Merrill.....	50	October, 1868.
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	A. J. Craig and R. Graham.....	15	Sept'm br 1-4, 1868.
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	.....do.....do.....	42	April 27-30, 1869.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire and Augusta.....	Wm. H. Lockwood.....	75	April, 1869.
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	A. J. Cheney.....	170	April 12, 1869.
Grant.....	Hazel Green.....	J. P. Hubbard.....	70	October 27, 1868.
Green.....	Monroe.....	A. J. Craig and R. Graham.....	60	June, 1869.
Green Lake.....	Princeton.....	A. A. Spencer.....	46	Sep. 21, Oc. 29, '68.
Iowa.....	Mineral Point.....	Charles H. Allen and Samuel Parks.....	70	October 5-9, 1868.
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	R. Graham.....	.....	October, 1868.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	.....do.....	108	November, 1868.
.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Geo. W. Bird.....	60	December, 1868.

TABLE No. IX.—*Teachers' Institutes—continued.*

Countries.	Where held.	By whom conducted.	Teachers present.	When held.
Jefferson—continued.	Watertown	Geo. W. Bird	60	February, 1869.
	Lake Mills .....	.....do.....	60	January, 1869.
	Palmyra .....	.....do.....	60	March, 1869.
	New Lisbon	R. Graham	80	November, 1868.
Jeneau	Long's Corners	James Hannan	80	October 9-19, 1868.
Kenosha	Darlington	Charles W. Jennings	40	Oct'br 10-12, 1868.
Lafayette	Wausau	Thomas Greene	26	Dec. 28-29, 1868.
Marathon	Montello	R. Graham	23	April 12, 1869.
Marquette	Hale's Corners	S. D. Gaylord	44	Sept. 21-25, 1868.
Milwaukee—1st Dist.	Sparta	A. J. Cheney	80	October, 1868.
Monroe	Peshigo, Oconto and Pensaukee	John Fairchild .....	.....	1868 and 1869.
Oconto	Appleton	D. J. Brothers	44	September, 1868.
Otagamie	Ozaukee	P. K. Gannon	23	April, 1869.
Pierce	Saukville	R. L. Reed	22	October 23, 1868.
Polk	Ellsworth	R. H. Clark	25	October 26, 1868.
Portage	Oscola	R. Graham	40	October 26, 1868.
Racine	Stevens Point	A. J. Cheney	41	October 26, 1868.
Richland	Burlington	A. J. Cheney	50	October, 1868.
	Richland Center	A. J. Craig and G. R. Putnam	44	November 4, 1868.
	Lone Rock	G. R. Putnam and Prof. Twining .....	.....	April 13, 1869.
Rock—1st Dist.	Evansville	B. M. Reynolds	182	May, 1869.
2d Dist.	Milton	R. Graham	40	May 25, 1869.
St. Croix	Hudson	A. H. Weld	43	October, 1868.
Sauk	Reedsburg	A. J. Cheney, A. Earhman and R. B. Crandall	25	April 20-24, 1869.
	Prairie du Sac	J. B. Pradt, C. Viebahn and R. B. Crandall	67	April 18-17, 1869.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Falls	R. Graham	67	July 19-22, 1869.

Trempealeau	Galesville	R. Graham	53	Feb'y 25-26, 1869.
Walworth	Elkhorn	W. D. Parker	45	Dec'br 21-24, 1868.
Washington	Hartford	S. S. Barney	53	Nov. 1868, Ap. '69.
Waupaca	Waupaca	J. Burnham	70	Sep. 27, Oct. 21, '68.
Winnebago	Omro	A. J. Cheney and R. Graham	53	Sept. 14-18, 1868.
Wood	Grand Rapids	R. Graham	33	November, 1868.
	.....do.....	G. F. Witter and J. Q. Emery	35	August, 1869.

TABLE No. X.

DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties towns and districts which have been supplied with Dictionaries during the year ending December 10, 1869.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Adams.....	New Haven	5, P. Dep	1
Brown.....	Lawrence.....	4, 2 Deps	2
Buffalo	Canton	2	1
	Canton, Maxville and Nelson	2	1
	Glencoe	5	1
	Modena.....	5	1
	Nelson.....	5, 6	2
	Waumandee.....	6, 9	2
Calumet	Harrison.....	1	1
	Harrison and Woodville.....	2	1
Clark.....	Levis.....	3	1
	Lynn.....	4	1
Columbia.....	Fountain Prairie	1, 2d Dep	1
	Hampden	3	1
	Leeds and Hampden	6	1
	Randolph	12	1
Dane	Black Earth.....	1, H Dep	1
	Blooming Grove and Dunn.....	9	1
	Maxomanie.....	2, 3 Deps	2
	Middleton.....	7	1
	Windsor	9	1
Dodge	Chester and Waupun.....	1, 2 Deps	2
	Fox Lake	3, int dep	1
	Oak Grove	9	1
Door	Liberty Grove.....	4	1
Dunn.....	Lucas	1, 2, 3	3
	Sheridan.....	1	1
	Sherman.....	1, 4, 10	3
Eau Claire	Bridge Creek.....	3, 2d dep.	1
Fond du Lao	Alto.....	8	1
	Eldorado	5	1
	Waupun	1, print.	2

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Grant	Bloomington	5	1
	Fennimore	8	1
	Fennimore and Lancaster	13	1
	Waterloo	8	1
	Woodman and Marion	1	1
Green Lake.....	Brooklyn	2	1
	Mackford	8	1
	Manchester	8	1
Iowa	Arena	4	1
	Dodgeville	1(gr D)15	2
	Linden	1, H. Dep.	1
	Mifflin (and Clifton, Grant)	1	1
	Ridgeway	3	1
	Melrose	4	1
Jackson	Northfield	3, 4, 5	3
Jefferson.....	Oakland	10	1
	Waterloo	1, 3 Deps.	3
	Watertown	7	1
Juneau	Fountain	7	1
	New Lisbon	1, 2 Deps.	2
	Seven Mile Creek	9	1
Kewaunee	Casco	4	1
	Franklin	6	1
	Montpelier	1, 2	2
	Montpelier and Kewaunee	3	1
	Red River	4	1
La Crosse	Bangor	6	1
	North La Crosse	1 Gr. Dep.	1
	Onalaska and Hamilton	8	1
La Fayette.....	Gratiot and Wiota	7	1
Manitowoc	Maple Grove	4	1
	Schleswig	5	1
Marathon	Mosinee	5	1
	Wausau	3	1
	Wien	2	1
	Packwaukee	3	1
Marquette	Lake	1	1
	Milwaukee (town)	6, 10	2
Monroe	Glendale	6	1
	Lincoln	1, 10	2
	Portland and Leon	1	1
	Sparta	10, 11	2
	Wellington	8	1
	Oconto	1	1
Oconto	Oconto city	3 Deps.	3
	Peshtigo	4	1
	Appleton	3 Deps.	3
Outagamie	Black Creek	3	1
	Grand Chute	11	1
	Seymour	2	1
Ozaukee	Fredonia and Saukville	4	1
Pepin	Waterville	3	1

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Pierce.....	El Paso	2	1
	Hartland	5	1
	Hartland and Salem.....	5	1
	Oak Grove	8	1
	Pleasant Valley	5	1
	Rock Elm	10, 11	2
Polk	Black Brook	2, 3	2
	St. Croix Falls.....	7, 8	2
	Amherst	6	1
Portage.....	Hull	3, 5	2
	Stevens Point.....	1 Dept	1
Racine	Mt. Pleasant	13	1
Richland.....	Buena Vista	3 Int Dep	1
Rock	Bradford and La Prairie	14	1
	Clinton, Turtle, etc.	1	1
	Fulton	8, 2 Deps	2
	Janesville.....	1 Dept	1
	La Prairie.....	6	1
	Emerald	2	1
St. Croix.....	Hammond	7, 8	2
	Hammond and Rush River	1	1
	Springfield	2	1
	Warren	3, 4	2
Sauk	Franklin	5	1
	Washington	4	1
Sheboygan	Holland	14	1
	Lyndon	4	1
Trempealeau	Arcadia	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	5
	Arcadia and Lincoln	1	1
	Arcadia and Trempealeau	1	1
Vernon	Franklin	10, 12	2
	Genoa	5	1
	Genoa and Wheatland.....	3	1
	Hamburg and Bergen.....	3	1
Walworth.....	Delavan	1 Pr Dep	1
	Geneva	1 H. Dep	1
	Lagrange and Troy*.....	5	1
	Lyons	2 H. Dep	1
	Whitewater	1, 2 Deps	2
Washington.....	Trenton and Farmington ..	6	1
Waukesha	Oconomowoc and Summit.....	3	1
	Waukesha village.....	1 Dept	1
Waupaca.....	Mukwa	2 H. Dep	1
	Mukwa and Liberty	3	1
	St. Lawrence and Scandinavia.....	7	1
Waushara.....	Marion (and Seneca, Green Lake,)..	2	1
	Rose	3	1
	Wautoma	6, 7	2
Winnebago.	Menasha.....	1, 3 Deps	3
	Neenah	1, 5 Deps	5
	Nepeuskun.....	4	1

* Joint with Palmyra and Eagle, Jefferson county.

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Winnebago.....	Oskosh	4	1
	Rushford.....	2, H Dep.	1
	Utica and Nekimi	7	1
	Vinland, Clayton and Winchester..	10	1
	Winneconne	2	1
Wood	Lincoln.....	2	1
	Seneca	2, 3	2
			—
			187

STATEMENT showing the Districts to which Dictionaries have been sold during the year ending December 10, 1869.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Adams.....	Monroe	2	1
Dane.....	Fitchburg.....	4	1
	Middleton	3	1
Dodge.....	Calamus	2	1
Fond Du Lac....	Ripon—city and town.....	2	1
Grant.....	Smelser	2	1
Green Lake.....	Princeton.....	2	1
Jefferson.....	Koshkonong.....	1	1
La Crosse	North La Crosse (Campbell).....	1 Dep.	1
Racine.....	Racine city	1	1
Rock	Magnolia and Center.....	6	1
St. Croix	Troy and Kinnickin'ok	4	1
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan Falls village.....	1 Dep.	1
Vernon	Franklin	6	1
Walworth.....	Sharon	2	1
Waukesha.....	Ottawa	1	1
Waupaca.....	Mukwa	2	1
	Mukwa (and Liberty, Outagamie Co.)	3	1
	Algoma.....	6	1
	Nepeuskun.....	3	1
Winnebago.....	Rushford.....	2	1
			—
			21

OFFICE LIBRARY FUND.

*STATEMENT of receipts and disbursements of Office Library Fund,
from January 6, 1868, to December 10, 1869.*

RECEIPTS.

Received from Hon. Jno. G. McMynn.....	\$64 38
Annual appropriation, 1867.....	50 00
1868.....	50 00
1869.....	50 00
Total	\$214 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Annals of Education—9 volumes	} \$12 00	
De Gerando on Education.....		
Lectures before American Institute of Instruction—4 volumes...		
Teachers' Manual		
Hints on Popular Education.....		
Locke and Milton on Education		
American Educational Monthly, 2 vols		2 00
Culture Demanded by Modern Life.....		1 79
Ure's Dictionary, 3 vols.....		13 50
First Thoughts.....		57
Meaning of Words.....		1 12
Tyndal on Sound.....		1 87
Correlation and Conservation of Forces.....		1 87
Study of Art.....		1 33
Spencer's Essays.....		1 87
Spencer's Progress.....		1 87
In the School Room.....		1 25
Annual Cyclopaedia, 1867.....		4 50
American Educational Monthly.....		1 50
Law of Love		1 75
United States Debt.....		1 40
Smith's Classical Dictionaries, 6 vols.....		60 00
Annual Cyclopaedia, 1868.....		4 50
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.....		8 25
Tuckerman's Book of the Artists.....		5 60
Sacred Art.....		75
Chips from a German Workshop, 2 vols.....		3 75
Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents		2 25
Wickersham's School Economy		1 12
Wickersham's Methods of Instruction.....		1 31
Sampson's Art Criticism.....		1 31
Marcel on Language.....		94
Philosophy of Teaching.....		75
Seguin on Idiocy.....		4 50
Physical Basis of Life		30
Heat as a Mode of Motion.....		1 88
Hogarth's Works.....		23 00
Dean's History of Civilization, 7 vols.....		22 20
Freight and expressage on books.....		13 24
Total		\$305 84
Balance on hand December 10, 1869.....		8 54
		\$214 38

INDEX.

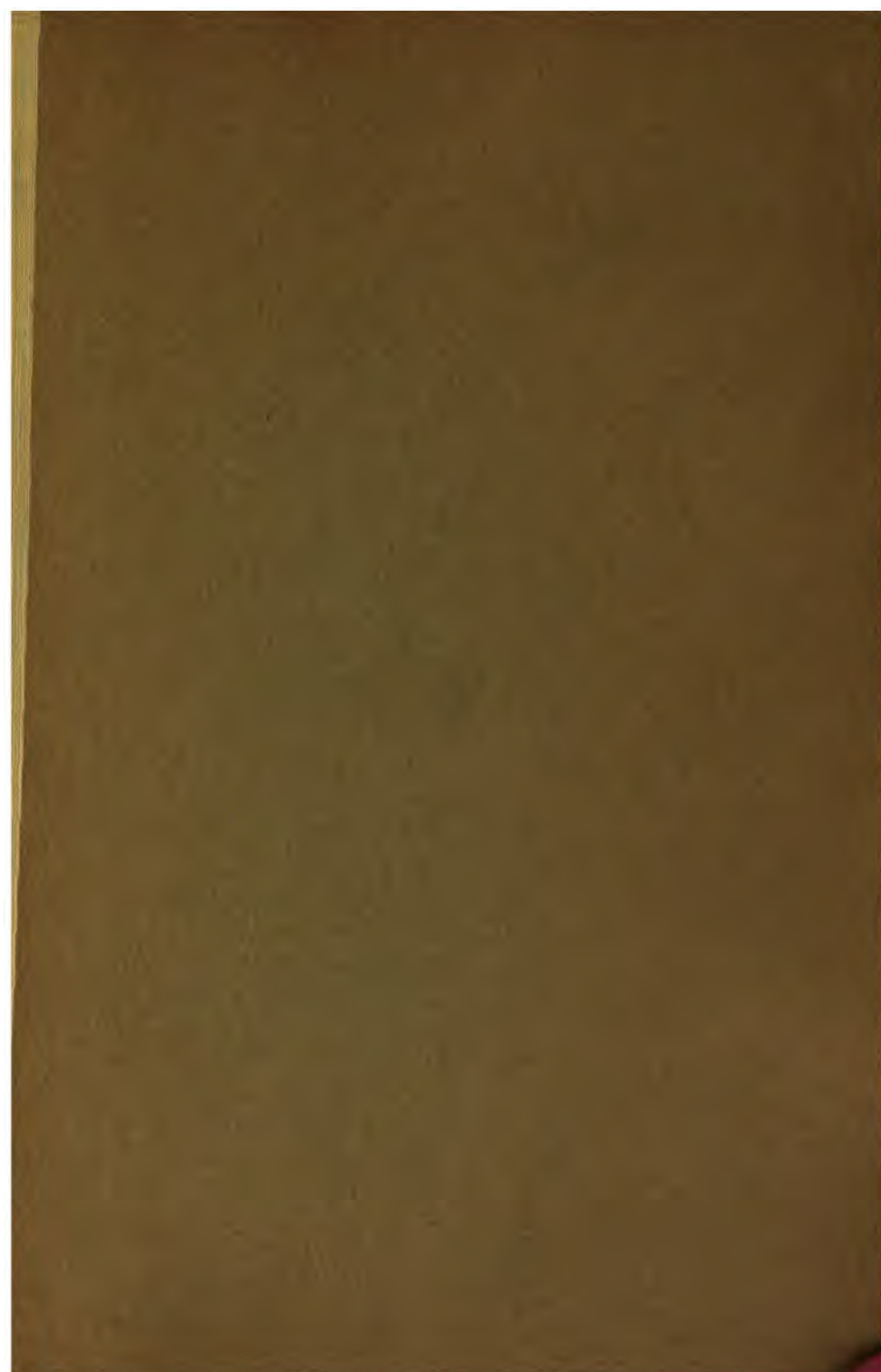
	Page Rep.	Page App.
Academies	24, 287	
Agricultural College Fund.....	15	
Income of.....	16	
Farm, report of	212	
Appleton city, report of superintendent of.....	101	
Apportionment of school moneys.....	18	3, 23
Beloit city, report of superintendent of	102	
Changing teachers, evils of	68, 81	
Children, number over four and under twenty years of age ..	4, 5	25, 67
number attending public schools.....	4, 5, 6	25, 67
number attending schools of all kinds ...	5, 6	
number not attending any school.....	6	
number the school houses will accommodate		115, 160
City superintendents, reports of.. ..	101	
Colleges and Universities.....	24, 25, 225	
Compulsory school attendance	6, 50, 108	
County superintendency	39	
County superintendents, list of.....	99	
reports of.....	45	
* Courses of study in graded schools.....	104, 109, 113	
normal schools	141, 160, 173	
Dictionaries, Webster's, distribution of	22	180
District and town reports, inaccuracy of.....	52, 58, 79	
Expenditures for school purposes.....	10, 11	166
of board of regents of normal schools ...	145, 156	
Experimental farm fund of State University.....	16	
Feeble minded children, education of.....	129	
Fond du Lac city, report of superintendent of	104	
Graded schools	8	70, 112

	Page Rep.	Page App.
Income of school fund.....	13	
university fund	14	
agricultural college fund.....	16	
normal school fund	17	
Institutes	22, 58, 60, 72, 134	177
Kenosha city, report of superintendent of	105	
La Crosse city, report of superintendent of.....	106	
Legislation proposed	39, 50, 53, 58	
Library fund, office.....	22	184
Libraries, school district.....	..	70, 112
Milwaukee city, report of superintendent of	107	
Needed legislation	39	
Normal school fund, how produced.....	16	
transactions in.....	17	
income of.....	17	
Normal schools of the state	23, 60	
calendar of.....	165, 177	
regulations for admission to.....	137	
Office library fund, purchases with.....		184
Office work, travel, etc., of State Superintendent ...	38	
Oshkosh normal school building fund.....	18, 135	
Out-houses	65	115, 160
Platteville normal school.....	24, 60, 138	
report of president of	159	
report of examining committee of ..	165	
Private schools	5, 112	115, 160
Qualifications of teachers....	131	
Racine city, report of superintendent of.....	111	
Receipts of money for school purposes	10	163
Religion in the school room.....	56	
Report of board of regents of State University.....	181	
examining committee of Platteville normal school.	165	
examining committee of Whitewater normal school	177	
president of board of regents of normal schools..	134	
Platteville normal school.....	159	
State University.....	225	
Whitewater normal school.....	170	
professor of agriculture of State University	212	

	Page Rep.	Page App.
Reports of city superintendents:		
Appleton.....	101	
Beloit.....	102	
Fond du Lac.....	104	
Kenosha.....	105	
La Crosse.....	106	
Milwaukee.....	107	
Racine.....	111	
Watertown.....	112	
Reports of county superintendents:		
Columbia.....	45	
Dane—2d district.....	47	
Dodge—west district.....	48	
Door.....	50	
Dunn.....	51	
Eau Claire.....	52	
Fond du Lac.....	53	
Green.....	58	
Iowa.....	59	
La Crosse.....	63	
Marathon.....	66	
Marquette.....	67	
Outagamie.....	70	
Ozaukee.....	72	
Pepin.....	73	
Polk.....	75	
Portage.....	76	
Richland.....	78	
Rock, 1st district.....	79	
Rock, 2d district.....	80	
Sheboygan.....	83	
Trempealeau.....	86	
Washington.....	88	
Waushara.....	89	
Winnebago.....	90	
Wood.....	97	
Reports of district and town clerks, inaccurate	52, 58,	79
Salaries of teachers	6, 105	70, 112
School attendance	5, 50, 108	25, 67
School districts, number of	3	25, 67
School fund, how produced	12	
receipts and disbursements of	13	
amount of	13	

	Page Rep.	Page App.
School fund, increase of.....	13	
School government.....	55	
School-house architecture.....	9, 47, 126, 127	
sites.....	12	115, 160
School-houses, whole number, kinds, value, etc.....	8	115, 160
valued at \$5,000 and upwards.....	9	115, 160
School month.....	40	
School terms.....	93	
Schools, average number of days maintained.....	5	
graded, number of.....	8	70, 115
State teachers' association, annual session of.....	23, 125	
State University.....	24, 180, 181	
Statistics, summary of.....	11	
Supervision of schools.....	32, 90	
Taxation for educational purposes.....	54	
Taxes, school, amount levied.....	163	
Teachers, number required.....	6	70, 112
number employed.....	6	70, 112
qualifications of.....	181	
wages of.....	6	70, 112
Teachers' certificates.....	8	175
Teachers' institutes.....	22, 58, 185	177
Teachers' reports.....	61	
Teachers' salaries.....	6, 105	70, 112
Terms of school,.....	93	
Text books.....	19	169
Township system of school government.....	25, 39, 62, 88, 90	
Visiting schools.....	56, 64, 72, 74, 82	
Webster's dictionary, distribution of.....	22	180
Whitewater normal school, report of president of.....	170	
report of examining committee of.....	177	
Wisconsin teachers' association, annual session of.....	23, 125	





MAR 8 - 1933



